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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Tursunov Hayrullo Odiljonovich, Alijonova Gulbakhor Alijon kizi (Andijan, Uzbekistan) INFLUENCE OF "TUMAT" AGRO MINERAL FERTILIZER ON THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF "ANDIJAN-37" SORT OF COTTN PLANT	11
Абдуллаева Хурияхон Зафарбековна, Шерматова Дилшода Хомиджоновна (Андижон, Ўзбекистон) КАРТОШКАДА КОЛОРАДО ҚЎНФИЗИГА ҚАРШИ "ESCAPE" 20 SP ПРЕПАРАТИНИНГ БИОЛОГИК САМАДОРЛИГИ	17
Аметов Т. А., Утебаев Т. Т., Сейтмуратов О. С., Халмуратов С. (Нукус, Узбекистан) ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА В КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНЕ	22
Болтаев Сайдулла Махсудович, Қодиров Ахмаджон Абдурауфович, Менгнорова Мухайё Абдурахмоновна, Хўжаев Панжи Норхамидович (Термиз, Узбекистан) ОРГАНОМИНЕРАЛ КОМПОСТЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАШНИНГ ТУПРОҚ МЕЛИОРАТИВ ҲОЛАТИНИНГ ЎЗГАРИШГА ТАЪСИРИ	28
Фазлиев Ж., Каттаев Б., Сайлиханова М., Сатторов В. (Бухара, Узбекистан) ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ КАПЕЛЬНОГО ОРОШЕНИЯ САДОВ И ВИНОГРАДНИКОВ	34
Шайманов Камол Кучкинович, Улуғов Зоҳиддин Абдурахмон ўғли, Абиров Жавохир Баходирович (Термез, Узбекистан) КУЧСИЗ ЎСУВЧИ КЛОН ПАЙВАНДТАГЛАРИДАГИ ДАРАХТЛАРНИНГ ЎСИШ КУЧЕНИ ЧЕКЛОВЧИ ОМИЛЛАР	38

SECTION: BIOLOGY SCIENCE

Islamov B. S., Xurramov O. G' (Samarqand, O'zbekiston) SILLIQ SHIRINMIYA (GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA L.) NING BIOEKOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI	44
Мукимов Мухаммад Карим Адхамович, Рахимова Дилфуза Хасанбаевна (Фергана, Узбекистан) ФАРҒОНА ВОДИЙСИ СУВ ҲАВЗАЛАРИ ИХТИОФАУНАСИНИНГ РЕСПУБЛИКАМИЗ БАЛИҚЧИЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДАГИ АҲАМИЯТИ	51
Омонова Н. М., Расулова М. Б., Мирзаев М. Ш. (Андижон, Ўзбекистон) ПОМИДОРДА КАСАЛЛИК ҚЎЗГАТУВЧИ ПАТОГЕН FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM F.SP. LYCOPERSICIS ЗАМБУРУҒИГА ҚАРШИ ТУРЛИ ФУНГИЦИДЛАРНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ	54
Омонова Н. М., Эргашова Х. И., Қодиров М. Д. (Андижон, Ўзбекистон) ПОМИДОР ФИТОФТОРОЗИ	61

SECTION: CHEMISTRY

Aripova Kamola Oybekovna, Dehkanov Zulfikaxar Kirgizbayevich (Namangan, Uzbekistan) TECHNOLOGIES OF NITROGEN ACID ENHANCEMENT OF PHOSPHORITES WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ETHANOL.....	67
Daminov Lazizbek Olimovich, Norqulov Fayoz Erkin ugli, Narzullayev Lazizbek Azizbek ugli (Karshi, Uzbekistan) TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS FOR PRODUCING CAST BIMETAL COMPOSITIONS OF MOLYBDENUM ALLOYS - FOUNDRIES OF STRUCTURAL STEELS	73
Маткаримов А.Т., Худойкулов Р.Б., Рахманов И.У. (Алмалык, Узбекистан) СОРБЦИЯ Мо ИЗ МАТОЧНИКА ПОСЛЕ ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ РЕНИЯ ИЗ СЕРНОКИСЛЫХ РАСТВОРОВ.....	76
Сдикова Г. Ж., Куаншалиева Г. А. (Уральск, Казахстан) ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИХ ФУНКЦИЙ ХИМИЧЕСКОГО ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТА ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ХИМИИ В СРЕДНЕЙ ШКОЛЕ	79
Худойкулов Р. Б., Рахманов И. У. (Алмалык, Узбекистан) ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕХАНОАКТИВАЦИИ НА СОСТАВ ПРОДУКТОВ ЩЕЛОЧНОЙ КОНВЕРСИИ СУЛЬФАТА ЖЕЛЕЗА (II)	86

SECTION: EARTH SCIENCE

Inamov Aziz Nizamovich, Lapasov Jasur Olimjonovich, Jurayev Kurbon Hafiz o'g'li, Xujaqulov Asqar Yaxshiboyevich (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) DIAGNOSIS OF SPATIAL PHOTO ERRORS IN GEOPHYSICAL CONNECTION	89
Inamov Aziz Nizamovich, Lapasov Jasur Olimjonovich, Jurayev Kurbon Hafiz o'g'li, Xujaqulov Asqar Yaxshiboyevich (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) INTERPOLYATION IN SMOOTHING TIN MODEL OF THE EARTH.....	96

SECTION: ECOLOGY

Baybatshayev Akniyet, Sakipov Kamalhan (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan) WHAT IS AN EFFECTIVE WAY FOR DEALING WITH SOLID MUNICIPAL WASTE?.....	104
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SECTION: JOURNALISM

Gavharoy Isroiljon kizi, Zarina Madrakhimova, Karimova Madina (Andijan, Uzbekistan) MASS MEDIA IN OUR LIFE.....	109
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SECTION: MEDICAL SCIENCE

Abdiev Kattabek Makhmatovich, Mamatkulova Feruza Khaydarovna, Kurbanov Shokhrukh Uchkunovich (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) FEATURES OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA IN ADULTS	112
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Abdiev Kattabek Makhmatovich, Ernazarova Mohinur Zainobiddin kizi, Mamarasulov Sirojiddin Kamol ugli (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) FEATURES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF HEREDITARY THROMBOCYTOPATHY IN YOUNG CHILDREN	117
Abdiev Kattabek Maxmatovich, Vaydullaev Oltinbek Zafar ugli, Shamsiev Murodjon Sayfiddin ugli (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) COURSE AND TREATMENT FEATURES OF APLASTIC ANEMIA IN COVID-19	122
Dadadjanov U.D., Dadajanov Uktam Utkurovich, Nazarova Suraye Tolmasovna (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF DRUG GENESIS OF THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA IN THE ELDERLY	126
Ismatova Marguba Shavkatovna, Burkhanova Dilovar Sadriddinovna (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DURING EXAMINATION STRESS	131
Jumanazarova Mokhinur Jumanazar kizi, Sattarov Oybek Tokhirovich (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) SYMPTOMS, SYNDROMES, PATHOGENESIS, CLINICAL PICTURE, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PROGNOSIS OF CRANIOCEREBRAL INJURIES	133
Mamatkulova Nazgul Mamatkulovna, Abdimomunova Begimai Toktobolotovna, Abzhaparova Aiganysh Ziyaydinovna, Pooja Jugal (Osh, Kyrgyzstan) STUDY OF DENGUE INFECTION IN RAJASTHAN	139
Mamatkulova Nazgul Mamatkulovna, Ranjeet Kumar, Abdimomunova Begimai Toktobolotovna, Abzhaparova Aiganysh Ziyaydinovna, Satybaldyev Mederbek Myrzaevich (Osh, Kyrgyzstan) VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS OUTBREAKS IN EAST CHAMPARAN: BIHAR GROUND LEVEL RESEARCH	148
Pardaev Gayrat Yakhshibaevich, Normamatov Ruziboy (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) NUTRITIONAL VALUE, USE, PRODUCTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF WALNUTS	153
Ruziboeva Oyjamol Narzullaevna, Zoirov Kamoliddin Nizamovich, Muradova Zarifa Marufovna (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) DIAGNOSIS OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA WITH CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS	163
Ruziboeva Oyjamol Narzullaevna, Khudoyberdiyev Khudoynazar Khasanovich Najmiddinov Zafarjon Azamatovich (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) FEATURES OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN THE ELDERLY	172
Аджаблаева Динара Намазовна, Ходжаева Светлана Атахановна (Самарканд, Узбекистан) САНИТАРНАЯ ГРАМОТНОСТЬ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ГОРОДА САМАРКАНД В ВОПРОСАХ ТУБЕРКУЛЁЗА	177

Аскарова Наргиза Абдивалиевна, Ибрагимова Нозима Нуриддиновна (Ташкент, Узбекистан) ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ БОЛЬНЫХ ПРИ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВАХ	184
Бахрамов Рустам Рахматуллаевич, Лутфуллаева Дурдона Лутфуллаевна, Абдуллаева Санобар Бердиевна (Самарқанд, Узбекистон) ТЕМИР ТАНҚИСЛИК АНЕМИЯСИ ДАВОСИ ВА УНИ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ ЧОРАЛАРИ	187
Бузрукзода Жавохирхон Даврон, Кубаев Азиз Саидолимович, Абдуллаев Афзал Сархадович, Шавкатов Парвиз Хушвактович (Самарқанд, Узбекистан) ВСТРЕЧАМОСТЬ ВЕРХНЕЧЕЛЮСТНЫМ СИНУСИТОМ У ЛИЦ С РАЗЛИЧНЫМ АНТРОПОМЕТРИЧЕСКИМ СТРОЕНИЕМ ЧЕЛЮСТНО-ЛИЦЕВОЙ ОБЛАСТИ	192
Бутабоев Жасурбек Махмуджонович, Шайхова Гули Исламовна, Касымов Адхам Лутфуллаевич, Отакузиев Ахмадилло Зокирович (Ташкент, Узбекистан) КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЭХИНОКОККОВОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ	197
Дюсенова Л. Б., Пивина Л. М., Мырзахметова А. Т., Казымов М. С. (Семей, Казахстан), Избасарова И. А. (Астана, Казахстан) ПРЕВЕНТИВТИ МЕДИЦИНА ОРТАЛЫҒЫ ЖҰМЫСЫНЫҢ ҮЛГІСІНДЕ ЖҮРЕК- ТАМЫРЛЫҚ АУРУЛАРДЫҢ АЛДЫН АЛУДЫҢ ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН МҮМКІНДІКТЕРІ.....	202
Жуманова Лола Абдухалиловна, Шоюнусова Наргис Шарифовна (Андижон, Узбекистан) ГИГИЕНА ФАНИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ ВА КОММУНАЛ ГИГИЕНАНИНГ АСОСИЙ ВАЗИФАЛАРИ	206
Зоирова Лола Хамидовна, Мардонова Юлдуз Уктам кизи, Мохилова Нафиса Тулкин кизи, Кулмаматова Маржона Мухиддин кизи (Навои, Узбекистан) ОБУЧЕНИЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ (СТУДЕНТОВ) РАДИАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И ПРОТИВОРАДИАЦИОННОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ	210
Исмоилов Ортик Исмоилович, Камалова Малика Ильхомовна, Махматкулова Гузала Машраповна, Рахмонова Мохигуль Шодикуловна (Самарқанд, Узбекистан) РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ И МЕРЫ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ В КОРОНАВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ SARS-COV-2 В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ В ТЕЧЕНИЕ ГОДА	215
Кариев Саидазиз Саидахрорович (Ташкент, Узбекистан) ХРОНИЧЕСКАЯ ПАТОЛОГИЯ ПОЧЕК И ЕЕ АСПЕКТЫ.....	220
Меликулов Бекжон Норкулович (Термез, Узбекистан) ОИВ ИНФЕКЦИЯСИ БИЛАН ЗАРАРЛАНГАН БОЛАЛАРНИ ИММУНОСУПРЕССИЯ ҲОЛАТИДА ОҒИЗ БЎШЛИҒИ ПАТОЛОГИЯЛАРИ	225

Минаваров Адихам Анварович (Андижон, Узбекистан) ИНСОН ҲАЁТИДА СОҒЛОМ ТУРМИШ ТАРЗИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ ВА ШАХСИЙ ГИГИЕНА	228
Муродқосимов С. М., Ёрманов Р. Т., Туракулов Ж. С. (Самарканд, Узбекистан) САМАРҚАНД ВИЛОЯТ АҲОЛИСИ МЕҲНАТ МИГРАНТЛАРИНИНГ ОИВ ИНФЕКЦИЯСИ БИЛАН ЗАРАРЛАНИШИНИ ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИК БАХОЛАШ	233
Расулова Василя Батировна, Кариева Манзура Тулкуновна, Ибрагимова Шоира Абдунабиевна (Ташкент, Узбекистан) ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ФОСФОЛИПИДНОГО СОСТАВА МЕМБРАН МИТОХОНДРИЙ ГЕПАТОЦИТОВ ПРИ ГИПЕРГЛИКЕМИИ	238
Рахимова Д. А., Коракулова З. Т. (Ташкент, Узбекистан) ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ ВЕНТИЛЯЦИОННО-ПЕРФУЗИОННЫХ НАРУШЕНИЙ ЛЕГКИХ И ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ОБСТРУКТИВНОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ ЛЕГКИХ С ЛЕГОЧНОЙ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИЕЙ	244

SECTION: PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

Abdullayev Asqar Abduhakimovich (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) LOGICAL SCHEME OF CONCEPTS BASED ON ENGLISH SYNTAX	246
Anarboyeva Iroda Oripovna (Andijan, Uzbekistan) FRANSUZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA SO'Z SEMANTIKASINING O'ZIGA HOS JIHATLARI	250
Atabekov Kairat Kulbakovich (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan), Kostenko Gavriil Dmitrievich (Zhejiang, China) CLUSTERIZATION OF CONCEPTS AND CORRELATIONAL ANOMALIES WITHIN THE DISCOURSE OF CHINESE INTEGRATION PROJECTS IN DIGITAL MEDIA SOURCES IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE OF CENTRAL ASIA. NETWORK ANALYSIS AS METHOD OF SOCIAL- AND POLITICAL-ORIENTED MEDIA RESEARCH	254
Atabekov Kairat Kulbakovich (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan), Kostenko Gavriil Dmitrievich (Zhejiang, China) COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NETWORK ANALYSIS AND JOINING TREES AS TEXT CLASSIFICATION TOOLS	273
Djumaeva Go'zal Azizovna (Karshi, Uzbekistan) DISTANCE LEARNING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES	289
Eshpulatova Sodat Maxmatovna (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) TUYG'ULAR TASVIRI.....	292
Eshtayeva Dildora (Jizzax, Uzbekistan) MATNNING PRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI.....	299
Ismatova Yulduz Nu'mon qizi (Samarqand, Uzbekistan) BADIY ASARLARDA HADISLARNING QO'LLANISLISHI VA ULARNING TARJIMADA SEMANTIK TAHLILI	303
Kambarova Dilnoza Musakulovna (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN ENGLISH LESSONS.....	307

Kasimova A. N., Turdiyeva G. (Samarkand, Uzbekistan) MAIN ROLE OF TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION OF NEWSPAPER MATERIALS	310
Khujanazarova Sevara Toshmurodovna (Denau, Uzbekistan) COMMUNICATIVE EXERCISES ON TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES	316
Khurramova Mukhayyo Mamanazarovna (Termez, Uzbekistan) SOME WAYS OF IMPROVING SPEAKING SKILLS IN ENGLISH CLASSES	318
Kurbanbayev Ilhombek (Nukus, Uzbekistan) BEHZOD FAZLIDDIN SHE'RIYATIDA TUYG'U VA RUHIYAT TAHLILI	320
Nosirova Arofat Erkinovna (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF LITERARY TEXT	324
Pozilova Mastura (Andijon, Uzbekistan) ZULFIYA IJODIDA HAYOT FALSAFASINING AKS ETISHI.....	332
Primova D. Kh. (Karshi, Uzbekistan) SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESS OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS IN MASTERING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.....	335
Rakhmatova Zulhumor Mametxanovna, Rakhmatova Zulfiya Mametxanovna (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) LANGUAGE AS A CENTRAL LINK OF HUMAN SCIENCE.....	339
Ruzieva Rayhon Abdukhalilovna (Altihsay, Uzbekistan) LANGUAGE LEARNING AND DIDACTIC ACTIVITIES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.....	343
Safarova Fotima Nematulla kizi (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES	346
Sattorov Temurxon Saidalixon o'g'li (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA HARBIIY TERMOSISTEMA TADQIQI.....	350
Turaeva Shoira Mukhtorovna, Hakimova Muhoyyo Mukhtor qizi, Mamatqulova Munira (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) THE IMPORTANCE OF DIDACTICS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN TEXTBOOKS	354
Usmanova Munavvar Azamjon qizi (Fergana, Uzbekistan) NONVERBAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING UZBEK AND ENGLISH SPEECH ETIQUETTE ..	359
Xajiyeva Muxlisa Saidjon qizi, Samigova Hushnuda Batirovna (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) SOCIOLINGUISTIC AND GENDER FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONAL SEMANTIC FIELD OF ENDEARMENT IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.....	562
Yusupaliyev Bekzodbek (Andijan, Uzbekistan) THE ROLE OF MORPHEMES IN LANGUAGE STRUCTURE	365
Zulfikorova Z. A. (Karshi, Uzbekistan) NON-STANDARD HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS IN ENGLISH AS A WAY TO IMPROVE MOTIVATING STUDENTS TO LEARN THE LANGUAGE.....	367
Дехконова Озода Комиловна, Юлдошева Дилдора Уктамовна (Худжанд, Тожикистон) ФРАЗЕМАЛАРНИНГ СЎЗ БИРИКМАСИ ВА ТАРКИБЛИ СЎЗЛАРГА МУНОСАБАТИ ҲАҚИДА.....	371

Джалилова Д., Алибоева Исмигуль (Шахрисабз, Узбекистан) ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ РЕЧЕВЫХ ЗНАНИЙ И УМЕНИЙ УЧАЩИХСЯ В НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССАХ	377
Джураева Сарвиноз Бобокуловна (Худжанд, Таджикистан) О ХАРАКТЕРЕ ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ НЕКОТОРЫХ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ЯВЛЕНИЙ ЛЕТОПИСЕЙ X-XIII ВЕКОВ В ГОВОРАХ И ДИАЛЕКТАХ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ТАДЖИКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА.....	380
Жабборов Эшпўлат, Абатов Достон Рўзимурод ўғли (Қарши, Ўзбекистон) ХАЛҚ ДОСТОНЛАРИ МАТНИДА ҚЎЛЛАНГАН ЗООНИМЛАРНИНГ ЛИНГВОПОЭТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ.....	385
Жакыпова Дильбар Маматовна, Пазилова Тунукай, Ормонова Кымбаткан Аскарловна, Жунусова Журсунай Жаныбековна (Ош, Кыргызстан) СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ НАРЕЧИЙ В ТАДЖИКСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ	390
Жураева Ю. Р. (Карши, Узбекистан) ОБУЧЕНИЕ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ И ПРОБЛЕМА ИХ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ «ПЕРЕВОДОВЕДЕНИЕ».....	396
Мухтарова С. Ю. (Джизак, Узбекистан) ГРОТЕСКНАЯ ЛИНИЯ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ Н.В. ГОГОЛЯ	402
Набиева Дилшода Ураковна, Усмонова Азиза (Шахрисабз, Узбекистан) ПОВЫШЕНИЕ РЕЧЕВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЫ	405
Утемуратова Хурлиман Кулмуратовна (Нукус, Узбекистан) ПРОБЛЕМА СОЗДАНИЯ ОБРАЗОВ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ЛИЧНОСТЕЙ В КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОМ РОМАНЕ.....	411
Шадманова Н. И., Ярмадова М. А. (Карши, Узбекистан) МАЗУ: МАҚОЛЛАРНИНГ СИНТАКТИК ҚУРИЛИШИ	416

SECTION: PHYSICAL CULTURE

Bugajewski K. A. (Mykołajw, Ukraina) ZASTOSOWANIE MORFOLOGICZNYCH MARKERÓW MASKULINIZACJI U SPORTSMENEK W SKOKACH NA DŁUGOŚĆ I WYSOKOŚĆ.....	422
Zoitova G. M. (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN WHO ARE AT THE PRESCHOOL AGE: DEVELOPING SYSTEM OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	427
Ибрагимов Азиз Тулкунович (Ташкент, Узбекистан) ВЛИЯНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ЗАНЯТИЙ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРОЙ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ БУДУЩЕГО ПЕДАГОГА.....	432
Камбаров Козимжон Ибрагимович (Андижан, Узбекистан) ВЛИЯНИЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ НА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ РОСТ БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ.....	436

Рустамов Лазизбек Хусанбоевич, Набижанов Шохрух Махмуджа (Ташкент, Узбекистан) ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ СТУДЕНТОВ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ.....	441
Тожибоев Музаффар Маъруфович, Усмонов Адхам Абдухамидович, Хайдаров Баходир Бахтиёрвич (Ташкент, Узбекистан) ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОБЩЕРАЗВИВАЮЩИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ПРЕСТАВЛЯЮЩЕЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ	445
Усманова Гулнорахон Камолиддиновна (Андижон, Узбекистан) ЁШЛАРНИ ФАОЛ ЖИСМОНИЙ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИ.....	450

SECTION: VETERINARY SCIENCE

Ruziyev Zohid Egamberdiyevich, Allazov Anvar Saloxovich, Klichov Odil Ilxomovich (Samarqand, Uzbekistan) YIRIK SHOXLI HAYVONLAR LEYKOZIGA TASHXIS QO'YISH USULLARI	454
Камбаров Абдурауф Абдурасулович, Рузиев Зоҳид Эгамбердиевич, Аллазов Анвар Салохович, Шорасул Ҳақимов (Самарқанд, Узбекистан) ВЫРАЩИВАНИЕ КУЛЬТУР И ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ВОЗБУДИТЕЛЯ ПРИ АЭРОМОНОЗЕ В УСЛОВИЯХ ПАЙАРЫКСКОГО РАЙОНА САМАРКАНДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ.....	459

SECTION: TOURISM AND RECREATION

Jumayeva Malika Aliyevna, Buriyev Jamshid Jumanazarovich (Termez, Uzbekistan) THE ROLE OF DOMESTIC TOURISM IN THE SPIRITUAL FORMATION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION.....	463
Maukenova E. M., Atasheva D. O., Ayma A. T. (Turkestan, Kazakhstan) CATERING: EXPERIENCE, SITUATION, PROSPECTS	466
Расилова Муниса Рузиевна (Самарқанд, Узбекистан) ГАСТРОТУРИЗМ В МИРЕ	472

SECTION: AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

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**INFLUENCE OF “TUMAT” AGRO MINERAL FERTILIZER ON THE GROWTH
AND DEVELOPMENT OF “ANDIJAN-37” SORT OF COTTN PLANT**

Annotation. *Due to the research results, it was observed that the harvest from cotton plant composed 6.1 pieces when it was processed with tumat agro mineral fertilizer and before sowing and when it was enriched in the period of growth and development. These indices showed that 40.4c/ha of cotton harvest was gained due to the formation of relatively more 2.6-2.8 pieces than the control version pieces when cotton seeds of “Andijan-37” cotton plant were worked out before sowing and in the period of vegetation i.e. in budding and blossoming.*

Key words: *Tumat, Andijan-37 sort of cotton plant, growth and development, harvest.*

Introduction. Creating new favorable sorts of cotton plant in cotton growing countries all over the world, working out the resource economizing technologies of growing cotton are considered to be important tasks of today. Cotton growing is considered to be a leading branch of agriculture of most countries, 84 countries all over the world grow cotton. They include; 20 countries in North and South America, 28 countries in Asia and Oceania, 31 in Africa and 3 in Australia (20 years ago they were 9) and Australia. In 2017 in Uzbekistan 2.930 thousands of tons of cotton was grown in 1.206 thousands of hectares. All over the world 17 millions of tons of cotton fiber were germinated 20 years ago, today this index composes 25 millions of tons.¹

In countries where cotton is grown including the USA the efficiency of mineral fertilizers, different stimulators of leaf nutrition are applied in cotton sorts and different plant thickness. Sowing cotton due to the soil-climatic conditions in China and germinating different cotton sorts in 120-140 thousands p/ha thickness in Australia were determined to be efficient.

In all regions of our Republic, especially in soil-climatic conditions of Fergana region, the methods of nutrition by leaves with different stimulators are widely applied in practice. By this point of view, carrying out scientific investigations on nutrition methods of favorable cotton sorts, determining the favorable norms of mineral fertilizers is very important.

¹ http://agro.uz/uz/information/about_agriculture / www.cicr.org.in/pdf/TAP_for_cotton.pdf

A wide range of measures on applying favorable technologies of choosing and growing different, tolerant to inconvenient conditions, presenting valuable economic features, with high technological quality index of the fiber and fruitful sorts created for different soil-climat, hydro geologic and meliorative regional are being carried out. By this point of view, carrying out scientific investigations on working out the agro technologies suitable for soil-climatic conditions of growing new sorts of cotton plants including nutriting with mineral fertilizers, nutriting by the leaves with different stimulators, orders of irrigating, dates and systems of sowing and favorable plant thickness are considered to be the important questions of today.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned, a number of experiments on Tumat agro mineral fertilizer stimulators are carried out on Dangara farm in conditions of light brown soil of Fergana region in 2019-2021. "Andijan-37" sort of cotton plant is sown. Cotton seeds were processed by Tumat agro mineral fertilizer stimulator in 1 l/t norms before sowing and in 1 l/t norms in the period of budding and blossoming.

The experiment was held in 4 versions and 4 repetitions, hairy seeds of "Andijan-37" sort were sown by hands. The sowing norms are 45 kg/ha, the interspaces between cotton rows are 60 cm, with 4 rows, the sowing scheme is equal to 60x20- the length of 2 versions is 2.4 m, the height is 30 m, the square is 72 m², resulting from it the calculation square composes 36 m².

Table 1

Experiment system

Nº	Experiment versions	Norms of processing the cotton seed	Norms of processing in the period of budding	Norms of processing in the period of blossoming
1	Control	Not processed		
2	Natri gumat 30% powder	1kg/t	-	-
3	Tumat	-	1 l/ha-	-
4	Tumat	1-l/t	1-l/ha	1 l/ha

All phenologic observations in investigations are carried out on the basis of following the methodic manuals of UzCSII "Methods of carrying out field experiments" (2007) and "Methods of field experiments with cotton plant" (1981). The harvest indicies are worked out. A. Dospehov's method (1985).

In the period of using chemical substances "Brief methodic directions on carrying out state experiments of the substances providing growth" (Moscow, 1984) and "Methodic directions on testing insecticides, acaricides, biological active substances and fungicides" (Tashkent, 1994) are used.

In the experimental field agro chemical analyses are taken as the following: In the experimental field the soil samples are taken from five different points of plugged (0-30cm) and under plugged (30-50cm) layers in an envelope method before sowing the and the mount of rot is determined by I.V. Turin's method; general nitrogen and phosphorus are determined by I.M. Malseva and L.I. Gritsenko's method; nitrate sulphate is determined by

ion metric method; movable phosphorus and the amount of potassium are determined by B. Michigan and P.V. Protasov's method (1963). At the end of the period of 2-3 true leaves, budding, blossoming and ripening (milk ripening, half and fully ripening) of mung beans and corn, NPK amounts of nutrition substances in body parts of the plant are determined.

In conditions of light brown soils of Fergana region we identified that in the 2nd version where the seeds of "Andijan-37" sort of cotton plant were processed with Natri gumat 30%, the size mass of the soil composed 1.341 g/cm³ in the plugged layer (0-30cm), it composed 1.369 g/cm³ in the layer under plugging (30-50cm), relatively to the result before processing it composed 0.039 g/cm³ in the plugged layer (0-30cm) and 0.043 g/cm³ in the layer under plugging (30-50cm) and overall these indices showed the decrease up to 0.011; 0,015 g/cm³ than the 1st control version.

Influence of soil on size mass, g/cm³.

Version	Layer, cm	Size mass, g/cm ³	
The condition before processing the soil	0-30	1,380	
	30-50	1,420	
The condition after processing the soil	0-30	1,300	
	30-50	1,330	
At the end of growing			
Control	60x20x2	0-30	1,352
Humin (processing the cotton seed 1 kg/t)	60x20x2	30-50	1,384
Tumat (processing in the period of budding 1 l/ha)	60x20x2	0-30	1,335
Tumat (processing the cotton seed 1 l/ha, the norms of processing in the period of budding 1 l/ha, the norms of processing in the period of blossoming 1 l/ha)	60x20x2	30-50	1,363

In the 4th version when the seeds of "Andijan - 37" sort of cotton plant were processed with favorable norms of Tumat agro mineral fertilizers in the periods of seed processing and vegetation in conditions of light brown soils of Fergana region, the size mass of the soil was equal to 1.335 g/cm³ in the plugged layer (0-30cm) and 1.363 g/cm³ in the layer under plugging. It showed the decrease to 0.045 g/cm³ in the plugged layer(0-30cm) and 0.057 g/cm³ in the layer under plugging (30-50cm) relatively than the size mass before processing the soil, it shows the improvement of the results as the indices decreased up to 0.017 g/cm³ and to 0.021 g/cm³ than the 1st control version and to 0.006; 0.016 g/cm³ than the 2nd version which is processed with combined aggregate.

In conditions of irrigated farming the growth and development of any type of agricultural plant including a cotton plant depend on the methods of sowing organized in fields, the plant thickness made from a hectare of land, natural factors as temperature, light, air, soil, moisture, the degree of supplying with nutrition and of course the climatic conditions.

Due to the research results in the stage of primary leaf growth of Andijan-36 sort of cotton plant when the effects of mineral fertilizer norms and irrigating orders did not give

results, in all versions processed with stimulator before sowing the growth and development of the plant improved due to the improvement of the soil density and hollowness from to year and the soil enrichment and other factors. As the references of the first observation made in the experimental field show (1.06), the plants grew very slowly in the control version where the seeds of Andijan-37 sort of cotton plant were not processed with stimulators before sowing. Because, the soil temperature in parts of this versions was low and it did not allow the seeds to grow fast, moreover the water which irrigated the seed decreased the soil temperature and the air conditions influenced unfavorably and lead to the density of the soil.

We should admit here that in all versions where the seeds were sown after processing the soil with stimulaors, the soil density and hollowness of the soil in furrows improved year by year. The early formation of leaves composed 5.6 pieces in the 2nd version where the seeds were processed with Natri Gumat 30% powder and not nutrited in the priod of vegetation. It composed 5.1 in the 3rd version where the seeds were processed with Tumat in th eperiod of vegetation and in the 4th version where teh seeds were processed with Tumat agro mineral before sowing and nutrited in the period of growth and development it composed 6.1 pieces. These indices showed that the formation of early leaves composed 2.6-2.8 pieces thta the control version.

Because the increase and decrease of the plant thickness of a cotton plant result in changes of nutrition field, the degree of supplying with light and temperature, even the level of one plant changes. In its turn it results in cotton plant transpiration, fertility of photosynthesis.

The effect of agro measures on primary stages of the growth and development of Andijan-37 sort of cotton plant continues until the end of growing process and we were able to gain peculiar results due to the carried agro technical measures.

In conditions of light brown soil of Fergana region when the seeds of Andijan-37 sort of cotton plant were sown the cotton harvest composed average 33.8 c/ha, in the 2nd version where the seeds of "Andijan-37" sort of cotton plant were processed with Humin (processing the seed with 1kg/t) the cotton harvest composed 37.9 c/ha. Also, in the 3rd version where "Andijan -37" sort of cotton plant was processed with tumat agro mineral fertilizer in the period of development, the cotton harvest composed 36.2 c/ha. When the seeds of the same sort were processed before sowing and in the period of vegetation i.e. budding and blossoming it composed 40.4 c/ha. It showed that the cotton harvest was 6.6 c/ha more than the control version, 2.5 c/ha more than the 2nd version where "Andijan-37" sort of cotton plant was worked out with Humin (seed processing with 1kg/t) and 4.2 c/ha more than the 3rd version where the seeds were processed with Tumat agro mineral fertilizer.

**Influence of tumat agro mineral fertilizer on Andijan-36 sort of cotton plant,
c/ha (2019)**

Nº	Method of soil processing	Methods of sowing	I	II	III	Average	Additional harvest relatively to the control, c/ha
1	(Control)	60x20x2	34,1	33,2	34,1	33,8	
3	Humin (processing the seed 1 kg/t)	60x20x2	39,4	37,0	37,3	37,9	4,1
4	Tumat (processing in the period of budding 1 l/ha)	60x20x2	37,0	35,9	35,7	36,2	2,4
5	Tumat (processing the seed 1 l/ha, norms of processing in the period of budding 1 l/ha, norms of processing in the period of blossoming 1 l/ha)	60x20x2	40,7	39,2	41,3	40,4	5,9
2019, Sd=0.19 c/ha; HCP ₀₅ =0.4 c/ha; HCP ₀₅ =1.07%; Sd=0.14 c/ha; HCP ₀₅ (A)=0.29 c/ha; HCP ₀₅ =0.77%; Sd=0.11 c/ha; HCP ₀₅ (B)=0.23c/ha; HCP ₀₅ =0.61%							

To conclude we observed that the cotton harvest composed 6.1 pieces in the 4th version where the soil was processed with Tumat agro mineral fertilizers before sowing and in the process of growing and developing. Due to the formation of these indices more than 2.6-2.8 pieces than the control version, the cotton harvest composed 40.4 c/ha in the 4th version where “Andijan-37” was processed before sowing and in the process of vegetation i.e. budding and blossoming. It showed the cotton harvest was 6.6 c/ha more than the control version, 2.5 c/ha more than the 2nd version where the seeds of “Andijan” sort of cotton plant were processed with Humin (processing the seed with 1kg/t) before sowing and 4.2 c/ha in the 3rd version where the soil was processed with agro mineral fertilizers.

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КАРТОШКАДА КОЛОРАДО ҚЎНҒИЗИГА ҚАРШИ "ESCAPE" 20 SP ПРЕПАРАТИНИНГ БИОЛОГИК САМАДОРЛИГИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистон «AGRO BUSINESS» ОАЖ фирмасининг «ESCAPE» 20 SP препаратининг биологик самарадорлигини ўрганиш бўйича тажриба натижалари кўриб чиқилди. Бунда зарарунанганинг имаголарига «ESCAPE» 20 SP препаратини 60 г/га сарф меъёрида қўлланилганда биологик самарадорлик 89,% ни ташкил этди. Колорадо қўнғизининг ичинкаларга ҳудди имаголарига каби миқдор 60 г/га сарф меъёрида ўтказилган тажрибалар 97,9 % биологик самарадорликни кўрсатди.

Калит сўзлар: картошка, колорадо қўнғизи, ҳимоя қилиш, ишлов бериш, биологик самарадорлик.

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BIOLOGICAL EFFICIENCY OF THE PREPARATION "ESCAPE" 20 SP AGAINST THE POTATO COLORADO BEETLE

Abstract: This article discusses the results of experiments to study the biological effectiveness of the drug "ESCAPE" 20 SP by AGRO BUSINESS LLC Uzbekistan against the Colorado potato beetle. At the same time, the effectiveness of the application against the imago of the pest, the ESCAPE 20 SP preparation at a consumption rate of 60 g / ha, showed an efficiency of 89.0%. Against the larvae of the Colorado potato beetle, the test data as well as against the adults, with the same consumption rate of 60 g / ha, showed an efficiency of 97.9%.

Key words: potatoes, Colorado potato beetle, protection, processing, biological efficiency

Республикамизда қишлоқ хўжалигининг барча соҳаларини, шу жумладан мева-сабзавотчиликни жадал ривожлантириш, тупроқ унумдорлигини кўтариш, мева

ҳосилдорлигини ошириш, маҳсулот сифатини яхшилаш ҳамда улардан қайта ишлаш саноатида тайёрланадиган маҳсулотларни кўпайтиришга, халқимизнинг озиқ-овқатга бўлган талабини тўла қондиришига қаратилиши зарур.

Картошка энг муҳим озиқ-овқат экинидир. У крахмал, углевод, оқсил, С витамини, минерал тузлар ва бошқа моддаларга бойлиги ажралиб туради. Халқ истеъмолотида картошкадан йил давомида фойдаланилади. Мамлакатимиз тупроқ-иқлим шароитида картошкани эрта баҳорда экиб, халқимиз эҳтиёжини тўла қондириш имконияти бор.

Маълумотларга кўра, одамларни картошка билан тўла таъминлаш учун йилига ўртача 50 минг тонна сифатли картошка уруғини етиштириш талаб этилади. Давлат раҳбари бунинг учун Голландия, Полша, Россия каби давлатлар билан ҳамкорликда замонавий лаборатория ускуналарига эга бўлган маҳаллий уруғчилик маркази ва махсус корхоналар ташкил этиш зарурлигини таъкидлади [1].

Қишлоқ хўжалик экинлари зараркунандалари, касаллик қўзғатувчилари ва бегона ўтларнинг тарқалиши, ривожланиши ҳамда зарарлилик даражаси об ҳаво, тупроқ шароитлари ва уларни етиштириш агротехикасига ҳамда етиштирилаётган экин навига боғлиқ. Шу сабабли ҳам ишлаб чиқаришга зараркунанда, касалликларга чидамли, серҳосил навларни, алмашлаб экиш тизимини, зарарли организмлардан ҳимоя қилишнинг илғор усулларини жорий этиш зарур. Асосий қишлоқ хўжалик экинларида ҳосилни зараркунанда, касаллик ва бегона ўтлардан нобуд бўлишини камайтириш, бунда ўсимликларни ҳимоя қилишнинг уйғунлашган, кимёвий, биологик воситаларини кенг қўллаш фоят муҳим вазифалардан биридир.

Бугунги кунда инсон ҳаётида сабзавот, картошка ҳамда полиз экинлари маҳсулотлари катта аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, озиқ-овқат рациониди муҳим ўрин тутди. Шу билан бирга, кўп ҳолларда экин ўсув даврида ва кейинчалик, ҳосилни омборхоналарда сақлаш пайтида ҳар хил зараркунандалар таъсирида ҳосилнинг анча қисми нобуд бўлади ва сифати кескин пасаяди. Ҳимоя чоралари ва бошқа тадбирларни мунтазам қўлланмаслик натижасида зараркунандалар, айниқса шахсий тармоқларда кўп учрайди ва катта зарар келтиради. Сабзавот ва картошка ҳамда полиз экинларидан юқори ва сифатли ҳосил олишни таъминлашнинг асосий шартларидан бири экинларни зараркунандалардан ҳимоя қилишдир. Бунинг учун зараркунанда қўзғатувчисини тўғри аниқлаш унинг ривожланиши, тарқалиши бир мавсумдан иккинчисигача қандай сақланиши ҳақида маълумотларга эга бўлиш ва шулар асосида экинни ҳимоя қилишнинг самарали муддатларини билиш ва усулларини қўллаш лозим бўлади.

Юртдошларимиз хонадониди ва фермер хўжаликларида етиштирилаётган картошка рўзғордан ортиб ички ва ташқи бозорларга ҳам етказиб берилмоқда. Бу жараёнда ўсимликларни турли зарарли ҳашаротлардан асраш муҳим вазифа ҳисобланади. Хусусан, картошка ўсимлиги учун энг катта хавф колорадо кўнғизидир. У картошкага катта зарар келтириб, айниқса, айниқса карантин зараркунанда ҳисобланади.

Колорадо кўнғизи - *Leptinotarsci decemlineata* Say. Кўнғизлар – *Coleoptera* туркумига, барг кемирувчилар *Chrysomelidae* оиласига мансуб. Овал, бўртган танага эга бўлган кўнғизининг узунлиги 9-12 мм келади. Олд елкаси ва уст қанотлари сариқ ёки

сарғиш-қизил. Олд елкасида 12-14 та қора доғлари бор. Ўртадаги доғлари йирик бўлиб «У» белгисини эслатади. Ҳар бир устки қанотида 5 тадан қора чизиқлари мавжуд, яхши учади.

Тухумининг узунлиги 1,2-1,8 мм бўлиб, чўзиқ-овал, ялтироқ, олдин сариқ, сўнгра тўқ сариқ тусда. Личинкасининг узунлиги 15-16 мм, бўртган шаклда, тўқ сариқ-қизил. Танасининг ўрта қисми олд томонидан кенг, орқа қисми учлиланган. Олд елкасида кўндалангига жойлашган қора доғи бор, ёнида эса икки қатор сегмент нуқталари мавжуд. Ғумбаги очиқ типда, узунлиги 10-12 мм, ранги тўқ сариқдан қизғишгача.

Кўнғизлар озиқланган дала шароитида 20-60 см чуқурликда қишлаб қолади. Баҳорда ер сатҳи 14-15° С гача қизиши билан кўнғизлар учиб чиқа бошлайди. Қўшимча озиқлангандан сўнг ҳашаротлар урчийди ва урғочи кўнғизлар итузумгулдош ўсимликларнинг барг тагига тўп-тўп қилиб 12-80 тадан тухум қўяди. Ўртача бир кўнғиз 400-700 та, кўпи билан 2400 тагача тухум қўйиши мумкин. Тухуми 5-17 кун ривожлангандан кейин личинка чиқади ва ўсимлик билан озиқланиб, 16-34 кун ичида тўрт марта пўст ташлайди. Личинкалари ерга тушиб 5-15 см чуқурликда ғумбакка айланади. Ғумбак ривожланиши 12-24 кун давом этади. Минтақамизда колорадо кўнғизи йилига 1-3 та бўғин бериши мумкин.

Колорадо кўнғизи – олигофаг, у фақат итузумгулдошлар оиласига мансуб ўсимликлар билан озиқланади. Булар ичида картошка энг афзал озиқа ҳисобланади, кейинги ўринларда бақлажон ва помидор туради. Шу билан бирга тамаки, бангидевона, мингдевона, итузум каби ўсимликларни ҳам еб ривожланади. Личинка ва кўнғизи барғни еб шикастлайди. Ҳар туп картошка ўсимлигида 20-40 дона личинка ва кўнғиз мавжудлигида барғлар 50-100% нобуд бўлиши мумкин. Бу эса ҳосилнинг 2-3 дан 10 бараваргача камайишига олиб келади [2].

1 Бизнинг вилоят шароитида ҳозирги кунга қадар асосан ғалла ва ғўза етиштирилганлиги картошка етиштиришга эътибор яқин шу йиллардан қаратилаётганлиги сабабли картошка экинларининг зараркунандаларига қарши кураш чоралари кам ўрганилган. Колорадо кўнғизи (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) биоэкологияси ва қарши кураш чоралари бўйича карантин тадбирларини ишлаб чиқиш бўйича ўтказилган тадқиқотлар ниҳоятда кам.

Колорадо кўнғизининг биоэкологияси Андижон вилояти “Сабзавот, полиз экинлари ва картошкачилик ИТИ” Андижон илмий тажриба станцияси хўжалигида картошканинг Аляска, Кенза навларида Г.И. Сухорученко (1986) услуби асосида олиб борилди. Колорадо кўнғизи яшаш жойларини аниқлаш учун ўтган йиллари картошка, бойимжон, помидор экилган майдонлардан тупроқ (ернинг) 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 см чуқурликдаги қатламлари ўртача 1м² юзада махсус (рамкалар) орқали ўлчаниб, ковланиб ҳар қатламдаги ғумбакларни санаб кўриш билан аниқланди. Картошка экилгандан сўнг картошкада колорадо кўнғизининг пайдо бўлишини, тухумга кириши, қуртлик, ғумбаклик даврларини аниқлаш учун тажриба майдонлардаги ўсимликлар ажратилиб этикетка қорғозлар билан белгиланиб қуйилди ва шу ўсимликларда тажриба кузатишлари олиб борилди. Ҳаво ҳарорати, нисбий намлиги кундаликларга ёзиб борилади. Колорадо кўнғизи фенофазалари шу тариқа ҳар қайси авлод учун кузатилиб турилади.

Пестицидларнинг ҳар хил турларини, қўнғизларига, қуртларига ва тухумларига таъсир этиши хусусиятлари ўрганилди. Бу мақсадда тажриба қуйидаги вариантларда бажарилди. Тажриба вариантлари:

1. Назорат (пестицид пуркалмаган).
2. "ESCAPE" 20 SP – 60 г /га(Б).
3. Нестор 20% с.п. – 250 г/га.

Инсектицидлар колорадо қўнғизининг ривожланишига қараб (1-2%) зарарланганда ва ёппасига урчиганда махсус пуркагич “маторли кул аппаратида ҳамма тажриба вариантларида бир кунда пуркаш йўли билан ишлов берилди.

Пестицидларнинг биологик самарадорлик кўрсаткичлари Аббот формуласида аниқланди.

Ишловлар ерталаб, ҳаво ҳарорати 27-28 ° С дан юқори бўлган ва шамол тезлиги 2 м / с бўлган, ишчи суюқлик оқимининг тезлиги 200 л / га бўлган вақтда амалга оширилди.

Препарат сув билан аралаштирилганда тезда ишчи аралашмани ҳосил қилди. Пуркалгандан сўнг, кейинги тадқиқотлар давомида фитотоксиклик топилмади.

Экспериментал схемага қуйидагилар киритилган: тезликда синовдан ўтган " ESCAPE" 20 SP 60 г / га инсектициди ва ишловсиз бошқариладиган вариант, шунингдек, Нестор 20% с.п. 250 г / га ишлатилган андаза варианты.

Экспериментни ташкил этиш, кейинчалик бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва биологик самарадорликни ҳисоблаш тартиби Ўзбекистон Республикаси Давлат кимёвий комиссияси томонидан тасдиқланган "Услубий кўрсатмалар..." (2004) да амалга оширилди [3]. Картошка колорадо қўнғизининг етук зотлари ва личинкаларини ҳисоблаш 1 та картошка тупида алоҳида ўтказилган, шундан сўнг самарадорликни ҳисоблаш Абботт формуласи бўйича амалга оширилган (1925)

"ESCAPE" 20 SP инсектоакарицидини синовлари картошкада Колорадо қўнғизига қарши 60 г / га сарф меъёрида ўтказилди. Ишлов берилгандан сўнг, дала кузатувлари ва ҳисоб-китоблари маълумотлари шуни кўрсатдики, зараркунанда имагосига қарши "ESCAPE" 20 SP препарати 60 г / га меъёрида қўлланилганда биринчи кунда 89,9% самарадорлигини кўрсатди ва учинчи кун 96,1%. қайд этилди. Кейинчалик, 7-кундан бошлаб, кейин 14 ва 21-кунлардан бошлаб самарадорликнинг пасайиши 93,8-86,8-78,3% гача кузатилди.

Нестор инсектициди 20% с.п. 250 г / га меъёрида қўлланилганда назорат варианты билан таққослаганда. Етук зотларга қарши синовдан ўтганда 1-кунда 90,6%, 3-куни 96,5%, 21-куни еса 78,5%. биологик самарадорликни намоён этди.

Колорадо картошка қўнғизининг личинкаларига қарши етук зотларга каби 60 г/га миқдорда, қўлланилганда, худди шу биологик самарадорликни кўрсатади, биринчи кун у 99,5% самарадорликни кўрсатди ва 3 ва 7-кунларда 98, 14 ва 21-кунларда мос равишда 4-98,1%, 97,5-96,1%

"ESCAPE" 20 SP қўнғиз личинкаларига қарши 60 г / га миқдорда қўлланилган назорат варианты билан таққослаганда, биринчи кун самарадорлиги 99,5%, учинчи кун 98,8% ва 21 кун 95,7%.

Тақдим етилган маълумотларга асосланиб, Колорадо картошка қўнғизига қарши "ESCAPE" 20 SP препарати картошкада фақат 60 г / га истеъмол ставкасида ишлатилиши мумкин деган хулосага келиш мумкин.

1-Жадвал

Колорадо қўнғизига қарши қўлланилган воситаларнинг биологик самарадорлиги (Андижон тумани 2020 йил)

Тажриба вариантлари	Сарф меъёри, л/га	Битта ўсимликдаги етук зот						Биологик самарадорлик кун %				
		ишловгача	Ишловдан сўнг					1	3	7	14	21
			1	3	7	14	21					
ESCAPE 20 SP	60	15,2	1,7	0,7	1,2	2,3	3,7	89,9	96,1	93,8	86,8	78,3
Нестор 20% с.п. (андаза)	250	14,5	1,5	0,6	1,5	2,5	3,5	90,6	96,5	91,6	85,0	75,5
Назорат (ишловси э)	-	13,1	14,5	15,7	16,2	15,1	14,7	-	-	-	-	-
Личинкалар												
ESCAPE 20 SP	60	41,2	0,2	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,7	99,5	98,4	98,1	97,5	96,1
Нестор 20% с.п. (андаза)	250	39,7	0,2	0,5	0,8	1,2	1,8	99,5	98,8	98,2	97,2	95,7
Назорат (ишловси э)	-	38,1	39,7	41,6	43,7	41,2	40,9	-	-	-	-	-

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА В КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается развития сельское хозяйства в Каракалпакстане. Необходимость решения продовольственной проблемы в стране в последнее время представляет актуальную тему. В последние годы реализуются последовательные реформы по развитию сельского хозяйства, внедрению современных рыночных механизмов, развитию современных систем управления и повышению экспортного потенциала в данном направлении. Динамика валовых сборов за последние 5 лет показывает стабильность роста производства агрокультуры.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйства, кластер, агроуслуг, погода, инвестиция, сорт, районирование.

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PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

Annotation: The article examines the development of agriculture in Karakalpakstan. The need to solve the food problem in the country has recently become a topical issue. In recent years, consistent reforms have been implemented for the development of agriculture, the introduction of modern market mechanisms, the development of modern management systems and an increase in export potential in this direction. The dynamics of gross receipts over the past 5 years shows the stability of the growth of agricultural production.

Key words: Agriculture, cluster, agricultural services, weather, investment, variety, zoning.

Сельское хозяйство является одним из ведущих и крупнейших секторов Узбекистана и Каракалпакстана, вносящих вклад в национальную экономику. Разнообразный рельеф страны представляет наиболее благоприятные регионы для выращивания различных продовольственных, а также технических культур.

С постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по реализации проекта «Модернизация сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан» с участием международного банка реконструкции и развития и международной ассоциации развития» №ПП-4803 от 11 августа 2020 г. в последние годы реализуются последовательные реформы по развитию сельского хозяйства, внедрению современных

рыночных механизмов, развитию современных систем управления и повышению экспортного потенциала в данном направлении².

Важное значение в данном направлении имеет принятие Стратегии развития сельского хозяйства Республики Узбекистан на 2020-2030 годы³.

В результате внедрения кластерной модели производства сельскохозяйственной продукции в последние годы на 125 тысячах гектаров, или 12 процентах, посевных площадей хлопчатника функционируют кооперации, на 908 тысячах гектаров, или 88 процентах, - кластеры.

В целях создания благоприятного агробизнес-климата и цепочки высокой добавленной стоимости, кардинального реформирования деятельности и улучшения материально-технической базы научно-исследовательских учреждений сельского хозяйства, широкого внедрения системы знаний, инноваций и агроуслуг в сельском хозяйстве на основе мирового опыта, а также совершенствования видов услуг, поддержки развития кооперационных отношений в отрасли и дальнейшего расширения сотрудничества со Всемирным банком.

По данным Всемирной метеорологической организации на сегодняшний день земля уже на один градус теплее, чем в начале XX века, и это уже оказывает негативное влияние на аграрный сектор. Узбекистан также сталкивается с этой проблемой, которая особенно ощутима в некоторых его регионах. Между тем современные технологии позволяют адаптироваться к изменениям климата и уменьшить их негативное воздействие на сельское хозяйство⁴. 2020 год стал одним из трёх самых тёплых лет за всю историю наблюдений, сообщила Всемирная метеорологическая организация (ВМО).

По данным ВМО, 2011–2020 годы были самым тёплым десятилетием за всю историю наблюдений при сохранении долгосрочной тенденции к изменению климата. Самые тёплые шесть лет следовали с 2015 года, при этом 2016, 2019 и 2020 годы входят в тройку самых тёплых.

Разница в средних глобальных температурах между тремя самыми тёплыми годами – 2016, 2019 и 2020 – неразличимо мала, отмечает ВМО. Средняя глобальная температура в 2020 году была примерно 14,9 градуса, что на 1,2 градуса выше доиндустриального (1850–1900 годы) уровня⁵.

В республике результаты реализации проекта «Обеспечение климатической устойчивости фермерских и дехканских хозяйств, расположенных в засушливых районах Узбекистана», в частности, были приведены практические примеры по снижению нарастающего риска водного дефицита и засухи, внедрению

² Национальная база данных законодательства Республики Узбекистан. 12.08.2020 г. - № 07/20/4803/1162; 04.02.2021 г., № 07/21/4975/0085.

³ Национальная база данных законодательства Республика Узбекистан. 24.10.2019 г., № 06/19/5853/3955

⁴Тарянинков Р.В. Третье национальное сообщение Республики Узбекистан по рамочный конвенции ООН об изменении климата.–Ташкент, 2016. – 17 с.

⁵ 2020 год стал одним из самых жарких в истории наблюдений – ВМО. [//https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2021/01/15/climate](https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2021/01/15/climate).

водосберегающих технологий, таких, как лазерная планировка полей, нулевая обработка, культивирование сидеральных, солеустойчивых и засухоустойчивых культур.

Проект оказывает содействие центральным, областным и местным органам государственной власти, а также фермерским и дехканским хозяйствам в повышении их готовности противостоять воздействию изменения климата.

Для проверки эффективности новых агротехнических и водосберегающих технологий в условиях климата Каракалпакстана было выбрано пять районов, в каждом из которых были внедрены различные инновационные технологии. Специально для интеграции технологии лазерной планировки организованы тренинги, на которых фермеры могли получить практические навыки работы с оборудованием. Созданы центры по оказанию консультационных услуг для фермеров и дехкан по вопросам адаптации к изменению климата.

Также в ходе реализации проекта была полностью автоматизирована наблюдательная метеорологическая сеть Каракалпакстана, где было установлено современное оборудование для сбора и передачи гидрометеорологической информации.

На начало 2017 года площадь орошаемых земель в Республике Каракалпакстан составила 509,6 тыс. га (3,1%) при общей земельной площади 16,7 млн. га. Несмотря на проводимую политику по изменению структуры экономики, сельское хозяйство занимает значительную часть экономики республики. Так, за 2010-2016 годы объем производства продукции сельского хозяйства возрос в 1,9 раза⁶. Наблюдается тенденция снижения доли животноводства (с 53,2% до 51,7%) и рост доли растениеводства (с 46,8% до 48,3%). Отмечается положительная динамика производства основной сельхозпродукции (зерновые, рис, овощи, фрукты, мясо, молоко, яйца и др.). На посевных площадях Каракалпакстана в основном выращивают хлопчатник и зерно. Хлопчатник культивируется во всех южных районах республики, кроме Муйнакского. В устье Амударьи условия благоприятствуют возделыванию люцерны. Местный сорт семенной люцерны считается самым качественным. Из зерновых здесь выращиваются сорго, кукуруза и рис. Более 33% площадей в Узбекистане, занятых под рис, находятся в Каракалпакстане. Для откорма скота в животноводстве используются не только люцерна, кукуруза и сорго, но и отходы хлопкоочистительных, маслособойных и мясомолочных предприятий. На пустынных пастбищах круглый год пасутся каракулевые овцы, развито и верблюдоводство. Крупный рогатый скот для производства мяса и молока разводят на территориях орошаемого земледелия и в устье Амударьи. Шелководство развито в Турткульском и Амударьинском районах, дающих 80% всего объема коконов по республике. Обеспечение продовольственной безопасности в Республике Каракалпакстан имеет свои особенности с учетом экологической обстановки, низкого качества земельно-

⁶ Паспорт о социально-экономическом развитии Республики Каракалпакстан по состоянию на 1 января 2017 г. – Нукус: Министерство экономики и статистики Республики Каракалпакстан, 2017. – с. 8.

водных ресурсов, транспортной доступности и емкости продовольственного рынка. Согласно расчетам, уровень удовлетворенности по основным продуктам питания за счет собственного производства составляет: по хлебу и хлебопродуктам – 33,2%, мясу и мясопродуктам – 75%, молоку и молокопродуктам – 81%, фруктам и ягодам – 65%. Основная часть импорта приходится на сахар, растительное масло, муку и кондитерские изделия. Перспективным направлением в растениеводстве является выращивание риса в Канлыккульском, Нукусском, Тахтакупырском, Элликалинском районах, а овощей и фруктов – в Амударьинском, Берунийском, Нукусском, Элликалинском районах. Бобовые и масличные культуры целесообразно возделывать в Канлыккульском, Кунградском, Чимбайском районах. При этом наиболее эффективными представляются агропроизводства, основанные на применении капельного орошения, технологий гидропоники и аквапоники.

В 2018-2019 годах в Каракалпакстане намечено реализовать 70 инвестиционных проектов по переработке плодоовощной продукции и мяса, строительству холодильных хранилищ. В рамках программы развития животноводства и птицеводства на 2018-2020 годы предусматривается реализовать 250 проектов. В рамках программы развития рыбоводства в 2018-2020 годах будет осуществлено 6 проектов. На рисовых полях Нукусского и Канлыккульского районов будет налажено разведение рыбы. В настоящее время Советом Министров Республики Каракалпакстан совместно с ассоциацией «Узбекбаликсаноат» реализуется Программа мероприятий по комплексному развитию рыбной отрасли на 2018 год. Запланировано создание 15 современных искусственных водоемов, запуск 100 садковых устройств и одной установки с замкнутым циклом водоснабжения. При этом Совет Министров обеспечивает выделение по заявкам инициаторов проектов в установленном порядке земельных участков для создания искусственных водоемов, строительства сооружений с замкнутым циклом водоснабжения и организации мощностей по переработке рыбы. В Нукусском филиале Ташкентского государственного аграрного университета идет подготовка по организации, начиная с 2018/2019 учебного года, заочного отделения по образовательным направлениям рыбоводства.

Также в Нукусском районе 1 165 га хлопковых полей были полностью сокращены и заменены экспортно-ориентированными продовольственными культурами. Нукуссий район специализируется на плодоовощеводство и начала свою деятельность по разработке программы по определению основных направлений развития региона. Согласно предварительному анализу, основными точками роста экономики района были определены направления развития плодоовощеводства и виноградарства, тепличных хозяйств, сферы услуг⁷.

В 2020-2022 годах для комплексного развития Нукусского района планируется реализовать 84 проекта на сумму 399,2 миллиарда сумов и создать 936 новых рабочих мест. В частности, 44 проекта в сфере сельского хозяйства на сумму 286,3 миллиарда сумов, в частности 6 – в области создания интенсивных садов на 169 га, 1 – переработки

⁷ Министр сельского хозяйства: сельское хозяйства Каракалпакстана будет развиваться по 7 направлениям. 5 октября 2020 г. // <https://www.agro.uz/news/agro>.

1 021 тонны винограда, 12 – создания современных теплиц на 61 га, 2 – создания плодовоовощных кластеров, 13 проектов мощностью производства 97 тонн рыбной продукции и 10 проектов по импорту 1 059 голов племенного скота.

В 2021 году в Каракалпакстане будет выращено 34,4 тысячи тонн семян кунжута. В текущем году будет построено предприятие по переработке кунжута мощностью 1,0 тыс. тонн на сумму 5,0 млрд. сумов, и мощность переработки будет доведена до 26,2 тыс. тонн.

В 2020 году было засеяно 10 000 га семян кунжута. Ожидается, что на этих площадях будет произведено в общей сложности 10 000 тонн, из которых 4300 тонн на сумму 8,1 миллиона долларов будут экспортированы. На сегодняшний день действуют 6 предприятий по переработке зерна кунжута мощностью 24,7 тыс. тонн.

До конца нынешнего года предприятием «Оловуддин Гунжи» в Бегунийском районе запущен проект по переработке 500 тонн семян кунжута на 1,1 млрд сумов.

Кроме того, с целью увеличения научного потенциала в этой сфере, внедрения научного подхода к производству семян, выращиванию, переработке будет создана «Научная станция по селекции масличных, посевного материала и агротехнологии».

Благодаря осуществляемым реформам достигнут устойчивый рост экономики республики, в том числе сельского хозяйства. Для роста объемов производства создана законодательная база, которая совершенствуется исходя из жизненных реалий. Осуществлены комплекс мер по укреплению материально-технической базы фермерских хозяйств, оптимизации посевной площади, системы финансовой поддержки и др. Благодаря созданным многопрофильным фермерским хозяйствам расширена возможность аграрного сектора по переработке сельскохозяйственной продукции, торговле, сервисного обслуживания и т.д. В результате создаются рабочие места для молодежи в сельской местности. Разработана и начата реализация инвестиционных проектов в сфере производства и переработки плодовоовощной продукции с участием МФИ. Вместе с тем, есть проблемы: в обеспечении необходимого состояния плодородия почвы; мелиорации земель; в обеспечении необходимой сельскохозяйственной техникой. Для решения этих проблем требуется проведение углубленного комплексного научного исследования. Используя исторический и зарубежный опыт, при поддержке государства необходимо выработать программу кардинальных мер стимулирования инвестиций в сельское хозяйство республики.

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ОРГАНОМИНЕРАЛ КОМПОСТЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАШНИНГ ТУПРОҚ МЕЛИОРАТИВ ҲОЛАТИНИНГ ЎЗГАРИШГА ТАЪСИРИ

Аннотация. *Мақсуд* мақолада, Сурхондарё вилоятининг ўртача шўрланган тақирсимон тупроқлари шароитида компост-мелиорантлар қўлланилганда тупроқ мелиоратив ҳолатининг яхшиланганлиги ва тупроқ қатламларида зарарли тузлар миқдори 10,3-11,1% га камайганлиги тўғрисида маълумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: *Агроруда, бентонит, органоминерал компост, ҳажм масса, куруқ қолдиқ, хлор иони, макроструктура, тупроқ мелиорацияси, мелиорантлар, шўрланиш, органик ўғитлар, унумдорлик, агрофизика, ғўза, ҳосилдорлик.*

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ОРГАНОМИНЕРАЛЬНЫХ КОМПОСТОВ НА ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ МЕЛИОРАЦИИ ПОЧВ

Аннотация. *В этой статье, приведены данные о проведенных исследованиях в условиях такыровидных, среднесоленых почв Сурхандарьинской области, применение компост мелиорантов где наблюдаются снижение вредных солей на 10,3-11,1% в пахотном горизонте почв.*

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE USE OF ORGANIC COMPOSTS ON THE CHANGE IN SOIL RECLAMATION

Annotation. *This article provides information on the improvement of soil reclamation and the reduction of harmful salts in the soil layers by 10.3-11.1% when using compost-ameliorants in the conditions of moderately saline soils of Surkhandarya region.*

Keywords: *Agroruda, bentonite, organomineral compost, volume mass, dry residue, chloride ion, macrostructure, soil reclamation, ameliorants, salinization, organic fertilizers, fertility, agrophysics, cotton, yield.*

Асосий қисм

Кириш. Ўзбекистоннинг энг жанубий минтақаси Сурхондарё вилоятининг мелиоратив ҳолати ёмон турли даражада шўрланган тупроқларини мелиоратив жиҳатдан яхшилаш, шўрланишнинг олдини олиш, тупроқни шўрсизлантириш, сув ва ресурс тежовчи агротехнологияларни тадбиқ этиш, шўрланган тупроқларда қишлоқ хўжалиги экинларидан етарли ҳосил олиш, мелиоратив ҳолатини яхшилашнинг янги замонавий агротехнологияларини ишлаб чиқиш ҳозирги куннинг долзарб масалаларидан биридир.

Бентонит лойқаси ва турли маҳаллий ўғитлар асосида тайёрланган ноанъанавий органиноминерал компостларни мелиорант сифатида ўртача шўрланган тақирсимон тупроқлар шароитида қўллашнинг тупроқ мелиоратив ҳолатига, ғўза ва ғўза мажмуидаги зироатларнинг ҳосилдорлигига таъсирлари ўрганилмаган.

Академик Қ. Мирзажоновнинг таъкидлашча тупроқнинг турли даражада шўрланиши мавсумда қўлланиладиган маъдан ўғитларнинг ўсимликлар тамонидан фойдаланиш коэффицентини кескин камайтиради. [1] М.А. Белоусов шўрланган тупроқларда азотнинг ўсимлик тамонидан ўзлаштирилиши турлича бўлиб, тупроқда хлор иони 0,04% бўлганда ҳосил элементлари азотни энг кам хлорли аммоний сифатида ўзлаштиришини аниқлаган. [2] Тупроқда зарарли тузларни камайтириш мақсадида профессор М. Хамидов, У.Жўраев ва К.Хамраевларнинг [4] сув тақчиллиги шароитида шўрланган тупроқларда ғалладан бўшаган ерларга оқ жўхори (сорго) фитомелиоранти экилганда кузда шўр ювиш учун сарфланадиган сув миқдори шудгор қилиб ҳеч қандай зироат экилмай қолдирилган далага нисбатан 2392 м³/га камайганлигини исботланган

Асосий қисм. Тажриба 7 та вариантдан иборат бўлиб ўртача шўрланган тақирсимон тупроқлар шароитида олиб борилди. Тадқиқот услубий жиҳатдан “Дала тажрибаларини ўтказиш услублари” ЎзПТИ (2007), агрофизикавий таҳлилларда “Методика агрофизических исследований” СоюзНИХИ(1973) услубий қўлланмаларидан фойдаланилди.

Илмий-тадқиқот ишимизда ноанъанавий агрорудалар ва шулар асосида тайёрланган компостларни ўртача шўрланган тақирсимон тупроқлар шароитида мелиорант сифатида қўллашнинг тупроқ мелиоратив ҳолатига ва пахта ҳосилдорлигига таъсири ўрганилди.

Компост мелиорантларни қўллашнинг мавсумда тупроқ ҳажм массасининг ўзгаришига таъсири аниқланганда оддий усулда шўр ювиш амалга оширилган биринчи вариантда тупроқнинг 0-30 ва 30-50 см қатламида ҳажм массаси 1,35 ва 1,38 г/см³ га тенг бўлган бўлса, мелиорант сифатида 40 т/га дарё лойқаси қўлланилган иккинчи вариантда бу кўрсаткич 1,34-1,36 г/см³ ни ташкил этди.

Тажрибада гектарига 25,0т ярим чириган қорамол гўнги солинган учунчи вариантда ҳайдов ва ҳайдов ости қатламларида 1,34-1,36 г/см³ дан ошмади. Мелиорантларнинг энг мақбул таъсирида, яъни (10т ярим чириган ҳолдаги қорамол

гўнги+6,0т бентонит асосидаги) 21,0т компост қўлланилган олтинчи вариантда тупроқ ҳажм массаси биринчи ва иккинчи вариантлардан 0,02-0,03г/см³ га кам бўлганлиги аниқланди.

Мавсум охирига келиб ғўза қатор орасига бериладиган ишловлар ва суғоришлар таъсирида барча вариантларда тупроқ ҳажм массаси мавсум бошига нисбатан 0,01-0,02г/см³ га ошганлиги аниқланди, бироқ компост мелиорантларнинг энг мақбул таъсирида мавсум охирида ҳам нисбатан оз миқдорда ошганлиги аниқланди. Тупроқнинг 0-30см қатламида мавсум охирида ҳажм массаси биринчи вариантда 1,38г/см³ ташкил қилган бўлса, 21,0т компост мелиорант қўлланилган олтинчи вариантда 1,34 г/см³ га ни ташкил этиб, назоратдан 0,04 г/см³ га кам бўлди.

Компост мелиорантлар таъсирида тупроқдаги макроагрегат миқдорининг ўзгариши компостлар қўлланишдан аввал ва мелиоратив тадбирлардан сўнг 0-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40 ва 40-50см қатламида Н.И. Савинов усулида аниқланди.

Ўртача шўрланган тақирсимон тупроқда қўлланилган компост мелиоратлар таъсирида ҳайдов қатламида макроагрегатлар миқдори ўзгариши кузатилиб, 0,25мм-10мм гача бўлган аграномик фойдали макроагрегатлар миқдори тупроқнинг 0-50 см қатламида 25,0т ярим чириган ҳолдаги қорамол гўнги қўлланилган учунчи вариантда 47,31% дан 58,14% гача ошган бўлса, 21,0т компост қўлланилган вариантда бу миқдор 60,03% ни ташкил этди.

1-жадвал

Компост ва бошқа мелиорантлар қўлланилгандан сўнг тупроқда 0,25мм-10мм гача бўлган аграномик фойдали макроагрегатлар миқдорининг ўзгариши, % 1-жадвал

Тупроқ қатлами, см	В а р и а н т л а р						
	Назорат	Шўр ювилган	Ярим чириган ҳолдаги 25,0т гўнг	6,0 т бентонит лойқаси	12,0 т бентонит лойқаси	Қорамол гўнги ва бентонит асосида 21,0т компост	Қўй гўнги ва бентонит асосидаги 16,0 компост
0-10	55,31	56,32	58,14	55,58	56,45	59,76	58,81
	55,29	56,30	58,11	55,60	56,46	59,77	58,80
	55,33	56,34	58,17	55,56	56,43	59,75	58,82
10-20	53,11	55,76	57,60	54,72	54,83	58,69	57,58
	53,10	55,72	57,58	54,70	54,83	58,70	57,60
	53,12	55,80	57,62	54,74	54,82	58,68	57,57
20-30	53,25	54,22	56,59	53,91	52,46	60,03	55,34
	53,27	54,25	56,61	53,90	52,44	60,05	55,33
	53,23	54,20	56,56	53,92	52,47	60,02	55,35
30-40	51,03	52,16	53,45	50,41	48,96	53,39	52,47
	51,06	52,13	53,41	50,39	48,97	53,40	52,46
	51,00	52,19	53,48	50,43	48,95	53,38	52,49
40-50	45,88	47,56	47,31	47,97	46,67	49,33	48,05
	45,85	47,52	47,33	47,98	46,69	49,35	48,07
	45,90	47,59	47,29	47,97	46,65	49,32	48,04

Тадқиқотнинг мақсадига кўра ўртача шўрланган тақирсимон тупроқлар шароитида компост мелиорантларнинг зарарли тузлар ўзгаришига таъсири аниқланди. Жумладан Сурхондарё вилояти тупроқлари шўрланиш даражасига кўра ўртача шўрланган ерлар 47,6 минг/га, 17,0%, ни ташкил этади. Ер ресурслари тўғрисидаги Миллий ҳисобот, Қўзиёв [3]. Тажрибанинг бошланғич даврда тупроқнинг 0-50см қатламида қуруқ қолдиқ 0,541 %, хлор иони 0,045 % ва 50-100 см да бу кўрсаткич 0,547-0,048 % ни ташкил этган бўлса, биринчи вариантда 4000-4500 м³ сув сарфланиб шўр ювилганда қуруқ қолдиқ 0,473 %, хлор иони эса 0,034 % га тенг бўлди. Ноанъанавий органоминерал компост мелиорантларнинг энг мақбул таъсири 21,0 т/га қўлланилганда бўлиб, 0-50; 50-100 см тупроқ қатламида қуруқ қолиқ ва хлор иони 0,476-0,035 ва 0,501-0,036 % дн ошмади.. Бу эса шўр ювилган вариантга диярли яқин назоратга нисбатан эса қуруқ қолдиқ ва хлор иони 10,3-11,1 % га камайди. Олинган маълумотларга кўра, тупроқнинг ҳайдов қатламида тузларнинг тўпланиши барча вариантларда амал даври бошидан мавсум охирига қараб нисбатан ошиб бориши кузатилди. Вегетация давридаги мавсумий сувларнинг қисман бўлсада тупроқнинг ҳайдов қатламидаги тузларнинг ювилишига сабаб бўлганлиги, бироқ амал даври охирида сизот сувлари минераллашиши ва уларнинг капилляр кўтарилишининг интенсивлашиши натижасида тупроқнинг ҳайдов ва ҳайдов ости қатламларида оз бўлсада зарарли тузлар тўпланганлиги аниқланди.

Тажриба даласи тупроқ қатламларида тузлар миқдорининг мавсум охирида ўзгариши, %

2-жадвал

Вариант	Умумий шўрланиш ҳолати			
	0-50 см		50-100 см	
	Қуруқ қолдиқ	Cl	Қуруқ қолдиқ	Cl
Тадбир бошланишдан олдин (назорат)	0,541	0,045	0,547	0,048
	0,544	0,043	0,548	0,047
	0,539	0,044	0,546	0,049
Шўр ювилган	0,473	0,034	0,507	0,039
	0,475	0,035	0,509	0,037
	0,473	0,033	0,506	0,040
12,0т бентонит лойқаси қўлланган	0,501	0,037	0,512	0,039
	0,503	0,035	0,514	0,037
	0,499	0,038	0,510	0,040
16,0т компост қўлланилган (6,0 т бентонит лойқаси+10,0 тқўй гўнги асосидаги)	0,479	0,035	0,503	0,037
	0,480	0,033	0,501	0,036
	0,478	0,037	0,505	0,038
21,0 т/га компост-мелиорант қўлланилган (6,0т бентонит лойқаси+15,0т қорамол гўнги асосидаги)	0,476	0,035	0,501	0,036
	0,475	0,033	0,503	0,034
	0,477	0,037	0,499	0,037

Тажрибада 21,0 т/га компост мелиорантлар қўлланилган вариантда мавсум охирида ҳам тупроқ қатламларидаги зарарли тузларнинг тўпланиш миқдори назорат ва бошқа вариантларга нисбатан кам бўлганлиги кузатилди. Қўлланилган компост мелиорантлар сувда осон эрийдиган тузларнинг анион ва катионларини ўзида атсорбция қилиш (сингдириш) билан бирга қийин эрийдиган тузлар коагуляцияга учраши оқибатида тупроқ қатламларида зарарли тузлар миқдори ва таъсирининг камайиши кузатилди. (2-жадвал)

Олиб борилган илмий-тадқиқот ишида мавсумда 15-20% гача камайтирилган минерал ўғитлар фонидида қўлланилган органоминерал компост мелиорантлар ҳам мелиорант, ҳам қўшимча озика сифатида тупроқ унумдорлиги ва мелиоратив ҳолатининг яхшиланишига сабаб бўлганлиги аниқланди.

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ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ КАПЕЛЬНОГО ОРОШЕНИЯ САДОВ И ВИНОГРАДНИКОВ

Annotation: *The article describes the technology of drip irrigation at intensive gardens by up to 20-60% of the water consumption in the cultivated crops, up to 50 % of mineral fertilizers and fuel oils up to 30%, analyzed and implemented. In addition, the irrigation regime corresponds to the water requirement of the plant and there is no overflow of water, as well as the low water evaporation from the soil, and the water does not spread along the field; only the part of the field is moistened to the surrounding root, as the groundwater level does not rise.*

Key words: *irrigation, drip irrigation, irrigation methods, clay water, subsoil water, water resources, salinization, root, evaporation*

Практика показывает, что больше 85 % суммарного водопотребления в нашей Республике приходится на долю орошаемого земледелия. Общеизвестно, что сельское хозяйство играет ведущую роль в экономике страны, а обеспечение безопасности продуктов питания тесно связано с рациональным использованием водных ресурсов.

Для улучшения рационального использования водных ресурсов требуется комплексное переустройство орошаемых земель с применением новых достижений науки и техники в области гидротехники и мелиорации земледелия, разработка принципов совершенствования гидромелиоративных систем и создание современной, эффективной, водосберегающей и ресурсосберегающей системы орошаемого земледелия.

По применению водосберегающей технологии в 2013-2017 годы было запланировано фермерами и другими землепользователями республики система капельного орошения на 25 тыс. га, способ полива с применением плёнки на бороздах на 45,6 тыс. га, и на 34 тыс. га вместо временных оросителей использование переносных пластмассовых труб и это задача было выполнено.

Ограниченность водных ресурсов в нашей стране, быстрый рост населения и диверсификация экономики республики с года на год обязывает уменьшение долю сельского хозяйства в водных ресурсах. Особенно это обуславливается в сельском хозяйстве Бухарской области, где требуется разработка научно обоснованных методов управления водных и земельных ресурсов. Актуальность этой проблемы ещё раз подчеркивается принятием ряда законов, таких как закон Республики Узбекистана «О воде и водопользовании», Указ Президента Республики Узбекистана УП-1958 «О дальнейшем улучшении мелиоративного состояния орошаемых земель и мероприятиях рационального использования водных ресурсов в 2013-2017 годы» от 19 апреля 2013

года, Постановление Кабинета Министров «Об утверждении Устава водопользования и порядка водопотребления в Республике Узбекистан» от 19 марта 2013 года, Постановление кабинета Министров «Об утверждении Устава водопользования и порядка водопотребления в Республике Узбекистан» от 19 марта 2013 года, Постановление Президента Республики Узбекистан ПП-3405 «О Государственной программе развития ирригации и улучшения мелиоративного состояния орошаемых земель в 2018-2019 годы» от 27 ноября 2017 года и многими другими законодательными актами.

Ни для кого не секрет, что в Бухарской области является дефицитом не только питьевая вода, но и поливная вода. В таких условиях является основной задачей перед фермерами и работниками водного хозяйства области сэкономить каждую каплю и рациональное использование поливной воды при орошении сельскохозяйственных культур, а также садов и виноградников. Капельное орошение является самым интенсивным и водосберегающим среди других способов орошения растений.

Капельным орошением называется внутрипочвенное орошение по трубам, расположенным на поверхности или под землёй, при котором вода в почву поступает постепенно и иногда непрерывно небольшими объемами.

При капельном орошении поливная вода по густо разветвленным трубопроводам через капельницы подаётся каплями непосредственно в корнеобитаемую зону растений. Капельное орошение позволяет на протяжении всей вегетации поддерживать влажность почвы близкой к оптимальной, без значительных колебаний, благодаря частым поливам малыми нормами.

Преимуществом этого способа орошения является:

- значительная экономия оросительной воды (по полученным данным на 50 % по сравнению с дождеванием, и в 2...3 раза по сравнению с поверхностным поливом);
- локальное уравнивание почвы только в зоне размещения корневой системы, сухое междурядье позволяет беспрепятственно проводить механизированные работы;
- отсутствие необходимости планировки и возможность орошать склоны;
- отсутствие механических повреждений растений;
- возможность подачи вместе с оросительной водой удобрений и ядохимикатов;
- простота эксплуатации и ремонта;
- отсутствие необходимости в дренаже;
- предотвращаются процессы эрозии;

Одновременно капельное орошение имеет и некоторые недостатки, к числу которых можно отнести:

- засоряемость отверстий капельниц-микроводовыпусков твёрдыми примесями и отложениями солей;
- неравномерность распределения воды микроводовыпусками при значительных площадях системы;
- пластмассовые трубопроводы могут повреждаться грызунами;
- трудности поддержания постоянного напора у водовыпусков на крутых склонах;
- постепенное заселение на границе области увлажнения;

- сравнительно высокое капиталовложение и др. [1; 2; 3]

Исходя из вышеперечисленных преимуществ, следует отметить, что с большими темпами развивается применение капельного орошения при выращивании также садов и виноградников. Учебно-научный центр Бухарского филиала ТИИИМСХ не является исключением. **Авиаторами на этой участке орошаемое поле площадью 3га и были проведены опытные эксперименты по исследованию технологии капельного орошения для интенсивных садов с применением неосветленной поливной воды. Посадка саженцев выполнена по схеме 3х2. Вода, забираемая из канала с помощью насосной установки, подавалась напрямую без осветления в систему. Здесь надо отметить, что ранее при капельном орошении использовалась поливная вода только через осветления с помощью фильтров, а здесь в нашем случае впервые была применена оросительная вода без осветления.**

По результатам эксперимента выявлена, что удалось сэкономить 40 % поливной воды, притом если при обычном способе орошения израсходовано 4200 м³/га воды, а при капельном способе орошения этот показатель составил 2500 м³/га, а расход минеральных удобрений сократился на 50 %.

Средний уровень грунтовых вод опытного участка в начале вегетации если составил 194-198 сантиметров, то в середине вегетации, то есть в июль и август месяцы уровень грунтовых вод колебался в пределах 185-187 см. Объёмный вес почвы на пахатном слое 0-30 см составил 1,31г/см³, по пахатном слое (35см) составил 1,39 г/см³, и в слое 0-100 см составил, 4 г/см³.

На опытном участке наименьшая влагоёмкость (НВ) относительно массы почвы в слое 0-50 см составила 19,5 %, а в слое 0-100 см этот показатель составил 19,8 %. При капельном орошении водоподача была осуществлена в 10 раз с поливной нормой 240-260 м³/га и с оросительной нормой 2500 м³/га или на 1700 м³/га меньше, чем при контрольном варианте.

Полученные данные по засолению почв опытного участка в пахатном слое(0-30 см) свидетельствует о том, что в начале вегетации ион хлора равен 0,25 % и в конце вегетации составил 0,014 % и соответственно в слое 0-100 см 0,021 % и 0,012%. В подпахотном слое если в начале вегетации сухой остаток составил 0,526%, то в конце вегетации он был равен 0,297 %, и в активном слое почвы соответственно составил 0,479 % и 0,282 %, а также коэффициент сезонного накопления солей в пахатном слое по иону хлору составил 1.79, по сухому остатку 1,77 и в слое 0-100 см соответственно был равен 1.76 и 1,70.

Согласно анализу результатов проведенных полевых и лабораторных опытов можно сделать следующие выводы: ссылаясь полученным результатам научных исследований в последние 3 года (2017-2020 годы) на опытном участке рекомендуется применение технологии капельного орошения соблюдением предполивную влажность почвы 70-80-60 % от НВ, притом поддерживать поливную норму в пределах 240-260 м³/га и оросительную норму в пределах 2500 м³/га. Диаметр магистрального и водораспределительных трубопроводов составляет 50 мм, а расход воды 5,0 л/сек, диаметр поливного трубопровода 20 мм и расход воды в нем будет равен 1,5 л/с. На каждом поливном трубопроводе установлены

по 50 капельниц с расходом воды 0,03 л/с и расход воды на каждое дерево составляет столько же.

Для прочистки капельниц от заиливания и засорения были проведены периодические промывки и подавался сжатый воздух с помощью компрессора. В третьем году исследований на опытном участке было зафиксировано лучшее развитие и рост насаждений фенологическим наблюдением, чем на других участках с таким же условием выращивания, но с другим способом орошения.

В заключении можно сказать, что рассматриваемый способ капельного орошения даёт возможность поддержания пахатного слоя почвы более рыхлом состоянии и не позволяет потери воды на фильтрацию и сбросы воды на орошаемом поле, обеспечивает равномерное увлажнение на землях с разными уклонами и при этом можно достичь интенсивного роста и развития растений с применением малых поливных норм.

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КУЧСИЗ ЎСУВЧИ КЛОН ПАЙВАНДТАГЛАРИДАГИ ДАРАХТЛАРНИНГ ЎСИШ КУЧИНИ ЧЕКЛОВЧИ ОМИЛЛАР

Аннотация. Кучсиз ўсувчи пайвандтаглардаги боғларни кенг қўллаш истиқболли эканлигини ҳисобга олган ҳолда, уларда биосинтетик жараёнларнинг кечиши табиати тўғрисида имкон қадар чуқур билимга эга бўлиш лозим. Пакана ва ярим пакана пайвандтагларнинг физиологик хусусиятларини батафсил билиш мевали ўсимликларнинг ўсишини самарали бошқаришга, ўсишни бошқарувчи моддаларни асосланган ҳолда қўллашга, шунингдек ҳар хил агротехник тадбирларни муваффақиятли қўллашга имкон беради.

Клон пайвандтаглари билан селекция ишларини олиб боришда пайвандтаглардаги мавжуд ўсиш кучи ўтасидаги тафовутни (морфологик, биохимёвий ва ҳоказо) аниқлаш катта аҳамиятга эга ҳисобланади. Бундай тафовутни аниқ белгилаш ёки белгили кўрсаткичларни аниқлаш селекция жараёнининг эрта босқичларида секин ўсиши билан ажралиб турувчи ва эрта ҳосилга кирувчи генотипик жиҳатдан зарур пайвандтаг шаклларини танлаш ишларини ўтказиш имконини беради.

Калит сўзлар: кучсиз ўсувчи, клон, пакана, ярим пакана, пайвандтаг

ФАКТОРЫ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ СИЛЫ РОСТА ДЕРЕВЬЕВ НА СЛАБОРОСЛЫХ КЛОНОВЫХ ПОДВОЕВ

Аннотация. В связи с перспективой широкого применения сагов на слаборослых подвоях необходимо как можно больше знать о характере происхождения у них биосинтетических процессов. Детальное знание физиологических особенностей карликовых и полукарликовых подвоев позволит эффективнее управлять ростом плодовых растений, более обоснованно применять регуляторы роста и грамотнее проводить различные агромероприятия

Большое значение в селекционной работе с клоновыми подвоями имеет выявление различий (морфологических, биохимических и др.), существующих у подвоев разной силы роста. Установление таких различий, или выявление маркерных признаков, позволяет на ранних этапах селекционного процесса вести отбор генотипически нужных селекционеру подвойных форм, отличающихся слабым ростом и ранним вступлением в плодоношение. В данной работе сделана попытка выявить

характер различий у подвоев разной силы роста в питомнике и дать им оценку с точки зрения их использования при отборе новых слаборослых форм.

Ключевые слова: слаборастущий, клон, карликовый, полукарликовый, привой.

FAKTORS LIMITING THE GROWTH FORCE OF TREES ON LOV-GROVING CLONAL ROOTSTOCKS

Annotation. Given that the widespread use of bonds in weakly growing welds is promising, it is necessary to have in-depth knowledge as possible about the nature of the course of biosynthetic processes in them. Detailed knowledge of the physiological properties of small and semi-small grafts allows you to effectively manage the growth of fruit plants, the application of growth-based substances, as well as the successful application of various agro-technical measures. It is of great importance to determine the difference (morphological, biochemical, etc.) between the existing growth force in the grafts when carrying out selection work with clone grafts. Precise identification of such a difference or identification of specific indicators allows the selection of genotypically necessary graft forms that are characterized by slow growth in the early stages of the selection process and are included in the early harvest.

Keywords: weak growing, clone, stunted, semi-stunted, grafted

Мавзунинг долзарблиги. Клон пайвандтаглари билан селекция ишларини олиб боришда пайвандтаглардаги мавжуд ўсиш кучи ўртасидаги тафовутни (морфологик, биокимёвий ва ҳоказо) аниқлаш катта аҳамиятга эга ҳисобланади. Бундай тафовутни аниқ белгилаш ёки белгили кўрсаткичларни аниқлаш селекция жараёнининг эрта босқичларида секин ўсиши билан ажралиб турувчи ва эрта ҳосилга кирувчи генотипик жиҳатдан зарур пайвандтаг шакллари танлаш ишларини ўтказиш имконини беради.

Тадқиқотнинг мақсади. Ўсиш кучига боғлиқ равишда пайвандтаглар ва кўчатларнинг биологик хусусиятларини аниқлаш.

Тадқиқот вазифалари:

- кўчатзорда пайвандтаглар ва кўчатларнинг ўсиш кўрсаткичлари;
- фотосинтез маҳсулотларининг тақсимланиши;
- сув тартиботининг айрим кўрсаткичлари;
- гормонал хусусиятлар;
- шунингдек ўсиш кучини эрта ташхис қилишнинг самарали усулларини баҳолаш ва танлаш.

Пайвандтаг – И.В. Мичуриннинг [1] таъриф беришича, мевали дарахтнинг “пойдевори” бўлиб хизмат қилади. Пайванд қилинган навга пайвандтагларнинг таъсир этиши қадимдан маълум. Ушбу таъсир пайвандтаг ва пайвандустларнинг ҳам гормонал даражадаги, ҳам аъзо ва тўқималар даражасидаги ўзаро мураккаб гормонал алоқасига боғлиқдир [2; 3].

Клон пайвандтаглари тўғрисидаги дастлабки фикрлар XVI асрда юзага кела бошлади. Ғарбий европада кучсиз ўсувчи пайвандтаглар XVIII асрда тарқала бошлади [4]. Россияга бундай пайвандтаглар XIX аср ўрталаридан кириб кела бошлаган.

1912 йилга келиб Ист-Моллинг тажриба станциясида (Англия) Хеттон машғур олимлар Амос ва Виттлар билан биргаликда коллекция тўплашга эришдилар, ушбу коллекция таркибида Европа мамлакатларидан келтирилган қарий 70 та клон пайвандтаглар ўрин олди. Кўп йиллар мобайнида олиб борилган ишлар натижасида, аралашмаларни брак қилишдан сўнг олма клон пайвандтагларининг 16 та типи ажратилди ва уларга 1 дан 16 гача рақамли ном берилди. Кейинчалик эса ушбу мос ҳолдаги рақамларга М белгисини қўшиш қабул қилинди [5]. Ушбу коллекцияга ҳар хил ўсиш кучига эга пайвандтаглар киритилди – паканадан (М9, М8) кучли ўсувчигача (М1, М16).

Узоқ вақт мобайнида кучсиз ўсувчи пайвандтагларнинг келиб чиқиши тўғрисидаги масала ноаниқлигича қолган. Уларнинг ватини Волга бўйи, Ғарбий Европа ва бошқа минтақалар деган тахминлар билдирилган, аммо уларнинг аниқ исботи келтирилмаган. Пакана пайвандтагларнинг келиб чиқиши назарияси [6;7] томонидан шакллантирилган ва далиллар билан исботланган.

XX асрнинг 30-йилларида И.В. Мичурин номидаги мева-сабзавотчилик институтида В.И. Будаговский қишга чидамли янги кучсиз ўсувчи клон пайвандтагларини чиқариш бўйича селекция ишларини бошлаб юборди. Бунда профессор Н.Г. Жучков томонидан тўпланган пайвандтаглар коллекцияси ўрганилди, пайвандтагларни Россиянинг жанубидаги кўчатзорларда тадқиқ қилиш ўтказилди. Ўрганилган пайвандтагларнинг аксарият қисмида Россиянинг марказий қисми учун қишга чидамсизлик қайд этилди. В.И. Будаговский таъкидлайдики, пакана пайвандтагларнинг келиб чиқиши тўғрисида масалани ойдинлаштириш янги, янада такомиллашган пайвандтаг шакллари яратиш устида ишончли иш олиб бориш имконини беради. У Кавказортида маҳаллий аҳоли томонидан ўстирилаётган вегетатив йўл билан кўпаювчи пакана бўлиб ўсувчи олмаларни қайд этди: Грузияда – Хомандули, Арманистонда – Марга Хндзор, Доғистон ва Азарбайжонда Дипчек Алма (Дипчек Алмаси). Кавказорти олмаларини батафсил ўрганиш уларнинг Ист-Моллинг пайвандтаглари – пакана М8 ва М9 ҳамда ярим пакана М2 ва М5 ларга амалда тўлиқ мос келиши аниқланди [8].

Шундай қилиб, исботландики, кучсиз ўсувчи вегетатив йўл билан кўпаядиган пайвандтагларнинг ватани Кавказорти ва олд Осиё ҳисобланади.

Пакана М8 ва М9 пайвандтаглари В.И. Будаговский томонидан паканалик ва яхши илдиз отувчанлик белгиларининг манбаи ва донори сифатида селекция жараёнида қўлланилди. Қишга чидамлилиқ ва қурғоқчиликка чидамлилиқ донорлари сифатида И.В. Мичуриннинг қуйидаги навлари олинган: Таежное (Кандиль-китайка х *Malus baccata*) ва Красный штандарт (Пепин шафранный х (*Malus Niedzwetzkyana* х Антоновка обыкновенная)). Красный штандарт нави қишга чидамлилиги, шунингдек барг ва меваларининг қизил пигментли бўлиши билан (Недзведский олмасидан ирсий ўтган) ажралиб туради. Таежное нави – И.В. Мичуриннинг қишга энг чидамли навларидан бири. У вегетатив йўл билан кўпая олиши ҳамда тез ҳосилга кириши билан ҳам ажралиб туради. Таежноенинг бир йиллик ниҳоллари кўчатзорда мўл гуллайди ва ҳосил беради. Натижада ҳар хил ўсиш кучига эга, шунингдек М8 ва М9 пайвандтагларига нисбатан қишга юқори чидамлироқ биринчи пайвандтаглар олинган.

Кейинчалик ушбу шакллар (ПБ ва 13-14) ўзаро, халқ селекцияси навлари, И.В. Мичурин ва С.Ф. Черненко навлари билан чапиштирилган. Жами чапиштириш учун дастлабки жуфтликлар сифатида олманинг 9 та тури, 17 та навлари, маҳаллий ва хориждан келтирилган 10 дан ортиқ пайвандтаглар, шунингдек биринчи-учинчи авлоднинг юзлаб дурагайлари қўлланилган.

Кўп йиллик селекци ишлари натижасида МДАУ нинг Мевачилик кафедрасида қатор қимматли белгиларга эга бўлган қишга чидамли клон пайвандтаглар олинган. Ҳозирги кунда МДАУ нинг селекция боғлари, оналик кўчатзорлари ниҳолзорларида олманинг қарийб 3000 дурагайи ва 28 тури ўрганилмоқда [9].

Ушбу кафедра ва В.И. Будаговский селекциясининг пайвандтаглари Россиянинг кўпгина минтақалари, хориж, шунингдек бизнинг мамлакатимизда кенг қўлланилмоқда [10].

Бинобарин, 2001 йилда МДАУ Мевачилик кафедраси селекциясининг қуйидаги 17 та янги пайвандтаги Россия Федерациясининг селекция ютуқлари давлат реестрига киритилди: 54-118, 57-233, 57-257, 57-366, 57-476, 57-490, 57-491, 57-545, 58-238, 60-160, 60-164, 62-233, 62-396, 67-5(32), 71-3-150, Малыш Будаговского (76-6-6).

Олинган пайвандтаглар олманинг 3 дан 9 тагача турига хос хусусиятларни ўзида мужассам этган (*Malus domestica*, *Malus prunifolia*, *Malus zumi*, *Malus ioensis*, *Malus Niedzwetzkyana*, *Malus baccata* ва бош.) [9]. Уларда ўсиш кучи бўйича кескин ўзгариш қайд этилган: супер паканадан кучли ўсувчигача.

Ўсиш кучи белгисининг полиморфизми олинган пайвандтагларнинг бой ирсий асосига боғлиқдир, чунки кучсиз ўсувчи шакллар М8 ва М9 пайвандтагларини ўз ичига олувчи *Malus pumila* туридагина мавжуд эмас, балки бошқа турларда ҳам учрайди. В.В. Пономаренконинг маълумотига кўра Байкал ортида Сибир олмасининг (*Malus baccata*) пакана шакли топилган, у иккинчи йилидан бошлаб ҳосил беради.

И.В. Казаков ва Н.И. Савельевларнинг [11] маълумот беришича, Ҳиндистонда Ҳимолай тоғларида ўсувчи Сибир олмасининг ёввойи популяциялари орасидан кучсиз ўсувчи вегетатив йўл билан кўпаядиган пайвандтаглар танлаб олинган. Пакана ўсимликлар маданий навларнинг (*Malus domestica*) эркин чангланиши авлодларидан ажратиб олинади. Буларга Скрыжапель, Макфри, Прайм, Прима, Бабушкино, Боровинка, Антоновка обыкновенная, Анис Алый, Папировка навларини мисол қилиш мумкин [12].

Таъкидлаш жоизки, сўнги 4 та нав кучсиз ўсувчи қишга чидамли пайвандтаглар селекциясида В.И Будаговский томонидан кенг қўлланилган.

Шундай қилиб, МДАУ Мевачилик кафедраси ва В.И. Будаговский селекцияси пайвандтагларининг тез ҳосилга кириши ва секин ўсиши *Malus* авлодига мансуб ҳар хил турлардан наслий ўтгандир. Демак, уларда ўсиш кучи белгиси полиген табиатга эга ва у кенг фенотипик хилма-хилликни юзага келтиради.

Пакана олма (*Malus pumila*), Сибир олмаси (*Malus baccata*) ва маданий олма навларидан (*Malus domestica*) ташқари, пакана ва ярим пакана шакллар *Malus* авлодининг бошқа турларида ҳам мавжуддир. Буларга Сиверс олмаси (*Malus Sieversii*), Жуковский олмаси (*Malus manshurica* subsp. *Zhukowskyi*), Туркман олмаси (*Malus*

turkmenorum), Комаров олмаси (*Malus Komarovii*), Зибольд олмаси (*M. Sieboldii*), Саргент олмаси (*M. Sargentii*) ва бошқаларни мисол қилиш мумкин.

Турли географик минтақалардаги ҳар хил олма турларида кучсиз ўсувчи шаклларнинг шаклларнинг мавжудлиги шуни кўрсатадики, пакана ва ярим пакана ўсимликларнинг пайдо бўлиш жараёни қандайдир битта турнинг мутлақ белгиси ҳисобланмайди, балки у бутунлай *Malus* авлодига хос хусусиятдир.

Паканалик *Malus* авлодида морфофизиологик феномен сифатида эволюция жараёнида пайдо бўлган. Пакана олмалар кучли ўсувчиларга нисбатан юқори экологик пластиклиги ва кенг мослашувчанлик потенциали билан ажралиб туради. Маълумки, ўтсимон шакллар ёғочлиларга нисбатан юқори прогрессив ҳисобланади. Олимлар таъкидлашадики, буталар ва ўтлар ўзларининг бирмунча баландроқ ўсувчи аждодларидан келиб чиққан [13]. Пакана бўлиб ўсувчи олмаларнинг анатомик-морфологик ва физиологик хусусиятлари: пўстлоғи ёғочлигига нисбатан яхши ривожланганлиги, камбийнинг фаолият даври анча қисқалиги, кучли ўсувчи дарахтларга нисбатан ҳаётий даври анча қисқалиги [14], уларнинг буталар ва кўп йиллик ўтларга эволюцион яқинлигини кўрсатади. Тахмин қилиш мумкин, пакана олмалар – дарахтларнинг ўтларга ўтиш эволюцияси жараёнининг ўзига хос ҳаётий шаклидир.

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SECTION: BIOLOGY SCIENCE

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SILLIQ SHIRINMIYA (GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA L.) NING BIOEKOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada glycyrrhiza glabra L. o'simligining qisqacha o'rganilish tarixi, kimyoviy tarkibi, Samarqand viloyati sharoitida bioekologik xususiyatlari, laboratoriya va dala sharoitida urug' unuvchanligi, o'simlikning ildiz tizimi, uning tuzilishi, vegetativ ko'payishdagi o'rni, introduksiya qilish imkonlari, akklimatizatsiya xususiyatlari, yer ustki va ostki hosildorligi, o'sish va rivojlanish dinamikasi va boshqalar haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: vegetativ, tizim, hosildorlik, introduksiya, glycyrrhiza, glabra, o'simlik biologiyasi, bioekologiya, akklimatizatsiya dukkak, barg, ildiz, dinamika, skarifikatsiya, laboratoriya, dala, unuvchanlik.

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БИОЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА КРЕМНИЕВЫХ СЛАДОСТЕЙ (GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA L.)

Аннотации: В статье представлена краткая история изучения растения глицирриза глабра L., химический состав, биоэкологические свойства в Самаркандской области, прорастание семян в лабораторных и полевых условиях, корневая система растения, ее строение, роль в вегетативном размножении, данные интродукции. Особенности акклиматизации, продуктивность верхнего и нижнего слоев почвы, динамика роста и развития и т. г.

Ключевые слова: вегетативный, система, урожай, интродукция, солодка, глабра, биология растений, биоэкология, акклиматизационный боб, лист, корень, динамика, скарификация, лаборатория, поле, забывчивость.

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BIOECOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF SILIC SWEETS (*GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA* L.)

Annotation: In this article a brief history of the study of *glycyrrhiza glabra* L. plant, chemical composition, bioecological properties in Samarkand region, seed germination in laboratory and field conditions, root system of the plant, its structure, role in vegetative reproduction, introduction data on acclimatization features, topsoil and bottomsoil productivity, growth and development dynamics, etc.

Keywords: Vegetative, system, yield, introduction, *glycyrrhiza*, *glabra*, plant biology, bioecology, acclimatization legume, leaf, root, dynamics, scarification, laboratory, field, forgetfulness.

Asosiy qism

Silliqliq shirinmiya (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.) o'simligini birinchilardan bo'lib, eramizning 190-yillarida Xitoyning buyuk o'simlikshunos ustasi Chjan Zhong Zhing o'rgangan. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. o'simligi 1753-yilda Karl Linney tomonidan binar nomenklatura bo'yicha nomlagan. Silliqliq shirinmiya-*Glycyrrhiza glabra* burchoqdoshlar (Fabaceae) yoki dukkakedoshlar oilasiga mansub ko'p yillik o't o'simlik. O'simlik keng arealga ega. I.F.Musayev ma'lumotlariga ko'ra *Glycyrrhiza* turkumining aksariyat turlari O'rta yer dengizi florasida mintaqasining o'simliklari hisoblanadi. Turlarning O'rta yer dengizi floristik viloyatida keng tarqalishiga qaramay, G. glabraning asosiy xomashyo bazasi O'rta Osiyo va Qozog'iston mintaqalari hisoblanadi, qizilmiya ildizining nazoratsiz qazib olinishi natijasida oxirgi yillarda xom ashyo zahiralari uch baravar kamayib ketgan(8).

Fanda *Glycyrrhiza* L. turkumining 30 ta turi ma'lum. O'rta Osiyo florasida esa 9 ta turn(*Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Glycyrrhiza aspera*, *Glycyrrhiza uralensis*, *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, *Glycyrrhiza korshinskiyi*, *Glycyrrhiza bucharica*, *Glycyrrhiza gontscharovii*, *Glycyrrhiza triphilla*, *Glycyrrhiza erythrocarpa*) uchraydi. Bulardan O'zbekiston florasida 5 ta tur (*Glycyrrhiza bucharica*, *Glycyrrhiza aspera*, *Glycyrrhiza lexisima*, *Glycyrrhiza uralensis*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*) tarqalgan.

O'rta Osiyoda G. glabraga oid kompleks tadqiqotlar va tur ichidagi polimorfizmni o'rganish o'tgan arsning 50-yillarida boshlangan. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* qadimgi dorivor o'simliklar sifatida ko'plab mamlakatlarda ma'lum bo'lgan. So'nggi yillarda yer usti massasidan foydalanish imkoniyati va istiqbollari, biologik xususiyatlarining ba'zi tomonlari o'rganilgan. Bu o'simlik qo'llaniladigan dorilar soni bo'yicha gulli o'simliklar orasida birinchi o'rinda turadi (8). *Glycyrrhiza glabra*ning dori, ham xushbo'y o'simlik sifatida keng tarqalgan o'simlik ekanligi tarixdan ham ma'lum. Bu o'simlik jigar kasalliklarida, artrit va og'iz yaralarida, kuchli yallig'langanda qo'llaniladi. Ildiz ekstraktining fitokimyoviy tahlili uning tarkibida saponin,

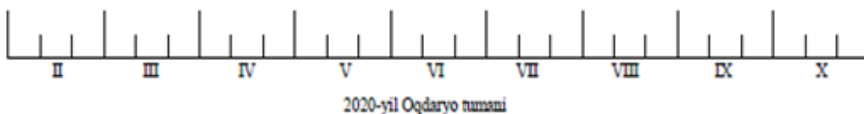
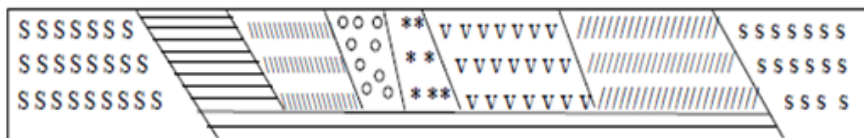
triterpenlar (glisirizin, glikirretin kislotasi), flavonoidlar (likirtin, izoflavonoidlar) va kumarinlar, shakar, aminokislotalar, taninlar, kraxmal, xolin, fitosterollar mavjudligini ko'rsatdi (5). *Glycyrrhiza* turlaridan ko'p miqdordagi (400 dan ortiq) kimyoviy birikmalar ajratib olingan bo'lib, ularning tarkibi har xil, o'simlik turlari va geografik tarqalishiga qarab farq qilishi mumkin. *Glycyrrhiza* glabra ildizida glitserrizin mavjud bo'lib, u qamish (*Phragmites*) shakariga nisbatan 60 marta shirindir (5). Ildizidagi shirin ta'mni beradigan komponent glizirizik kislotasining kaliy-kalsiy-magniy tuzlari aralashmasi bo'lib, 2-25% oralig'ida o'zgarib turadi. Miloddan avvalgi IV asrdan yunon olimi Teofrast qizilmiyani quruq yo'tal, nafas yo'llari kasalliklari uchun yaxshi deb yozgan. Markaziy Osiyo faylasufi Ibn Sino jigarining yallig'lanish kasalliklarida qizilmiya ildizidan foydalanishni tavsiya qilgan. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. xalq tabobatida keng qo'llanilgan va bugungi kunda tijorat uchun juda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan tur hisoblanadi. Bu o'simlik tabiiy shaklda iste'mol qilinishi mumkin. Quritilgan qizilmiya ildizini shirinligi sababli chaynash mumkin (6). U sil kasalligini ham davolaydi. Silliqliq shirinmiya qandli diabet va diabetdan tarqaladigan kasalliklarni davolaydi. Qizilmiyaning eng katta xossalaridan biri saratonga qarshi formuladir. Qizilmiya jigarni va gepatit C dan keyingi jigar saratoni rivojlanish xavfini pasaytiradi (Xyustonning funktsional tibbiyoti. 2017). Nafas olish, oshqozon-ichak, yurak-qontomir, ko'z va teri kasalliklarida qo'llaniladi (6). Ildiz ekstrakti yengil esterogen ta'sirni keltirib chiqaradi va ba'zi kishilar uchun foydali bo'lishi isbotlangan (Rajesh va boshqalar, 2000). Hozirgi paytda bir nechta tadqiqotchilar tomonidan o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlarga ko'ra *G. glabra* xotira kuchaytiruvchilik xususiyatlarini namoyish etuvchi o'simliklardan biridir. Qizilmiya (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. 2n=16) biofaol xususiyatga ega bo'lgan ko'plab birikmalarni sintez qiladigan o'simlik. Ulardan eng taniqli triterpen saponin, glitsirizin (shakarga nisbatan 150 barobar shirinroq) keng doirada yallig'lanishga qarshi, oshqozon yarasi, allergiya hamda viruslarga qarshi, shu jumladan COVID-19 ga qarshi ishlatish mumkin, immunitet qobiliyatini kuchaytirish qobiliyatiga ega, lekin gipertoniya holatida foydalanmaslik tavsiya etiladi (7).

Qizilmiya ko'p yillik, bo'yi 50-100 sm ga yetadigan, yerostki qismi kuchli taraqqiy etgan o't o'simlik. Ildizpoyasi ko'p boshli, kalta, yo'g'on bo'lib, hamma tomonidan yer ostida gorizontall joylashgan, uchi kurtak bilan tamomlanuvchi novdalar va pastga qarab bitta asosiy vertikal o'qildiz o'sib chiqqan. Asosiy o'qildizning uzunligi 4-5 m bo'ladi. Poyasi bir nechta, tik o'suvchi, shoxlanmagan yoki kam shoxlangan, tukli bo'lib, mayda nuqtasimon bezlar yoki mayda tikanlar bilan qoplangan. Bargi toq patli, murakkab, 3-7 juft bargchalardan tashkil topgan. Bargcha ellipssimon, cho'ziq-tuxumsimon yoki lansetsimon, tekis qirrali, yopishqoq bezlar bilan qoplangan. Qo'shimcha barglari mayda, lansetsimon bo'lib, to'kilib ketadi. Gullari qiyshiq, barg qo'ltig'idan chiqqan shingilga to'plangan.

Biz Samarqand viloyatining Oqdaryo va Urgut tumanlarida *glycyrrhiza glabra* o'simligining biologik xususiyatlarini o'rgandik. 2020-yilda o'simlikning fenologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish natijasida quyidagi natijalar olindi: vegetatsiyasi 22-martdan boshlanib, 176 kun davom etdi. 2021 yilda esa, vegetatsiya ertaroq boshlandi va 20-fevralgacha to'g'ri keldi. Oqdaryo va Urgut tumanlari bo'yicha olingan fenologik ma'lumotlar quyida 1- va 2-rasmlarda keltirilgan.

1-rasm.

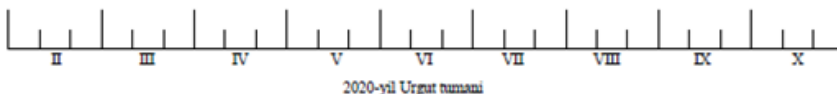
Silliqlik shirinmiyaning Oqdaryo tumanida tajriba maydonidagi 2020-yildagi fenologik holati.



— -Vegetatsiya, ||||| - Barglash, OO -G'unchalash, ***- Gullash, VVV-Mevalash, //// -Mevaning pishishi, SSS-Tinin

2-rasm

Silliqlik shirinmiyaning Urgut tumanida tajriba maydonidagi 2020- yildagi fenologik holati.

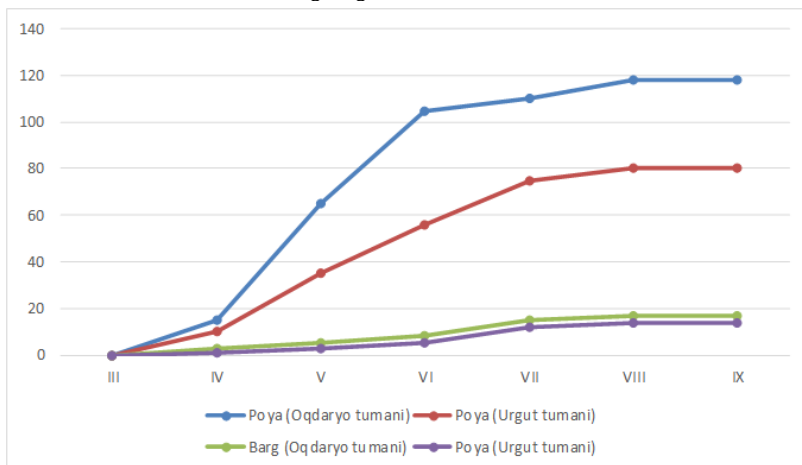


— -Vegetatsiya, ||||| - Barglash, OO -G'unchalash, ***- Gullash, VVV-Mevalash, //// -Mevaning pishishi, SSS-Tinin

O'simlikning poyasini uzunligi Oqdaryo tumanidagi tajriba maydonida $118,9 \pm 4,07$ sm, Urgut tumanida esa, $81,7 \pm 3,28$ sm ekanligi aniqlandi. Simpodial tipda shoxlangan. Urgut va Oqdaryo tumanlari tajriba maydonida shirinmiyaning yer ustki qismlarini o'sish dinamikasini aniqlash bo'yicha olib borilgan tajriba natijalari 3-rasmda ko'rsatilgan.

3-rasm.

Silliq shirinmiyaning Urgut va Oqdaryo tumanlari tabiat tajriba maydonidagi poyasi va bargining o'sish dinamikasi.



Poyasida gullash fazasi boshlangan vaqtda juda ko'p mayda, bezli tuklardan shira moddasi ajralishi kuzatildi. Barglari 11-13-15 ta toq patsimon murakkab, cho'ziq tuxumsimon shakli bo'lib, umumiy uzunligi o'rtacha $17,11 \pm 1,48$ smni, bitta barg yaproqchasi esa, bo'yi $4,3 \pm 0,2$, eni esa $1,6 \pm 0,017$ smni tashkil qildi. Gullari zigomorf, shingil to'pgulda joylashgan. To'pgulining uzunligi $14,25 \pm 0,48$ sm. Gultojbarglari to'q binafsha rangda. Bir tup o'simlikda 957 tagacha gul hosil bo'ladi. Bitta gulning ochilib turish vaqti o'rtacha 26 soat. O'simlikning mevasi ochilmaydigan dukkak meva. Dukkagi 2-6 urug'li. Uzunligi $1,8 \pm 0,16$ sm. Urug'i ko'kintir, qoramtir-jigar rang. 1000 ta urug'ining massasi 5,2-5,6 gr.

Biz laboratoriya sharoitida urug'larning unuvchanligini o'rgandik. Buning uchun 1 yil tinim davrida bo'lgan urug'larni kaliy permanganat eritmasining 0.1% li eritmasi bilan ishlov berdik. So'ng urug'larni Petri likopchalariga nam filtr qog'oz ustiga 50 donadan sanab, 5 takroriylikda termostatlarga joylashtirdik. Termostatda 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 gradus haroratlarda urug'larning unuvchanligini kuzatdik. Urug'larning unuvchanligiga haroratning tasiri quyida 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

1-jadval

Silliq shirinmiya o'simligi urug'larini laboratoriya sharoitida unuvchanligi

Harorat	Tajribadan keyin, unishni boshl.(kun)	O'sish davomiyligi (kun)	Unuvchanlik(%)
10	21,2	38,1	20,37
15	18,4	35,3	25,51
20	15,3	31,2	32,86
25	11,2	26,6	35,18
30	7,5	11,4	43,57
35	6,3	8,3	36,45

1-jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, Silliq shirinmiya o'simligining urug'lari unuvchanligi ancha keng diapozonli haroratda kuzatiladi. Uning urug'larini unib chiqishi uchun optimal harorat 30 C° bo'lib, bunda tajriba boshlangandan keyin 7,5 kundan unib chiqish boshlanadi, unish davomiyligi 11,4 kun davom etib, unish foizi esa, 43,57% ni tashkil etadi. 10 C° da esa, 21,2 kunda unib chiqqan bo'lsa, o'sish davomiyligi 38,1 kunni, unuvchanlik foizi esa, 20,37% ni tashkil etdi. 35 C° da esa bu ko'rsatkichlar 6,3 kunda unib chiqqan bo'lsa, o'sish davomiyligi 8,3 kunni, unuvchanlik foizi 36,45% ni tashkil etdi va 9-10 kunlardan boshlab qolgan urug'lar chirib ketadi. Tajribalar davomida shirinmiya urug'larining unib chiqishiga skarifikatsiya usullarining ta'siri ham o'rganildi. Olingan ma'lumotlar 2-jadvalda keltirilgan.

2-jadval

Silliq shirinmiya urug'larini laboratoriya va dala sharoitida unib chiqishiga skarifikatsiyaning tasiri

Ishlov berish usullari	Labaratoriya sharoitida unuvchanlik, %	Dala sharoitida unuvchanlik, %
1.Ishlov berilmagan	42,3± 1,3	38,2± 0,7
2.Sovuq bilan ishlov berish	51,7± 2,1	47,3± 1,9
3.Qum bilan ishlov berish	46,3± 2,0	38,7± 2,0
4. Mis kuporosi eritmasi	49,3± 1,7	35,7±1,5
5. Sink eritmasi	38,7± 2,0	32,3±1,7
6. Yantar kislotasi	37,2±2,3	35,1±2,1

2-jadvaldan ko'rinib turibdiki, silliq shirinmiyaning skarifikatsiyalangan urug'larning laboratoriya va dala sharoitida unuvchanligiga ta'siri sezilarli darajada. Ishlov berilmagan urug'lar unib chiqishi 42,3-38,2% natija bergan bo'lsa, turli yo'llar bilan ishlov berilgan urug'lar, laboratoriya sharoitida 37,2-51,7%ni, dala sharoitida esa, 32,3-47,3%ni tashkil etgan.

Biz tabiiy tajriba maydonlarimizda ildiz tizimini Taranovskayaning xandak qazish metodi bilan, gullash biologiyasini Ponomaryov metodikasi yordamida, tabiatdagi urug' hosildorligi va boshqa biologik xususiyatlari o'rganilgan.

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ФАРҒОНА ВОДИЙСИ СУВ ҲАВЗАЛАРИ ИХТИОФАУНАСИННИНГ РЕСПУБЛИКАМИЗ
БАЛИҚЧИЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШДАГИ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация. Маълумки Фарғона водийси маълум миқдордаги табиий ва сунъий сув ҳавзаларига эга бўлиб, булар дарё, кўл, сув омбори, каналлар ва ҳовузлардан иборат. Мақолада Фарғона водийси сув ҳавзалари ихтиофаунасининг республикадаги балиқчилигини ривожлантиришдаги аҳамияти ҳақида сўз боради.

Калит сўзлар: Ихтиофауна, популяция, Фарғона водийси, кўл, сув омбори, канал.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF IKHTIOFAUNA IN THE WATER RESERVOIRS OF FERGANA VALLEY
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING IN OUR REPUBLIC

Annotation. It is known that the Fergana Valley has a certain number of natural and artificial reservoirs, which include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals and pools. The article discusses the role of ikhtiofauna of the Fergana valley water basins for the development of fisheries in the country.

Keywords: Ikhtiofauna, population, Fergana valley, lake, reservoir, canal.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИХТИОФАУНЫ ВОДОЁМОВ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ
В РАЗВИТИИ РЫБОЛОВСТВА НАШЕЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

Аннотация - Известно, что в Ферганской долине есть определённое количество естественных и искусственных водоемов, к ним относятся реки, озера, водохранилища,

каналы и бассейны. В статье рассматривается значение ихтиофауны водоемов Ферганской долины в развитии рыболовства в стране.

Ключевые слова: Ихтиофауна, популяция, Ферганская долина, озеро, водохранилище, канал.

Республикаимиз сув ҳавзаларида жами 80 балиқлар тури яшаса, шулардан 35 тури карпсимонлар оиласига мансубдир. Ихтиофаунаимиз таркибидаги умумий балиқларнинг 11 турини махсус онгли тарзда иқлимлаштирилган балиқлар ташкил этади. Ов аҳамиятига эга бўлган 35 турдан 18-20 тури тижорат мақсадларида овланади ва сотувга чиқарилади, қолганлари эса ёки сон жиҳатдан кам миқдордаги популяцияларни ташкил этади ёки “Қизил китоб” га киритилган.

Фарғона водийси маълум миқдордаги табиий ва сунъий сув ҳавзаларига эга бўлиб, булар дарё, кўл, сув омбори, каналлар ва ҳовузлардан иборат. Бу ердаги сув ҳавзалари Сирдарё ва унинг ирмоқларида жойлашган бўлиб, ҳозирги пайтга келиб деярли барча сув ҳавзаларидан маълум даражада турли мақсадларда фойдаланилиб келинмоқда. Масалан, ирригацион мақсадларда кўплад сув омборлари, каналлар ва бошқалар қурилган. Сув ҳавзаларидан интенсив тарзда хўжалик фаолиятида фойдаланилиши туфайли уларнинг биологик режими ўзгариб кетди ва бу ҳолат сув ҳавзаларининг балиқчилик аҳамиятини пасайтириб юбормоқда.

Орол денгизи балиқчилиқдаги аҳамиятини йўқотгандан сўнг мамлакатимизда балиқ овлаш ва етиштириш асосан ички сув ҳавзаларимиз елкасига тушди. Яъни бутун эътибор мавжуд сув омборлари, кўллар ва дарёлардан максимал даражада балиқчиликда фойдаланиш ҳамда балиқчилик хўжалиқларида балиқ етиштиришни кучайтиришга қаратилди. Республикаимизда балиқ маҳсулотларининг асосий манбаи ички сув ҳавзалари ҳисобланади. Табиий ва сунъий сув ҳавзаларимизнинг балиқ маҳсулдорлигини юқорига кўтариш ҳозирги пайтдаги балиқчилик фани олдида турган асосий вазифалардан бири бўлиб турибди.

Маълумки, балиқчилигимизда асосан карплар (*Cyprinidae*) оиласига мансуб балиқлар етиштирилади. Чунки бу балиқлар тури тез ўсади, серпушт бўлади ва ховузларда бошланғич занжир халқаларини эгаллайди. Улар аҳоли истеъмол қиладиган оммавий балиқ турлари сифатида кўпайтирилади.

Кейинги йилларда дунё балиқчилигида балиқларни қафасларда етиштиришга алоҳида эътибор берилмоқда. Экспертларнинг таъкидлашларича қафасларда етиштирилган балиқларнинг маҳсулдорлиги бир кубометр сувда 40 кг га етказилмоқда. Кўлларда анъанавий усулларда етиштирилган балиқ маҳсулдорлиги эса бир кубометр сувга 0,2 кг дан тўғри келади.

Республикаимизда балиқларни интенсив етиштириш технологияларига ўтиш натижасида кейинги йилларда балиқ маҳсулотларини етиштиришни кескин кўпайтиришга эришилди. Агар республикаимиз сув ҳавзаларида 2009 йилгача ҳар йили 6,5 минг тонна балиқ маҳсулотлари етиштирилган бўлса, ушбу кўрсаткич 2014 йилга келиб 46,5 минг тоннага етказилди. Шундан 30,5 минг тоннаси сунъий сув ҳавзаларида етиштирилган бўлса, 16 минг тоннаси табиий сув ҳавзаларидан овланган.

Ҳозирги пайтда Фарғона вилояти ҳудудидаги мавжуд сув ҳавзаларининг балиқчиликдаги аҳамиятини ошириш, айниқса аквакультуранинг аҳволи ва уни ривожлантириш орқали вилоят аҳолисини балиқ маҳсулотлари билан таъминлашни яхшилашга қаратилган чора-тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш зарурияти мавжуд. Мавжуд анъанавий технологиялар асосида республикамиздаги мавжуд ҳовуз хўжаликларида асосан карп, оқ дўнгпешона ва оқ амур балиқлари поликультура усулида боқиб келинади. Лекин янги балиқ объектларини, хусусан қимматбаҳо балиқ турларини етиштириш ва уни аҳолига етказиб бериш ҳозирги пайтда давр талаби ҳисобланмоқда. Мана шундай балиқ турларидан бири лососсимонлар оиласига кирувчи форель балиғини ҳовуз балиқчилик хўжаликларида етиштиришдир. Форель балиғини боқишга ихтисослаштирилган Товоқсой балиқчилик хўжалиги (Тошкент вилояти) республикада ҳозирча ягона форель етиштирувчи корхона ҳисобланади. Мутахассисларнинг фикрига кўра ушбу балиқ турини етиштириш учун республикамизнинг кўпгина регионлари қулай иқлим шароитига эга ҳисобланади. Хусусан Фарғона водийси сув ҳавзаларининг аксарият қисми тоғли ҳудудларга яқин бўлганлиги учун сувнинг ҳарорати текисликлардаги сув ҳавзаларига нисбатан паст бўлиб, айнан форель балиғини етиштириш учун қулай ҳисобланади. Чунки форель тоғли ва тоғолди ҳудудлардаги нисбатан совуқ сувли ҳавзалардагина яхши ўсиб ривожланади. Ушбу балиқ учун ўсиш энг қулай бўлган ҳарорат +12–+18°C ҳисобланади, +22° С ҳароратда эса унинг озиқланиши ва ўсиши сусаяди. +7° С дан паст ҳароратда озиқланиш кескин камаяди.

Кейинги пайтларда балиқ етиштирувчи корхоналар йирик ўлчамли ҳовузларда балиқ етиштиришдан воз кечиб, асосан кичик ва ўрта ҳажмдаги ҳовузлардан фойдаланмоқдалар. Чунки бундай ҳовузларда балиқларни назорат қилиш, уларни озиқлантириш, турли касалликлардан сақлаш, сувнинг гидрологик шароитларини бошқариш қулай ҳисобланади.

Сўнги йилларда ов аҳамиятига эга бўлган балиқ турларидан ташқари сув ҳавзаларимизга Африка лаққаси, тилияпия ҳамда сибир осетри каби янги балиқ турлари иқлимлаштирилмоқда ва бу ўзининг дастлабки ижобий натижаларини бера бошлади. Масалан, кўпчилик хусусий фермерлар ўз кўлларида Африка лаққасини боқиб жуда яхши маҳсулдорликка эришишмоқда.

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ПОМИДОРДА КАСАЛЛИК ҚЎЗҒАТУВЧИ ПАТОГЕН *FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM F.SP.* LYCOPERSICİ ЗАМБУРУҒИГА ҚАРШИ ТУРЛИ ФУНГИЦИДЛАРНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолага помидор ўсимлигида касаллик қўзғатувчи патоген *Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. lycopersici* замбуруғига қарши Ридомил Голд МЦ68% с.д.г. (манкоцеб+металаксил), Превикур SL, 722 с.э.к. (пропамокарб гидрохлорид), Квадрис 25% сус.к. (азоксистробин), Гурзат н.кук. (цимоксанил+мис хлорокиси) ва Фундазол 50% н.кук.(беномил) каби фунгицидларни катта ва кичик меъёрларда лаборатория шароитида синалганда *F. oxysporum f.sp. lycopersici* патогенига қарши 0,4% ли суспензияда манкоцеб+металаксил, 0,3% ли беномил ва 0,3% ли цимоксанил+мис хлорокиси фунгицидлари юқори натижани кўрсатди.

Калит сўзлар: помидор, сабзавот, ўсимлик, патоген, замбуруғ, *Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. lycopersici*, фунгицид

Асосий қисм

Дунё аҳоли сонининг ўсиши ва озиқ-овқат маҳсулотларига бўлган талабнинг йилдан-йилга ортиб бориши, қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари майдонларини янада кенгайтириш ва юқори сифатли маҳсулотлар билан узлуксиз таъминлашни тақозо этмоқда. Дунё бўйича бугунги кунда 5,6 млн. гектар майдонда помидор етиштирилиб, ялпи ҳосил 281,5 млн. тоннани ташкил этади. Бугунги кунда ҳудудларнинг тупроқ-иқлим шароитларига мос очиқ майдонларда помидорнинг 117 та навлари ва дурагайлари Ўзбекистон ҳудудида экиш учун тавсия этилган қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари Давлат реестрига киритилган. Шулардан маҳаллий шароитда ТМК-22, Барлос, Ўзбекистон, Истиклол, Шафақ, Шарқ юлдузи, Севара, Сетора, Юлдуз, Матонат, Заковат ва Сурхон 142 навлари ҳамда Нурафшон F1 ва Бурхон F1 каби дурагайлар яратилган [1].

Помидор экинларида учрайдиган асосий касалликлардан фитотрофоз, альтернариоз ва фузариоз кенг тарқалган бўлиб, бу касалликлар таъсирида етиштирилаётган ҳосилнинг бир қанча қисми нобуд бўлади. Дунёда ўсимлик касалликлари таъсирида 78 млн. тонна ҳосилга зарар етказилади. Бунда фитопатоген объектлар сони 630 та вирус, 200 та бактерия ва 10 000 та замбуруғ турларини ташкил этган [4].

Помидор ўсимлигинининг ҳосилдорлиги ва етиштиришнинг иқтисодий самарадорлигини пасайтирадиган асосий сабаблардан бири унинг кўплаб

касаликларга чалинувчанлигидир, баъзи маълумотларга кўра 70 дан ортиқ, вирус, бактерия ва замбуруғ кўзгатадиган юкумли касаликлари мавжуд бўлиб, улар орасида микозлар устунлик қилади. Очиқ дала шароитида помидорда 28 турдаги ва иссиқхонада 15 турдаги замбуруғлар касаллик кўзгатиши аниқланган [25].

Бироқ, далада касаллик белгилари бир-бирига жуда ўхшаш бўлиб, буларни касаллик кўзгатувчилари орқали аниқлаш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Уларнинг жуда муҳим хусусиятлари агросенозда тарқалиши, зарар етказиши ва оммавий ривожланишидир. Очиқ далада ўсаётган ўсимликларни нави, етиштириш технологиялари ва бошқа тадбирлари касаликларни ривожланишига таъсир этади. Касаллик кўзгатувчиларни аниқлаш, айрим биоэкологик хусусиятларини ўрганиш ва уларга қарши кураш чораларини ишлаб чиқиш долзарб вазифалардан биридир.

Фузариоз касаллигини *Ascomycota* филум, *Sordariomycetes* синфи, *Nectriaceae* оиласи, *Fusarium* туркумига мансуб *Fusarium oxysporum* Shlecht. em. Snyder et Hansen тупроқ замбуруғи кўзгатади.

Помидорда *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* замбуруғи кўзгатадиган фузариоз вилт ушбу экиннинг энг кенг тарқалган ва жиддий касаллигидир [20, 22]. Бу замбуруғ Эронда ҳам иқтисодий аҳамиятга эга бўлган помидор сўлишини кўзгатувчи патоген ҳисобланади [6].

Fusarium туркумига мансуб замбуруғлар асосан тупроқда ва ўсимлик қолдиқларида ҳаёт кечиради. Улар асосан шамол, сув оқими ва механик қуроллар ёрдамида тарқалади. Помидорнинг фузариоз илдиз чириш касаллигини кўзгатувчи *F. oxysporum* (Schlecht) f. sp. *radicis lycopersici* (Sacc.) Jarvis & Shoemaker замбуруғи дастлаб 1974 йили Японияда аниқланган. Бир неча йиллардан сўнг Огайо ва Флорида иссиқхоналарида кўзатилган. Патоген 1980 йили Исроил давлатида идентификация қилинган [14].

F. oxysporum f. sp. *radicis lycopersici* замбуруғи тупроқ патогени ҳисобланиб асосан иссиқхонада етиштираётган помидорда касаллик кўзгатиб ҳозирги вақтда кўплаб давлатлар (АҚШ, Мексика, Канада, Япония, Исроил) асосий касалликлардан бири ҳисобланади, ушбу касаллик туфайли ҳосилнинг 40 фоизи камайишига олиб келади [19].

Помидор уруғларидан ажратиб олинган замбуруғлар ташқи ёки ички инфекция манбалар бўлиши мумкин. Ички инфекция манбалари асосан *Fusarium* ва айрим пайтларда эса *Alternaria* туркумларининг вакиллари ҳисобланади. Бу замбуруғларни кўпчилиги уруғларни сақлаш даврида ҳам учрайди. Дала шароитида асосан *Botrytis*, *Fusarium* ва *Alternaria* туркумларига мансуб турларида кузатилади. Мазкур замбуруғларнинг асосий қисми уруғларнинг ички инфекцияси ҳисобланади ва улар бутун сақлаш даврида учрайди. Далада учрайдиган бу замбуруғ турлари уруғларнинг унувчанлигини пасайтиради ва униб чиққан ниҳолларни нобуд бўлишига олиб келади. *Fusarium* замбуруғлари билан зарарланган уруғлар унувчанлиги 70-80% гача пасаяди ва айрим ҳолларда тўлиқ йўқолади [3].

Ўзбекистонда *F. oxysporum* замбуруғининг бошқа формалари, жумладан *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *melonis* қовунда ва *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* помидор экинларида

вилт касаллигини қўзғатиб, бу экинларнинг ҳосилига катта иқтисодий зарар етказувчи асосий патогенлардан бири ҳисобланади [26].

Касалликка қарши бир қанча кураш стратегиялари мавжудагротехник усуллар, биологик кураш, алмашлаб экиш усули ва кимёвий кураш усули [13]. Фузариоз вилтга қарши курашда чидамли навларни қўллаш энг самарали тадбир ҳисобланади [6], аммо патогеннинг янги ирқлари мунтазам равишда пайдо бўлиб туради, натижада муайян вақтда ўстирилаётган навларнинг чидамлилиқ генларининг самараси йўқолади [23].

Фузариоз вилт касаллигини бошқаришда биринчи навбатда алмашлаб экишни йўлга қўйиш, биологик назорат қилиш ва касалликларга чидамли навларни экиш тавсия этилади [24].

Фузариоз вилтга қарши кимёвий кураш *in vitro* ва иссиқхона (*in vivo*) шароитларида кўп марта синалган. Фунгицидлар, жумладан беномил, каптафол, имазалил, тирам ва прохлоразнинг помидор фузариоз илдиз бўғзи ва илдизи чиришига қарши самараси мунтазам бўлмаган; ундан ташқари, мева тўқималарида фунгицид қолдиқлари қолиши муаммо туғдирган [16], [12], [11]. Помидорнинг фузариоз илдиз бўғзи ва илдизи чиришини метил бромид ва хлорпикрин фумигантлари камайтирган [17].

Хабарларга кўра мис хлорид, темир хлорид ва марганец сульфат каби бирикмалар касалликка чидамсиз навларда чидамлилиқни индукция қилиб, *F. oxysporum* sp. *lycopersici* га қарши самара берган [15].

Помидор уруғларини Витавакс (карбоксин)-тирам ва Витавакс-каптан фунгицидлари билан дорилаб экиш фузариоз вилтга қарши самарали бўлиб, бунда Витавакс-каптаннинг самараси Витавакс-тирамниқидан юқори бўлган [9]. Метамидоксим ва мис хлороксида аралашмасининг *F. oxysporum* sp. *lycopersici* га қарши таъсири *in vitro* шароитида синалган; синов натижалари кўрсатишича ушбу фунгицидлар кучли синергизм намоён қилган, улар помидор касалликларига қарши курашда янги фунгицид ишлаб чиқариш учун асос бўла олиши хулоса қилинган [18]. Ниҳоят, тупроққа Тирам ва Топсин-М аралашмаси 800 мг/г меъёрида киритилиши, 45 кун сўнгра тупроқдаги *F. oxysporum* sp. *lycopersici* инфекциясини 83,4% га камайтирган [8].

Fusarium туркумига мансуб патогенларга қарши синалган фунгицидлар орасида *in vitro* ва иссиқхона шароитида прохлораз ва бромуконазол энг юқори самара кўрсатди [7]. Шунга ўхшаш натижалар прохлоразни *Fusarium* туркумининг бошқа турларига қарши синов тажрибаларида ҳам олинган [21]. Бошқа тажрибада беномил 10 мг/мл меъёрида *F. solani*, *F. oxysporum* ва *F. proliferatum* турлари ўсишини тўла тўхтатиши аниқланган [5]. Ипродион+карбендазим, беномил ва карбендазим 10 ва 100 ppm (промилле) концентрациясида 10 кундан кейин *F. oxysporum* sp. *lycopersici* ўсишини тўла тўхтатган [10]. Ушбу патогеннинг мицелийси ўсишини тўхтатишда прохлораз ва карбендазим энг юқори самарали эканлиги бошқа тажрибаларда ҳам аниқланган [21].

Помидорда фузариоз касаллигини қўзғатувчи *F. oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici* замбуруғига қарши янги фунгицидларнинг таъсирини ўрганиш мақсадида лаборатория шароитида картошка-декстрозали агар озуқа муҳити бўлган Петри ликобчаларда тадқиқотлар олиб борилди.

Тадқиқотларда 2018 йилда Ридомил Голд МЦ68% с.д.г. (манкоцеб+металаксил), Превикур SL, 722 с.э.к. (пропамокарб гидрохлорид), Квадрис 25% сус.к. (азоксистробин), Гурзат н.кук. (цимоксанил+мис хлорокиси) ва Фундазол 50% н.кук. (беномил) фунгицидлар турли концентрацияда синовдан ўтказилди. Бунда патогенлар ўсишига фунгицидлар таъсири 3, 5, 7 ва 14 кун давомида кузатилди.

Помидорда касалликларни қўзғатувчи замбуруғларга қарши фунгицидлар таъсири Д.М. Кохабидзе [2] усулида ўрганилди. Синалаётган фунгицидлар сарф-меъёри ўлчаб олинди, сўнгра пипетка билан препаратдан 3 см³ ўлчаб, колбадаги 40°С ли эритилган картошка-декстрозали агар озуқа муҳитига солинди. Сўнгра колба чайқатилиб, Петри ликопчаларга қўйилди ва 24 соат қолдирилди. Шундан сўнг Петри ликобчадаги дориланган суъний озуқа муҳитига экиш игнаси билан 3 жойга касаллик қўзғатувчи замбуруғлар экиб чиқилиб, ривожланиши учун термостатга 20-25°С да қўйилди. 3 кундан сўнг касаллик қўзғатувчи замбуруғлар ривожланиши кузатилди.

Олиб борилган тадқиқот натижаларига кўра, *F. oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici* патогени назорат вариантыда 3-кун1,21 мм ўсган бўлса, 14-кун 4,3 ммгача ўсди.

Синовдан ўтказилаётган фунгицидлардан 0,4% ли суспензияда манкоцеб+металаксил, 0,3% ли беномил ва 0,3% ли цимоксанил+мис хлорокиси *F. oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici* патогенига ҳам энг юқори самара кўрсатди. Бу вариантларда ҳам патоген умуман ўсмаганлиги аниқланди.

F. oxysporum f.sp. *lycopersici* патогени ўсишига қарши 0,25% ли суспензияда манкоцеб+металаксил, 0,2% ли беномил ва 0,2% ли цимоксанил+мис хлорокиси кичик меъёردа қўлланилганда замбуруғ ўсиши3-кун 0,17 ммдан 0,24 ммгачани ташкил этган бўлса, 14-кун 0,6 ммдан1,51 мм гача етди.

Шунингдек, азоксистробин (0,06–0,1% ли суспензия) ва пропамокарб гидрохлорид (0,15–0,2% ли) синалаётган вариантларда *F. oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici* патогени 3-кун 0,85 мм дан 1,2 мм гача ўсган бўлса, 14-кун1,39 мм дан 3,86 мм гачани ташкил этди (1-жадвал).

Хулоса қилиб айтганда *F. oxysporum* f.sp.*lycopersici* патогенига қарши 0,4% ли суспензияда манкоцеб+металаксил, 0,3% ли беномил ва 0,3% ли цимоксанил+мис хлорокиси фунгицидлари юқори натижани кўрсатди. Бу вариантларда патогенлар умуман ривожланмади.

1-жадвал

***F. oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici* патогенининг ўсишига турли фунгицидлар таъсири.**

Лаборатория тажрибаси (картошка-декстрозали агар озуқа муҳити бўлган Петри ликобчаларда) 2018 йил

Т/р	Вариант	Ишчи эритма қуюқлиги, %	Кунлар давомида патогеннинг ўсиши, мм (X±Sx)			
			3-кун	5-кун	7-кун	14-кун
1.	Назорат (патоген)	-	1,21±0,05	2,80±0,26	3,57±0,05	4,3±0,05
2.	Ридомил Голд МЦ68% с.д.г. (манкоцеб+металаксил)	0,25	0,17±0,01	0,33±0,04	0,56±0,02	0,60±0,02
		0,4	0	0	0	0

3.	Превикур SL, 722 с.э.к. (пропамокарб гидрохлорид)	0,15	1,10±0,02	1,22±0,02	1,32±0,02	2,26±0,04
		0,2	0,85±0,03	1,08±0,09	1,18±0,06	1,39±0,03
4.	Квадрис 25% суc.к. (азоксистробин)	0,06	1,19±0,07	2,17±0,08	3,24±0,13	3,86±0,04
		0,1	1,20±0,04	2,13±0,07	3,07±0,04	3,78±0,03
5.	Гурзат н.кук. (цимоксанил+ми с хлорокиси)	0,2	0,24±0,03	1,11±0,05	1,15±0,06	1,03±0,03
		0,3	0	0	0	0
6.	Фундазол 50% н.кук. (беномил)	0,2	0,19±0,02	0,21±0,03	0,24±0,02	1,51±0,06
		0,3	0	0	0	0
ЭКФ ₀₅			0,16	0,14	0,21	0,66

Изоҳлар: Назорат вариантыда фунгицид қўлланилмаган.

Жадвалда уч қайтариқнинг ўртача қийматлари келтирилган.

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ПОМИДОР ФИТОФТОРОЗИ

Аннотация: Помидор ўсимлигининг фитофтороз касаллигига қарши ўсимликнинг ўсув даврида Гурзат н. кук. (0,3 фоизли ишчи эритма), Ридомил Голд 68% с.д.г.(0,4 фоиз), Фунгоцеб Плюс 68% с.д.г. (0,4 фоиз), Превикур SL, 722 с.э.к. (0,2 фоиз) Шавит Ф 72% с.э.г. (0,3 фоиз), Браво 50% сус.к. (0,3 фоиз) ва Квадрис 25% сус.к. (0,1 фоиз) фунгицидлари қўлланилган вариантларда юқоринатижалар олинган ва биологик самарадорлик 85,0% дан 92,6% гачани ташкил этган.

Калит сўзлар: помидор, фитофтороз, касаллик, замбуруғ, фунгицид, зарарланиш, касаллик ривож, биологик самарадорлик.

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ФИТОФТОРОЗ ПОМИДОРА

Аннотации: В вегетационный период растения томата против фитофтороза Гурзат н. кук. (0,3% рабочий раствор), Ridomil Gold 68% с прим. (0,4%), Фунгоцеб Плюс 68%. (0,4 процента), Previkur SL, 722 с.к. (0,2 процента) Shavit F 72%, например (0,3 процента), Браво 50% (0,3 процента) и Quadris 25% sus. (0,1 процента) в вариантах использованных с фунгицидами, были получены высокие результаты, а биологическая эффективность варьировалась от 85,0% до 92,6%.

Ключевые слова: томат, фитофтора, болезнь, гриб, фунгицид, вредитель, развитие болезни, биологическая эффективность.

Асосий қисм

Помидор (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) Solanaceae оиласига мансуб бўлган муҳим сабзавот экинларидан биридир. Помидор Жанубий Америкада Перу, Эквадор ва

Боливия мамлакатларида келиб чиққан. Помидор таркибида инсон соғлиғини ҳимояловчи таъсирли ликопен моддаси борлиги учун кўп экилади ва умумий аҳамияти бўйича картошкадан кейин иккинчи ўринда туради [9]. Унинг таркибида ликопен, бета-каротин, фолат, флаваноидлар, калий, Е витамини ва С витаминининг катта миқдорлари мавжудлигидан ташқари, помидор озиқ-овқатларга хушбўй ранг ва маза беради [3; 14]. Помидор ошқозон безларидан шира чиқишига кўмак беради, қонни тозалайди ва ичаклар учун антисептик вазифасини бажаради. Помидор шўрваси ич қошиши (қабзият) учун яхши даво эканлиги хабар қилинган [10].

Помидор ҳосили миқдори ва сифатига кўп касалликлар салбий таъсир қилади. Уларданмуҳимлари фитоптороз (*Phytophthora infestans*), альтернариоз (*Aternaria solani*) ва фузариоз вилт (*Fusarium oxysporum*) касалликларидир [8].

Фитоптороз помидор касалликларининг энг хавфлисидир. Бу касалликни *Phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) de Bary замбуруғи кўзғатади. Фитоптороз дунёнинг ҳам муътадил, ҳам тропик иқлимли мамлакатлари ва минтақаларида картошка ва помидорнинг энг хавфли касаллигидир [12].

Phytophthora туркуми турлари кўзғатадиган ўсимлик касалликлари маданий ўсимликлар ва табиий экотизимлар учун доимий ва хавфи борган сари ортиб бораётган таҳлика ҳисобланади. *Phytophthora* атамасининг сўзма-сўз таржимаси “ўсимликни вайрон қилувчи”, демакдир (*грек. phyton* ўсимлик, *phthoros* нобуд бўлиш, вайрон бўлиш, емирилиш). 19-асрда Ирландия Буюк Очарчилиги юзага келишининг сабабини – картошканинг фитоптороз касаллигини ва унинг кўзғатувчиси – *Ph. infestans* замбуруғини кашф этган буюк немис олими Антон де Бари туркумга ушбу номни берган. *Ph. infestans* ўша вақтда туркумнинг биринчи ва ягона тури эди, ҳозир эса унинг таркибига олимлар тан олган 100 тадан кўп тур киради. Кейинги 10 йил ичида деярли ҳар ойда туркумнинг битта янги тури кашф қилинди, натижада туркумнинг тан олинган турларининг сони шу давр ичида икки баравар кўпайди [6].

Фитопторознинг ривожланиши учун қулай шароитлар 12-20°C муътадил ҳарорат, барг намланиши давомийлиги 10 соатдан кўп бўлиши ҳисобланади; агар кечалари салқин бўлса, касаллик иқлими иссиқ мамлакатларда ҳам кўп учраши мумкин [13]. Юқори намлик, кечалари паст ҳарорат, енгил ёмғир ёғиши ёки кучли шудринг тушиши шароитларида, далада олдинги мавсумда итузумдош экин бўлганида ҳам фитоптороз кучли ривожланиши мумкинлиги таъкидланган [5].

Фитоптороз фақат барглар ва новдаларни эмас, балки меваларни ҳам зарарлайди. Зарарланган меваларнинг аксарияти бозорбоплигини йўқотади. Зарарланган мевалар устида яралар ва чиришлар учрайди, кучли зарарланганлари тўла кўнғир тус олади ва қисман ёки тўла чириб кетади [4]. Бу касаллик помидор ва картошка етиштириладиган дунёнинг деярли барча жойларида кенг тарқалган бўлиб, эпифотик шароитда картошканинг зарарланиши 10-30% ва ундан юқори, помидорда эса 100% га етади [1].

Помидор ўсимлигидан режадаги ҳосилни олишда ва уларни сифатли сақлаб қолишда юксак агротехник тадбирлар билан бир қаторда касаллик ва зараркунандаларга қарши самарали кураш чораларини қўллаш муҳим омиллардан бири ҳисобланади. Шунингдек, помидор ўсимлигининг фитоптороз касаллигига қарши

самарали кураш чораларини ишлаб чиқиш ва ишлаб чиқаришга жорий этиш муҳим аҳамият касб этади.

Фитофтороз касаллигига қарши турли фунгицидларнинг биологик самарадорлигини аниқлаш мақсадида 2019 йилда Андижон вилояти Асака тумани “Ҳасан-Хусан келажаги” фермер хўжалигида тажрибалар олиб борилди. Бунда кузатувлар далаларда икки марта – мевалар яшил ва қизил бўлган даврларида ўтказилди. Фунгицидлар 500 л/га ишчи эритма ҳисобида қўланилди.

Помидорнинг фитофтороз билан зарарланиши қуйидаги 6-баллик шкала бўйича ҳисобга олинди [11]:

- 0 – Касаллик белгилари йўқ;
- 1 – Зарарланган барг юзаси 20% гача;
- 2 – Зарарланган барг юзаси 21-40%;
- 3 – Зарарланган барг юзаси 41-60%;
- 4 – Зарарланган барг юзаси 61-80%;
- 5 – Зарарланган барг юзаси 80% дан кўп.

Касаллик ривожланиши қуйидаги формула бўйича ҳисобланди [7]:

$$K_p = \frac{\sum nv}{N \cdot G} \cdot 100$$

бу ерда:

K_p = касаллик ривожланиши;

\sum - сумма;

n – муайян баллга зарарланган барглр сони;

v – муайян балл;

N – ҳисобдаги барглрнинг сони;

G – шкаладагига максимал балл.

Фитофтороз касаллигига қарши қўлланилган фунгицидларнинг биологик самарадорлигини аниқлашда Ходжаев [2] услубидан фойдаланилди.

Тадқиқот натижалари.

Тажрибаларда помидорнинг фитофтороз касаллигига қарши ўсимликнинг ўсув даврида Гурзатн. кук. (0,3 фоизли ишчи эритма), Ридомил Голд 68% с.д.г.(0,4 фоиз), Фунгоцеб Плюс 68% с.д.г. (0,4 фоиз), Превикур SL, 722 с.э.к. (0,2 фоиз) Шавит Ф 72% с.э.г. (0,3 фоиз) ва Браво 50% сус.к.(0,3 фоиз)фунгицидлари қўлланилди. Андоза сифатида Квадрис 25% сус.к.(0,1 фоиз) фунгициди танлаб олинди (1-жадвалга қаранг).

Олинган натижаларга кўра, назорат вариантда фузариоз касаллиги билан помидорнинг ТМК-22 нави 45,7% зарарланган бўлса, касалликнинг ривожланиши 24,7% гачани ташкил этди.

Бу касалликка қарши андоза сифатида 0,1 фоизли ишчи эритмада Квадрис 25% сус.к фунгициди қўлланилган вариантларда биологик самарадорлик 88,0% гача етди. Зарарланиш 5,0% гача, касалликнинг ривожланиши эса 2,9% гачани ташкил этди.

1-жадвал

Фитофтороз касаллигига қарши қўлланилган фунгицидларнинг биологик самарадорлиги (ТМК-22 нави).

2019 йил

Т/р	Препаратлар номи	Ишчи эритма куюқлиги, %	Зарарланиш, %	Касаллик ривож, %	Биологик самарадорлик, %
1.	Назорат – (кимёвий ишлов ўтказилмаган)	-	45,7	24,5	-
2.	Гурзат н. кук. (цимоксанил+мис хлорокиси)	0,3	3,0	1,8	92,6
3.	Ридомил Голд 68% с.д.г. (манкоцеб+металаксил)	0,4	4,7	2,7	89,0
4.	Фунгоцеб Плюс 68% с.д.г. (манкоцеб+металаксил)	0,4	6,3	3,2	87,0
5.	Превикур SL, 722 с.э.к. (пропамокарб гидрохлорид)	0,2	7,0	3,5	85,7
6.	Шавит ф 72% с.э.г. (фолпет+триадименол)	0,3	7,0	3,7	85,0
7.	Браво 50% сус.к (хлороталонил)	0,3	6,7	3,4	86,1
8.	Квадрис 25% сус.к. (азоксистробин) (андоза)	0,1	5,0	2,9	88,0

Изоҳ: Ҳар бир вариантда ҳисобланган ўсимликлар сони 100 тул.

Фитофтороз касаллигига қарши 0,3 фоизли Гурзат н. кук. фунгициди қўлланилган вариантда энг юқори натижани кўрсатди. Зарарланиш 3,8% ни ташкил этган бўлса, касалликнинг ривожланиши 1,8% гача етди. Биологик самарадорлик 92,6% ни ташкил этди.

Қолган фунгицидлардан 0,4 фоизли Ридомил Голд, 0,4 фоизли Фунгоцеб Плюс, 0,2 фоизли Превикур SL, 0,3 фоизли Шавит Ф ва 0,3 фоизли Браво фунгицидлари қўлланилган вариантларда биологик самарадорлик 85,0% дан 89,0% гачани ташкил этди. Зарарланиш 4,7% дан 7,0% гача, касалликнинг ривожланиши эса 2,7% дан 3,7% гача етди.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, помидор ўсимлигининг фузариоз касаллигига қарши ўсимликнинг ўсув даврида касаллик белгилари пайдо бўлиши билан Гурзат н. кук. (0,3 фоизли ишчи эритма), Ридомил Голд 68% с.д.г. (0,4 фоиз), Фунгоцеб Плюс 68% с.д.г. (0,4

фоиз), Превикур SL, 722 с.э.к. (0,2 фоиз) Шавит Ф 72% с.э.г. (0,3 фоиз), Bravo 50% сус.к. (0,3 фоиз) ва Квадрис 25% сус.к. (0,1 фоиз) фунгицидларивегетация давомида 2-3 маротаба навбатма-навбат 500 л/га ишчи эритма ҳисобида кимёвий ишлов берилса, помидор ўсимлигидан олинадиган ҳосил касалликлардан сақлаб қолинади ва маҳсулотларнинг сифати ҳамда миқдори ортади.

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SECTION: CHEMISTRY

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**TECHNOLOGIES OF NITROGEN ACID ENHANCEMENT OF PHOSPHORITES
WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ETHANOL**

Abstract. *The enrichment of phosphorites of Central Kyzylkum containing big amount of carbonates with nitric acid allows to obtain phosphorite's concentrates applicable for sulfuric acid extraction. The optimum parameters of that process applied to phosphorite flour, mineralised mass and washed and dried phosphorite's concentrate of Cental Kyzylkum's phosphorites were offered.*

Keywords: *phosphoconcentrate, ethanol, nitric acid, mineralized mass, decarbonization, calcium nitrate.*

INTRODUCTION

At present, the world the special attention is given to the development of new methods of low-grade beneficiation, in research carried out in this regard, nitric acid and organic solvents on the basis of high-quality phosphate concentrate production technology is one of the most important tasks. When development low-grade phosphorite beneficiation by nitric acid in presence of organic solvents, should be based a number, including relevant scientific solutions in the following areas: development of effective ways of chemical beneficiation of raw phosphate; finding optimal condition process of leaching calcium nitrate, formed during the beneficiation of high calcareous phosphorite by nitric acid in presence of organic solvents; development of phosphoric fertilizer technology based on quality chemical beneficiation of phosphorite concentrate. Thesis topic is explained by the implementation of the scientific research in this area.

The level of knowledge of the problem. In scientific literature, there are materials on flotation and chemical enrichment of the CK phosphorite (Nabiyev M.N., Boyko V.S., Karmyshev V.F., Amirova A.M., Madaliev S.H., Pygay A.G., Namazov Sh.S., Beglov B.M.). However, Kyzylkum phosphorite, along with a high degree of carbonation characterized by thin intergrowth of phosphate mineral with calcite, so some attempts to enrich them with the flotation have not led to positive results. Numerous attempts have been made to enrich Kyzylkum phosphate raw by chemical techniques using dilute solutions of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid, solutions of calcium nitrate and magnesium nitrate, allowing to increase the content of P_2O_5 in the phosphate concentrate, as well as simultaneous reducing calcium

modulus to the desired value. Their main drawback is the strong foaming, a large amount of dilute solutions formation and P₂O₅ losses with them as a 100% extraction selectivity of carbonates can not be achieved.

It is presented that interest the use of dilute solutions of organic acids such as formic and acetic acid as a solvent of calcium oxide from thermo concentrate and carbonates of phosphate raw materials of the CK, which hardly decompose phosphate mineral of raw materials (Namazov Sh.S., Beglov B.M., Seytnazarov A.R.). However, acetic and formic acid is produced in our in small capacity, and they are clearly not enough for large-scale production of phosphate concentrate. Second, there is the formation of large volumes of dilute solutions of acetate and calcium formate, which must somehow recycle. In addition, organic acids are very expensive.

In our conditions, the most realistic way of chemical processing of phosphate rock of the CK is the use of nitric acid followed by leaching calcium nitrate with an organic solvent - ethanol. The peculiarity of this method is simplicity of regeneration scheme of the consumable reagent - ethanol and returning it into the production cycle, thereby obtaining concentrated calcium nitrate solution is easily processed into the desired product. To prevent loss of P₂O₅ in the liquid phase prior to separation of the pulp is neutralized with ammonia; resulting soluble phosphorus transfers into dicalcium phosphate that remains in the phosphoconcentrate. The main selection criteria of HNO₃ as a reagent are: accessibility, availability of cheap raw materials base and the direct demands for calcium nitrate in agriculture. In the literature there is no information on enrichment carbonate phosphate with nitric acid, followed by leaching of calcium nitrate with ethanol.

“**The enrichment of phosphate raw materials**” of the thesis describes methods of flotation, thermal and chemical beneficiation of phosphate raw materials of various kinds. The characteristic of the Central Kyzylkum phosphorite and alternative thermal processes for their enrichment are given. The purpose and objectives of the present work were formulated analyzing complex research on the enrichment of phosphate raw materials.

The second chapter «Studies of the process of extraction of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate from nitrogen-calcium-phosphate slurry produced during nitric acid enrichment of high calcareous phosphorite in the presence of ethanol» of the thesis refers to the study of chemical beneficiation of phosphorite of CK. To leach carbonates from phosphorite CK 57.87% of HNO₃ and technical ethyl alcohol (EA) containing 96% concentration were used. To enrich the CK phosphorite were taken different brands (phosphorite flour - OPF three grades and mineralized mass - MM, waste production of WCPC on KPC). Their characteristics are summarized in Table. 1.

The norm of HNO₃ was taken based on decomposition of CaO in the phosphate raw (PR). The main raw materials in phosphate raw are fluorine-carbonate-apatite and calcium carbonate. When treatment with nitric acid the following reactions:

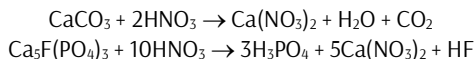


Table 1

Initial phosphate raw characteristic

Samples number	Type of phosphorite	Содержание компонентов, вес. %			P ₂ O ₅ acc.: P ₂ O ₅ stot. by citric acid, %	CaO: P ₂ O ₅
		P ₂ O ₅ stot.	CaO _{tot.}	CO ₂		
1	OPF	16.60	47.13	17.23	10.20	2.84
2	OPF	17.52	47.53	15.23	17.68	2.71
3	OPF	18.70	47.80	15.30	18.49	2.56
4	MM	15.06	44.27	14.11	9.10	2.94

If the amount of nitric acid is less than Stoichiometric one, the reaction takes place as follow:



In order to prevent loss of P₂O₅ in the liquid phase, before the divide nitrogen-calcium-phosphate alcoholic suspension (NCPA) into liquid and solid phases, it is proposed the suspension ammoniated with ammonia to pH = 3. The ammoniation process interaction between the calcium nitrate and calcium monophosphate with NH₃ is occurred, thereby it is formed that dicalcium phosphate and ammonium nitrate by the reaction:



Thus, generated CaHPO₄ precipitates and the result all phosphorus remains in the phosphoconcentrate. It is appeared that possibility to use for enriching much higher norm of HNO₃ and thereby significantly reduce the value of the unit of calcium modulus in the phosphate materials. The lower CaO: P₂O₅ in the enriched phosphorite, the smaller required sulfuric acid reagent during its extraction and the smaller the amount of phosphogypsum is threw out into the spoil.

On the basis of the solubility diagrams 4 fourfold component system of Ca(NO₃)₂ - NH₄NO₃ - C₂H₅OH - H₂O, consisting of 3 triple: Ca(NO₃)₂ - C₂H₅OH - H₂O; NH₄NO₃ - C₂H₅OH - H₂O; Ca(NO₃)₂ - NH₄NO₃ - H₂O and 3 triple binary systems of Ca(NO₃)₂ - H₂O; NH₄NO₃ - H₂O and C₂H₅OH - H₂O, was explained by the process of extraction of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate from nitrogen-calcium phosphate slurry produced during nitric acid beneficiation of high calcareous phosphorite of CK by ethanol in a wide temperature and concentration range (Figure 1).

In polytermic charts of solubility can be concluded that the components of these systems have a salting-out effect on each other. In the studied temperature and concentration intervals of novel chemical compounds systems are not formed, the system includes a simple eutonic type. On the basis of the results identified the main technological parameters of the process of enrichment of carbonate containing phosphorite of CK by nitric acid followed by leaching calcium nitrate from nitrogen-calcium phosphate slurry by ethyl alcohol.

Based on the found technological parameters investigated the process nitric acid beneficiation of phosphorite from CK in the presence of EA. Norm of the acid was ranged from 30-60% stoichiometry on decomposition of CaO in the raw material. However, because different phosphate raw CO₂ content differs from each other and the norm of nitric acid on

decomposition of CaCO_3 in the raw material (at the same norm for acid decomposition of CaO in the raw material) for each raw material differ from each other. Treatment of PR by nitric acid was carried out for 20-30 min. The temperature of the reaction mass is 40°C . After the decomposition of phosphate rock with nitric acid obtained nitrogen-calcium-phosphate slurry is of viscous consistency. The pulp was repulped by EA at various weight ratios of PR: EA = 1: (3 ÷ 10) and stirred for 3-4 minutes after which the contents were separated into liquid and solid phases by filtration under vacuum. Then moist phosphoconcentrate was washed clean EA at a ratio of PR: EA = 1: 2. Wet cake dried at 100°C . The dried cake and the filtrate was subjected to chemical analysis by well known techniques.

Phosphate raw materials, suitable to obtain from it WPA by sulfuric acid extraction, should be met the following requirements: P_2O_5 content not less than 24.5%, CO_2 no higher than 8%, and the value of the of calcium module ($\text{CaO} : \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$) not more 1.6. In view of economy acid consumption, its optimum norm for enrichment process can be considered OPF 50% and the weight ratio of PR: EA = 1: 5. For example, when enrichment OPF containing 17.52% P_2O_5 ; 47.53% CaO ; 15.23% CO_2 and $\text{CaO} : \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 2.70$ (sample 3) with a 50% norm of HNO_3 , pH 3 of nitrogen-calcium-phosphate slurry and weight ratio of PR: EA equal to 1: 5 obtained concentrate composition (wt.%): $\text{P}_2\text{O}_{5\text{tot}}$. 26.20; CaO_{tot} . 38.25; CO_2 2.80 and $\text{CaO} : \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 1.46$ (Table 2.). The yield of P_2O_5 in the concentrate is 100%. As the value of calcium module it is close to the best phosphate raw materials as Khbiny apatite concentrate (1.32). The liquid phase of slurry is a solution of calcium nitrate and EA with a small amount of ammonium nitrate. The alcohol is easily distilled and returned to the process cycle. After distilling off the alcohol obtained concentrated nitrogen-ammonium-calcium solution (NACS) containing 50% $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and 3% NH_4NO_3 .

On a basis of found optimal parameters of the enrichment process, we tried to apply for the enrichment of the OPF and two other types of MM, the compositions of which are given in the Table. 1. HNO_3 norm for MM is 60% from stoichiometry on the leach CaO .

Table 2

Chemical composition of concentrates from phosphorite of CK

Type of phosphate raw material	$\text{P}_2\text{O}_{5\text{tot}}$ content In the initial raw, %	Norm of HNO_3 for CaO in raw of stoichiometry, %	Components content, wt. %			$\text{P}_2\text{O}_{5\text{acc.}}$: $\text{P}_2\text{O}_{5\text{tot}}$	$\text{CaO} : \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$
			$\text{P}_2\text{O}_{5\text{tot}}$	CaO_{tot}	CO_2		
OPF	16.60	50	24.66	38.47	3.52	57.95	1.54
OPF	17.52	50	26.20	38.25	2.80	59.88	1.46
OPF	18.70	50	26.83	39.73	2.91	64.85	1.48
MM	15.06	60	24.21	35.97	2.07	58.44	1.48

Enrichment results are summarized in Table. 2. From this it can be seen that the enrichment of different types of phosphate rock by nitric acid concentrates obtained on the composition, which is different. For example, of the OPF with the content of 16.60% P_2O_5 , 17.23% CO_2 and $\text{CaO} : \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 2.84$ (sample 1) obtained concentrate, which has 24.66% of P_2O_5 and $\text{CaO} : \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 1.54$. From the third OPF sample containing 18.7% of P_2O_5 and $\text{CaO} : \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 =$

2.60 obtained concentrate that has 26.85% of P_2O_5 and $CaO: P_2O_5 = 1.59$. MM (sample 4) with the content of 15.06% P_2O_5 , 14.11% CO_2 and $CaO: P_2O_5 = 2.94$ converted into an enriched raw material with $CaO: P_2O_5 = 1.48$ and is quite suitable for sulfuric acid extraction.

However, P_2O_5 content increased in it from 15.06% to 24.21%. The rheological properties of ammoniated nitrogen-calcium-phosphate alcoholic slurry and the process of its separation into liquid and solid phases were studied. The positive effect on the separation of pulp can be achieved by filtering belt vacuum filter that effectively applied on KPC when washing microgranular phosphorite flour.

CONCLUSION

Solubility diagram 4 fourfold component system of $Ca(NO_3)_2 - NH_4NO_3 - C_2H_5OH - H_2O$ has been studied, consisting of 3-triple: $Ca(NO_3)_2 - C_2H_5OH - H_2O$; $NH_4NO_3 - C_2H_5OH - H_2O$; $Ca(NO_3)_2 - NH_4NO_3 - H_2O$ and 3 triple binary systems of $Ca(NO_3)_2 - H_2O$; $NH_4NO_3 - H_2O$ and $C_2H_5OH - H_2O$, justifying the process of extraction of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate from nitrogen-calcium-phosphate slurry produced during nitric acid enrichment of phosphorite CK by ethanol in a wide temperature and concentration range. Diagram allows to define the range of variation of technological parameters of the extraction process based on $CaO: P_2O_5$ phosphate raw materials and the conditions of its nitric acid decomposition.

The process of enrichment of various kinds of carbonate phosphorite from CK in HNO_3 at a norm of 30 to 60% of the stoichiometry on the decomposition of CaO in the raw material and a weight ratio of PR: EA = 1: (3-10). The overall picture of the results of enrichment of different types of phosphate rock in HNO_3 is similar. Thus, the enrichment of relatively high concentrated OPF with the content (wt.%) P_2O_5 18.70; CaO 47.8; CO_2 15.3; SO_3 2.05 and $CaO: P_2O_5 = 2.56$ at a norm of HNO_3 is 40% on the decomposition of CaO (100% for $CaCO_3$) and the ratio of PR: EA = 1: 5 is obtained phosphorite concentrate containing 26.19% of P_2O_5 , and calcium module 1.52. This concentrate is quite suitable for the production of concentrated phosphate fertilizers. To prevent the transition of P_2O_5 into a liquid phase before divide nitrogen-calcium-phosphate alcoholic suspension (NCPAS) into liquid and solid phases, it was ammoniated to pH = 3. And for MM acceptable norm is of 60%. So, when RPF enrichment, containing 17.52% of P_2O_5 ; 47.53% of CaO ; 15.23% of CO_2 and $CaO: P_2O_5 = 2.71$ with a 50% norm of HNO_3 , pH of the slurry and the ratio of PR 3: EA = 1: 5 obtained concentrate composition (wt.%) $P_2O_{5tot.} - 26.20$; $CaO_{tot.} - 38.25$; $CO_2 - 2.80$; $CaO: P_2O_5 = 1.46$. The yield of P_2O_5 in the concentrate is 100%

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TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS FOR PRODUCING CAST BIMETAL COMPOSITIONS OF MOLYBDENUM ALLOYS - FOUNDRIES OF STRUCTURAL STEELS

Abstract: *This article analyzes the basics of obtaining composite composite materials based on molybdenum bimetallic composite materials and structural steels.*

Key words: *bimetal, compositions, casting, gasified models, coated.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the main problems of modern engineering is the creation of a reliable tool base. The solution involves finding and implementing technological processes that reduce the labour and energy intensity of the production of instruments, Economize on the consumption of scarce tools while improving their performance and durability.

The use of molybdenum and its alloys, which are characterized by a high threshold of recrystallization with a low temperature linear expansion coefficient, high heat resistance and long durability delayed due to high cost and efficiency of use. In order to eliminate these disadvantages, it is advisable to use cast bimetal compositions (CBC) between new alloys and structural steels.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The solution of the problem of obtaining a reliable connection between molybdenum-based alloys and molybdenum-based foundries by casting according to gasified models is the present research. [1]

In order to solve the set tasks, take molybdenum alloys M4, TCM-3 and eutectic alloy Mo-TiC [2, 3].

The chemical composition of molybdenum alloys used as the working element of a bimetal composition.

Molybdenum alloy mark	Content, in %						
	Ti	Zr	C	Ni	TiC	Mo	Note
M4	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
TCM-3	-	-	0,06	0,03-0,1	-	others	-
BM-1	0,32	0,15	0,055	-	-	others	-
Mo-TiC	-	-	-	-	13	87	-

The bearing base of the composition was the foundry steel 40XЛ, 40XHЛ.

As intermediate layer for composition with inserts molybdenum alloys take technically pure Ni, known alloy ВПР-2 system Cu-Ni-Mn, alloy ПР-Н58Ф system Ni-Mn. The chemical composition of these alloys is shown in the table.

Chemical composition of intermediate layer materials

Make of material	Content, in %						
	Ni	Cu	Mn	Fe	Li	Si	C4
ВПР-2	5-6	basis	22-26	0,8-1,2	0,15-0,25	0,4	-
ПР-Н58Ф	basis	-	31-35	1,5	-	3-4	3-4

The choice was determined by the need to meet the requirements for intermediate materials: good wetting of the composite materials and the ability to compensate different c.t.s between them.

Molybdenum alloys were sampled in sizes of 20 x 20 x 4 mm, which were coated with nickel in the electrolytic bath and alloys ВПР-2, ПР-Н-58Ф, plasma spraying at the UTU-3 plant. The thickness of the coatings applied shall be maintained at three levels of 0.2: 0.4: 0.6: mm.

The insert was moulded into the 40x40x20 mm foam model. the finished foam was assembled first on the collector. The collector acted as a slag collector. The insert model was connected to the collector with the aid of a feeder. The molten-siphon method is used. The colouring of the models with an anti-prilling coating was carried out before assembly on the collector. The anti-prilling coating comprises hydrolyzed ethyl silicate as a fire-resistant marshalite filler.

Drying of foam after manufacture and painting was carried out in the heat air flow (30-40 °C). The boner was assembled on separate elements, made from a liquid-liquid mixture. The meeting was placed in a possum and stood by dry quartz sand KO32 or KO16 of which vibrocompacted. Steel 40ХЛ, 40ХМЛ, at 1600-1650 °C. The study of the transition zone of composition began with macrostructure analysis. The results of macro structural analysis called to choose as the main way of applying the intermediate layer-plasma spraying.

Analysis of the macro image composition structure showed that at the initial thickness of the plasma coating 0.6 mm oscillations of the transition zone from 0.3 to 1.5 mm can be observed within a wide range. This seems to be due to the formation of a rather thick liquid layer which became easy to absorb and deform during shrinkage. The recommended thickness of the intermediate layer shall not exceed 0.4-0.5 mm to avoid the formation of a Neronorobust and non-uniform compound. Analysis of the macrostructure showed that the transition zone of the composition has a complex structure independent of the thickness of the intermediate layer.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The recommended thickness of the intermediate layer shall not exceed 0.4-0.5 mm. Analysis of the macrostructure showed that the transition zone of the composition has a complex structure independent of the thickness of the intermediate layer. Microstructural analysis in the transition zone of the composition was carried out for 4 variants of the combination of the main components.

- 1 Alloy М4- steel 40XЛ
- 2 Alloy Вam -1- steel 40XЛ
- 3 Alloy TCM-3 - steel 40XЛ
- 4 Eutectic alloy Mo-TiC.

Two alloys were used as an intermediate layer. The ВПР - 2 alloy is 2 - Cu-Ni-Mn systems and the ПР-Н58Ф alloy of the Ni-Mn system. With alloy ВПР - 2 the structure of all variants of composition at thickness of intermediate layer 0.2 0.4 0.6 mm with alloy ПР-Н58Ф was investigated the study limited such thickness 0.4 mm [6, 7].

A mechanism is defined and features are established for forming a connection between the elements of the compositions, As a result of contact between the melt of structural steel and the insert surface of the working element, instantaneous crystallization takes place in such a way that a solid crust is formed, followed by melting of the material of the intermediate layer and interaction between the melt of the intermediate layer and the resulting melt with limiting hard surfaces, on one side, molybdenum alloy, on the other side of steel. The result is a transition zone of composition, the existing complex structure and phase composition, including Mo₂C compositions, Fe₃C γ -Fe FeMo, and Fe₃C compositions.

CONCLUSION

The working capacity, reliability and durability of cast compositions were evaluated, making it possible to recommend them for the production of a wide range of stamp instruments from such things as matrices for pressurized molding moulds of aluminium alloys to such compositions, as material for pressing hard deformable refractory materials and alloys.

The results obtained can be used successfully in designing the design of stamp tools and fittings for special steels and solid alloys for operation at high temperatures and pressures.

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СОРБЦИЯ Мо ИЗ МАТОЧНИКА ПОСЛЕ ИЗВЛЕЧЕНИЯ РЕНИЯ ИЗ СЕРНОКИСЛЫХ РАСТВОРОВ

Аннотация: Нами были представлены результаты по сорбционному извлечению рения из серноокислых растворов систем мокрого и пылегазоулавливания при обжиге молибденитовых концентратов в Алмалыкском горно металлургическом комбинате. В данной работе определены сорбционные показатели сорбента (Lewatit MP-62) по молибдену, сорбент был исследован в статическом режиме с применением ренийсодержащих исходных и маточных растворов сорбции рения. Проведены ряд подготовительных операций по снижению кислотности раствора и повышению доли анионной формы молибдена.

Ключевые слова: рений, молибден, аммиак, сорбция, десорбция, маточный раствор, сорбент, Lewatit MP-62.

Узбекистан, одна из немногих Республик СНГ, обладающих мощной сырьевой базой редких и благородных металлов, представленными медно-порфиrowыми месторождениями Алмалыкского рудного района и золоторудными месторождениями Мурунтау. Ранее [1], нами были представлены результаты по сорбционному извлечению рения из серноокислых растворов систем мокрого и пылегазоулавливания при обжиге молибденитовых концентратов АГМК. Было показано, что при концентрации серной кислоты 100-300 г/л рений достаточно эффективно сорбируется аниономом А172.

В целях определения сорбционных показателей Lewatit MP-62 по молибдену, сорбент был исследован в статическом режиме с применением ренийсодержащих исходных и маточных растворов сорбции рения ЦПРМ. Состав растворов приведен в табл.1.

Табл.1.Химический состав растворов

№	Наименование растворов	Re, мг/л	Mo, г/л	H ₂ SO ₄ , г/л
1	Кислый раствор до сорбции рения	1060	6,5	296
2	Маточный раствор после сорбции рения	1	5,2	296

Известно [2], что в составе маточных растворов после сорбции рения Мо присутствует в форме катионов (MoO₂²⁺ в составе нейтральных молекул молибденилсульфата MoO₂SO₄) и анионов (комплексы типа (MoO₂(SO₄)_n)⁻⁽²ⁿ⁻²⁾).

Ионообменная смола Lewatit MP-62 является слабоосновным аниономом, предназначена для обессоливания воды в производстве пара и удаления органических соединений (в основном гуминовых кислот). В качестве функциональных групп

содержит третичные аминогруппы. В качестве регенерирующего средства рекомендован едкий натрий.

Гранулы Lewatit MP-62 бежевого непрозрачного цвета, имеют специфический запах. Гранулометрический состав 0,315-1,25мм. Насыпная плотность -0,67 г/ см³. Плотность -1,02 г/см³. Рабочий диапазон pH 0-8.

Для исследований был взят сорбент Lewatit MP-62 в объеме по 5 мл. После набухания сорбента в дистиллированной воде, в колбы с набухшим сорбентом приливали ренийсодержащий раствор и раствор- маточник после сорбции рения в объеме по 100 мл, Vp/Vc= 20:1. Длительность сорбции в статических условиях - 5 часов.

По окончании сорбции растворы были анализированы на остаточное содержание рения и молибдена, были получены следующие результаты (таблица 2).

Таблица 2. Сорбции рения и молибдена из исходного ренийсодержащего раствора

Смола	Re, мг/л	Mo, г/л	COE Re г/лс	COE, Мог/лс	ERe,%	EMo,%
Lewatit MP-62	370	4.8	34	13,8	65	2,6

На основании вышеуказанных можно полагать, что смола в значительной степени сорбирует рений, в то время как извлечение молибдена в сорбент низкое (2,6%).

Сорбция молибдена из маточных растворов значительно выше, чем из ренийсодержащих растворов. [3]

Таблица 3. Сорбции молибдена и рения из маточных растворов сорбции рения

№	Смола	Re, мг/л	Mo, г/л	COERe, г Re/Лс	COEMo, г Мо/Лс	ERe,%	EMo,%
1	Lewatit MP-62	<1	4,2	-	20	-	19,2

Был также проведен эксперимент с использованием разбавленного водой маточного раствора сорбции рения в соотношении 1:1. Состав раствора: Re<1 мг/л, Мо-2,5 г/л, H₂SO₄-168 г/л.

Таблица 4. Сорбции Re и Мо из разбавленного водой маточного раствора сорбции Re

№	Смола	Re, мг/л	Mo, г/л	COERe, г Re/Лс	COEMo, г Мо/Лс	ERe,%	EMo,%
1	Lewatit MP-62	<1	1,3	-	24		48

Низкая степень извлечения молибдена при сорбции из серноокислых растворов ЦПРМ, видимо, обусловлено конкурирующим действием SO₄²⁻ ионов, поскольку растворы являются сильноокислыми.[4] Как видно из таблицы 4, сорбируемость молибдена повышается при уменьшении кислотности раствора разбавлением.

Были также проведены исследования по десорбции сорбированного молибдена и рения из смолы. Десорбцию также проводили в статических условиях, с применением водного раствора аммиака концентрацией 9,87%. Результаты десорбции приведены в таблице 5.

В качестве десорбирующего реагента был применен водный раствор аммиака с концентрацией 9%.

Таблица 5. Десорбция молибдена со смолы Lewatit MP-62 в статических условиях (VP=50мл)

№	Наименование раствора	Мо _{исх} , г/л	Мо _{кон} , г/л	ЕМо.%
1	Элюат	2,74	1.08	97,2

Как показывает мировая практика, на сегодняшний день нет сорбционной технологии извлечения молибдена из серноокислых растворов с низким значением pH. Для повышения эффективности извлечения молибдена из подобных растворов необходимо проведение ряда подготовительных операций по снижению кислотности раствора и повышению доли анионной формы молибдена (это, как правило, достигается при значении pH 4-6).

На основании проведенных исследований по определению сорбируемости молибдена и рения на смоле Lewatit MP-62, можно сделать следующие выводы:

Сорбция рения и молибдена на смоле Lewatit MP-62 дает неудовлетворительные результаты, у смолы низкая обменная емкость по металлам;

Сложность сорбции рения и молибдена объясняется высоким конкурирующим действием сульфат- ионов SO_4^{2-} (содержание серной кислоты в рабочих растворах составляет -300 г/л);

Степень извлечения рения и молибдена из сорбента в раствор - элюат высокая.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИХ ФУНКЦИЙ ХИМИЧЕСКОГО ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТА ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ХИМИИ В СРЕДНЕЙ ШКОЛЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрена важность реализации дидактических функций химического эксперимента при обучении химии в средней школе. Показана важность общих типов экспериментов с помощью дидактических функций. В ходе систематического химического эксперимента обучающиеся смогут делать выводы, уточнять, изучать, доказывать, думать, искать и приобретать практические навыки, повышать интерес к химии. Показано, что это позволяет получить новые знания, навыки и компетенции, которые ученики смогут использовать не только в школе, но и в самостоятельных исследованиях. Рассмотрена особенность роли проведения химического эксперимента при обучении химии.

Ключевые слова: Химический эксперимент; демонстрационный эксперимент; лабораторные работы; химические свойства; приборы-оборудование и реактивы; дидактическая функция; принципы обучения.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DIDACTIC FUNCTIONS OF A CHEMICAL EXPERIMENT IN THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

Annotation. The article discusses the importance of the implementation of didactic functions of a chemical experiment in teaching chemistry in high school. The importance of general types of experiments with the help of didactic functions is shown. In the course of a systematic chemical experiment, students will be able to draw conclusions, clarify, study, prove, think, seek and acquire practical skills, and increase their interest in chemistry. It is shown that this allows you to gain new knowledge, skills and competencies that students can use not only in school, but also in independent research. The peculiarity of the role of conducting a chemical experiment in teaching chemistry is considered.

Key words: Chemical experiment; demo experiment; laboratory works; Chemical properties; instruments, equipment and reagents; didactic function; principles of teaching.

Основная цель «Государственной программы развития образования и науки Республики Казахстан на 2020-2025 годы» - обеспечить доступность качественного образования для всех достижений населения. Пути достижения этой цели - это не только дать образование на уровне мировых стандартов, но и подготовить наиболее

конкурентоспособное, образованное поколение [1]. В этой связи основная задача, стоящая сегодня перед образовательными учреждениями, - воспитать качественного, активного гражданина со своими идеями и мнениями. Радикальные изменения в обществе направлены на формирование и развитие нового человека в системе образования.

Ученые, положившие начало обучению лабораторным экспериментам по химии К.Д. Ушинский, Д. Менделеев, Д. Писарев, Л.А. Цветков, В.Н. Верховский. По их словам, химический эксперимент направлен на развитие учащихся в предметном обучении. К.Я. По словам Парменова, «во время демонстрационного эксперимента необходимо подготовить студентов к наблюдению за экспериментом и смело его проводить, обращая внимание не только на технику эксперимента, но и на методику обучения». То есть химические эксперименты играют важную роль в изучении химии как неотъемлемая часть образовательного процесса. Каждая научная концепция должна быть логически выведена из поставленной задачи и реализована на практике, только тогда признается экспериментальный характер химии [2, с. 15].

Химический эксперимент усиливает мышление и навыки студентов, что можно рассматривать как критерий достоверности полученных результатов. Эксперимент часто является основой восприятия, без которого невозможно продуктивное мышление. Осваивает важную теорию развития мышления в сочетании с экспериментом и опытом. Регулярное проведение эксперимента повысит успеваемость студентов по химии. Студенты смогут использовать приобретенные навыки и компетенции не только в школе, но и в собственных исследованиях.

Химический эксперимент проводится в несколько этапов:

- объяснять практику;
- планирование и проведение;
- оценка полученных результатов.

Виды химико-педагогических экспериментов:

- демонстрационный эксперимент;
- лабораторные эксперименты;
- лабораторные работы;
- практическая работа;
- экспериментальный цех;
- домашний эксперимент [3, с. 22].

Известно, что логическим основанием для классификации предлагаемого учебного эксперимента является умение ученика и учителя заниматься бизнесом. Еще одним обоснованием можно считать, например, разделение множества экспериментов по их целям. При этом можно выделить следующие виды экспериментов:

- эксперимент, основанный на получении новых эмпирических величин;
- эксперимент, основанный на уточнении или изложении общего вывода;
- специальный эксперимент, основанный на выполнении экспериментального задания;

- эксперимент по проверке знаний и умений студентов и др. [4, с. 240].

Программа по химии предлагает широкий спектр химических экспериментов, разделенных на демонстрационные эксперименты, проводимые учителем за демонстрационным столом, и практические, лабораторные экспериментальные работы, проводимые самим учеником - учебные эксперименты. Другой тип эксперимента - экспериментальные задачи. Химический эксперимент - может выполнять разные дидактические функции в разных формах, в соответствии с разными методами обучения.

Химический эксперимент - система, основанная на принципе постепенного развития самоопределения студентов: демонстрационные явления, фронтальные лабораторные опыты.

Химический эксперимент - это система, основанная на принципе постепенного саморазвития учащихся: демонстрация явлений, руководство преподавателем и проведение лобовых лабораторных экспериментов, самостоятельная работа над практическими задачами и решение экспериментальных задач.

Специфика места этого химического эксперимента в преподавании химии является неотъемлемой частью учебного процесса в химическом образовании. Все химические эксперименты должны быть нацелены на любую химическую программу. Химический эксперимент может выполнять множество различных дидактических функций в разных формах, используя разные методы и учебные пособия. В полной мере он отражает систему применения принципа постепенного повышения самоэффективности студента. Химический эксперимент можно рассматривать как критерий достоверности полученных результатов и сделанных выводов. Термин «демонстрация» используется в наглядно-иллюстративных методах. Например, покажите коллекцию минералов, объектов, моделей, рисунков, диаграмм, диаграмм и многого другого. Однако такие демонстрации не следует путать с демонстрационными экспериментами, основанными на искусственных явлениях.

Демонстрационный эксперимент проводится на занятиях только с участием преподавателя по разъяснению учащимся нового материала.

Внимание студентов привлекается к проведению эксперимента, отслеживанию его результатов. В то время как учитель демонстрирует опыт и объясняет явления, ученики не воспринимают материал легкомысленно и равнодушно. Таким образом, учитель направляет внимание учеников на переживание и учит их наблюдать явления посредством объяснений.

Демонстрационный эксперимент позволяет студентам познакомиться с различными химическими явлениями, их взаимосвязями, закономерностями, устройствами, установками, принципами работы, происходящими процессами.

Общий химический эксперимент делится на несколько этапов:

1 этап. Теоретическое обоснование химических экспериментов;

2 этап. Планирование практики;

3 этап. Необходимый инструмент для практики - подготовка комплекта оборудования и реагентов (при необходимости подготовка установки);

4 этап. Напомним правила безопасности, необходимые во время эксперимента;

5 этап. Проведение экспериментов по плану, мониторинг, запись необходимой информации;

6 этап. Тщательный контроль завершения эксперимента;

7 этап. Проведение уравнений реакций, расчетов, которые необходимо подвести итоги эксперимента;

8 этап. Оценка хода и результатов эксперимента [5, с. 7-11].

Существует несколько типов химических экспериментов, каждый из которых имеет свои особенности и цели. Эти цели развивают у студентов интерес к химии, мотивацию и, самое главное, высокий уровень компетентности.

Демонстрационный эксперимент проводится для разных целей. Например, в качестве отправной точки в изучении теоретической ситуации (зависимости стадии электролитической диссоциации от ситуации) учитель спрашивает: «Зависит ли степень диссоциации от концентрации раствора?» задает ответ на вопрос [6, с. 9-12]. Таким образом, проводится демонстрационный эксперимент по электропроводности концентрированной и разбавленной уксусной кислоты. Сравнивая результаты эксперимента, студенты замечают, что степень электролитической диссоциации зависит от концентрации раствора, причем степень диссоциации увеличивается по мере разбавления раствора. Демонстрационный эксперимент подтверждает правильность теоретической ситуации, изложенной преподавателем, и проводится как практическое дополнение к новому материалу, студенты вырабатывают наглядные представления о свойствах материи и химических процессах. Обучает делать выводы о явлениях, происходящих в окружающей среде на уроке и в повседневной жизни.

Например, в качестве доказательства того, что при сжигании некоторых солей выделяются летучие кислоты, учитель берет азотную кислоту из нитратов и демонстрирует ее особые свойства или показывает взаимодействие металлов с неметаллами и водой, говоря о химических свойствах металлов [5, стр. 52].

Кроме того, учитель должен уметь правильно ставить цель эксперимента. Необходимо проанализировать результаты, полученные в результате интерпретации, и показать взаимосвязь между теорией и практическими результатами.

С помощью лабораторных экспериментов и практических занятий студенты изучают химические явления и закономерности и проверяют их точность, тем самым улучшая свои навыки. В ходе некоторых экспериментов у студентов пробуждаются творческие направления и укрепляются их знания в новом направлении.

Соответственно, реализация дидактической функции химической практики при подготовке к лабораторным и практическим занятиям по химии в средней школе. Практика химии является основным источником знаний на уроках химии, потому что она не только приобретает знания, но и развивает навыки и умения. Студент не только смотрит, но и переживает, изучает законы и концепции, учится работать самостоятельно, контролировать и планировать свою работу, развиваться и формировать личность. Сделать это:

- Обоснование сущности химической практики в профессиональной подготовке учителя химии на современном этапе, утверждение химической практики как познавательного метода, определение дидактической функции;

- Согласование лабораторных и практических задач при выполнении дидактических функций;

- Необходимо ввести методические указания и учебники в новом содержании и структуре, требующие предметной подготовки студентов [6, с. 7-11].

Результаты исследований

В преподавании химии используются такие принципы обучения, как осознанность, активность, системность, научность, понятность, точность, сочетание теории и практики.

При проведении этих экспериментов химический эксперимент выполняет важные дидактические функции: информационную, эвристическую, исследовательскую, критическую (критериальную), исследовательскую, обобщающую, корректирующую (корректирующую) и идеологическую.

Функции химического эксперимента:

- Информация - получение новых знаний;
- Эвристика - формулирование выводов и поиск закономерностей;
- Критерии - прогнозы, подтверждаемые в ходе эксперимента;
- Коррекция - исправление неполных теоретических знаний;
- Исследования - поиск новых доказательств;
- Обобщение - формирование вашего мнения о цели и отношении к процессу;
- Мирозрение - объективный взгляд на окружающую среду.

Во время информационной функции химического эксперимента учащиеся узнают о свойствах и изменениях материи из химического эксперимента. Например, при изучении темы «Кислород» учитель демонстрирует способ получения кислорода за счет разложения перекиси. И, демонстрируя быстрое разложение пероксида при введении в тест оксида марганца, он может дать студентам представление о катализаторе. Студенты узнают новую информацию, зная свойства вещей.

Эвристическая функция не только генерирует новые факты и химические концепции, но также определяет закономерности и зависимости. Это основа формирования познавательных способностей ученика. Например, помещая крупницу цинка в раствор соляной кислоты, студент сначала определяет, что цинк растворим в соляной кислоте, а во-вторых, этот газ выделяется во время этой реакции (рис. 1). [5]

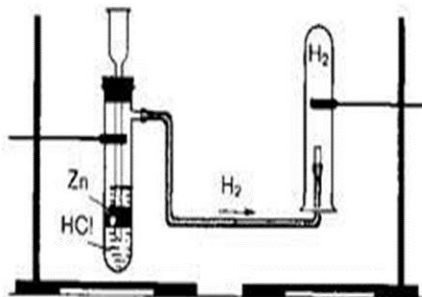


Рисунок 1 - Устройство для производства газообразного водорода [7, с. 69-70]

Например, когда студент капает несколько капель индикатора (фенолфталеина) на гидроксид натрия, он следит за тем, чтобы индикатор менял свой цвет под действием щелочи. В этом примере основное внимание уделяется эвристическому решению. Примером может служить взаимодействие газообразного водорода с оксидом меди (II). В ходе этого эксперимента студенты узнают, что при определенных условиях водород реагирует с оксидами металлов, восстанавливая их до простых металлов. То есть отражается в присвоении данных, понятий, закономерностей во время эвристической функции [8, с. 52].

Исследовательская функция химического эксперимента направлена на развитие практических знаний и навыков в области синтеза и анализа веществ, изучение простых свойств вещества. Благодаря этой функции студент не только изучает объект, но и изучает различные методы, подготавливая необходимые предметы для исследования. Например, опыт изучения законов химических реакций может быть использован для определения концентрации веществ, реагирующих со скоростью реакции, влияния площади контакта и т. Д. позволяет определить закономерность влияния факторов [9, с. 140]. Исследовательская функция химического эксперимента наблюдается в проблемном обучении.

Корректирующая функция химического эксперимента - сделать прогноз, который подтверждается в ходе эксперимента. Например, на основе теории студенты могут выдвинуть гипотезу и экспериментально доказать, что металлы в диапазоне электрохимических напряжений вплоть до водорода могут реагировать с кислотами.

Критическая функция химического эксперимента выражается в сложности усвоения теоретического материала и умении исправлять ошибки учащихся. Студенты часто считают, что медная проволока выделяет водород, когда вступает в реакцию с серной и соляной кислотами, что может быть доказано экспериментально.

Обобщающая функция - это выработка предпосылок для построения разного рода эмпирических обобщений, формирование общих экспериментальных навыков. Дополнения и утверждения, сделанные на практике во время этой функции, основаны на конкретной теории. Например, наблюдение за экспериментами по электропроводности водных растворов кислот, оснований и солей позволяет предположить, что студенты, несмотря на разнообразие природы этих веществ, обладают одинаковыми свойствами - все они проводят электричество. Общий вывод эксперимента может быть истолкован учеником, то есть он может доказать его, определив понятие «электролит». Например, это можно выразить как начальный этап в развитии теоретической ситуации (зависимость стадии электролитической диссоциации от ситуации), учитель спрашивает: «Зависит ли степень диссоциации от концентрации раствора?» спрашивает ответ на вопрос. Таким образом, проводится демонстрационный эксперимент по электропроводности концентрированной и разбавленной уксусной кислоты. Сравнивая результаты эксперимента, студенты замечают, что степень электролитической диссоциации зависит от концентрации раствора, и степень диссоциации увеличивается по мере разбавления раствора [9, с. 199-200].

Например, в качестве доказательства того, что при сжигании некоторых солей выделяются летучие кислоты, учитель извлекает азотную кислоту из нитратов и показывает ее особые свойства или показывает взаимодействие металлов с неметаллами и водой, говоря о химических свойствах металлов [10, стр., 22 - 23].

Мировоззренческая функция определяется дидактической ролью химического эксперимента. В результате экспериментов по распознаванию реальности студенты познают азы важных мировоззрений.

В заключение, эксперимент представляет собой сложный и интенсивный познавательный инструмент. Широкое использование эксперимента при обучении химии - одно из важнейших условий осознанного и совершенного познания студентов-химиков. Таким образом, можно видеть, что химический эксперимент - это способ осознать связь между теорией и практикой путем преобразования знаний в убеждения. Анализ и учет всех физико-химических процессов, происходящих на практике во время химического эксперимента, работа с ними позволяет студентам сформировать полное представление об эксперименте. Повышая интерес к химии химического эксперимента, то есть в процессе его проведения, студенты не только получают практические навыки, но и имеют возможность творчески усваивать свои знания.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕХАНОАКТИВАЦИИ НА СОСТАВ ПРОДУКТОВ ЩЕЛОЧНОЙ КОНВЕРСИИ СУЛЬФАТА ЖЕЛЕЗА (II)

Аннотация: Проведение механической активации в мельницах – наиболее распространенная операция в механохимии. Это обусловлено, во-первых, относительной простотой проведения эксперимента и, во-вторых, тем интересом, который проявляют к механохимии технологи, поскольку мельница – один из наиболее распространенных аппаратов для осуществления механического воздействия на вещество. Измельчение, особенно тонкое, является весьма энергоемким процессом, поэтому правильный выбор мельницы позволяет получить необходимые результаты в производстве тех или иных материалов. Исходя из этого, в данной работе исследовано влияние механической активации на степень щелочной конверсии сульфата железа (II) и состав образующихся продуктов.

Ключевые слова: механохимия, амеханоактивация, интенсивность, укрупненность, дисперсность, железный купорос, калий гидроксид, конверсия.

Термин «механохимия» введен В. Оствальдом в «Учебнике общей химии», в котором он, в частности, рассматривал различные виды стимулирования химических процессов. Данный термин относится к химическим реакциям с реагентами, инициируемых механическим воздействием, процессов с участием реагентов, подвергнутых предварительной механической обработке. Механическая обработка сырья (дробление, измельчение) часто является неотъемлемой стадией его химической переработки, например, спекание с образованием новых соединений. Но механические операции измельчения до последнего времени не совмещались с одновременным проведением химических реакций. То, что большие механические нагрузки, приложенные к веществу, вызывают в нем существенные химические превращения было известно в начале прошлого столетия. Как отмечено [1], технологическое использование механической энергии для ускорения химической реакции стало сравнительно недавно. Соединение механических процессов с химическими обусловило появление новой науки – механохимии. «Цель механохимии, по определению академика Ребиндера, состоит в использовании превращений тех химических реакций, которые вызываются или ускоряются механической активацией». Механическое воздействие на твердое тело вызывает в них физические и химические изменения.

Предполагают, что механохимические реакции начинаются тогда, когда размеры частиц измельчаемого вещества становятся соизмеримыми с его элементарной ячейкой. При этом наблюдается коренное изменение физических

твердого вещества с одновременным повышением растворимости и химической активности. При измельчении изменяется не только поверхность, увеличивается также поверхностная энергия, при этом одна часть механической энергии тратится на проведение химической реакции, другая – на физические изменения в кристалле.

При механическом воздействии на твердое тело возможен фазовый переход, так при механической активации оксидов происходит их аморфизация, которая способствует их взаимодействию друг с другом при спекании, снижает температуру их восстановления, повышает скорость растворения, в щелочах и кислотах. Скорость реакции определяется скоростью образования контактов между частицами реагирующих компонентов, числом единичных механических воздействий в единицу времени и их энергией.

Авторами [1] отмечено, что для механохимических реакций не характерно увеличение скорости за счет повышения массовой температуры активируемого вещества. Механохимические реакции протекают при низких температурах с той же скоростью, как и при высоких. Для характеристики этих реакций большое значение, чем температура, имеет интенсивность механического воздействия на вещество, скорость нагружения, энергонапряженность, как выходная величина, количество продукта в зависимости от количества подведенной энергии. Это энергия при механоактивации расходуется на различные нарушения в кристаллической решетке.

Также, при осуществлении механохимической реакции привлекателен эффект необычности в результатах, которые невозможно получить другими методами. Так, согласно утверждению авторов [2] при изготовлении пигментов не ставится цель получения химических веществ. В первую очередь важно, чтобы продукт реакции обладал набором специфических пигментных характеристик (цвет, интенсивность, укрывистость, маслосъемкость, диспергируемость).

Согласно [2] активация измельчением, по всей видимости, получит дальнейшее развитие как новый способ химического синтеза неорганических веществ. Наконец, активация измельчением может оказаться основой принципиально новых технологических процессов, когда вспомогательная операция становится основной.

В качестве исходных реагентов использовали гидроксид калия и технический железный купорос состава, мас. %: FeSO_4 – 52,0, H_2SO_4 – 0,98, $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{крист}}$ – 43,11, $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{св}}$ – 3,86. Мольное соотношение реагентов КОН: FeSO_4 составляло 1,04 – 1,05 с учетом свободной серной кислоты в железном купоросе.[3]

Механоактивацию проводили в планетарной мельнице при продолжительности 6 – 20 минут и числе оборотов в минуту – 300 – 600. Содержание H_2O в реакционной смеси с учетом кристаллизационной воды и воды, вносимой с раствором гидроксида калия, составляла 45,20 мас. %.

Продукт механоактивации реакции FeSO_4 с КОН представлял собой пастообразную массу, цвет которой определялся, преимущественно, числом оборотов мельницы.[4] При 300 и 600 об/мин и продолжительности 20 минут полученные пасты имели черный и коричневый цвет, соответственно, что свидетельствует об их отличии в химическом и фазовом составе, обусловленном различной степенью конверсии FeSO_4 . Согласно экспериментальным данным, степень щелочной конверсии FeSO_4 при частоте

вращения мельницы 30 об/мин составляет 65,0 – 67,0%, при 600 об/мин – 90,0 – 92,0%. Установлено, что увеличение продолжительности механического воздействия на систему $\text{FeSO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{KOH} - \text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{O}_2$ с 10 до 20 минут способствует росту степени конверсии FeSO_4 на 15 – 25%.

Химический анализ образцов, полученных после их отмывки от растворимой соли K_2SO_4 и сушки до постоянной массы показал, что степень окисления Fe^{2+} в Fe^{3+} колеблется от 56% до 81% в зависимости от условий указанных стадий, в частности, продолжительности и температуры.

Установлено, что кристаллическими железосодержащими фазами, идентифицированными рентгенофазовым методом анализа, являются оксиды как Fe(II) , так и Fe(III) , соотношения которых в составе продуктов сильно зависит от условий механоактивации. Так, после активации при частоте вращения 300 об/мин в течение 10 минут, кристаллическими железосодержащими фазами являются вюстит FeO (преобладающая фаза) и магнетит (Fe_3O_4), в то время как при частоте 600 об/мин и продолжительности воздействия 20 минут уже образуется и маггемит $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, что и обуславливает коричневый цвет продуктов конверсии. [5, 6]

На основании продуктов конверсии FeSO_4 путем микроволновой и термической обработки получены Fe_3O_4 , $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, обладающие магнитными свойствами, и $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ – как красный пигмент.

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SECTION: EARTH SCIENCE

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DIAGNOSIS OF SPATIAL PHOTO ERRORS IN GEOPHYSICAL CONNECTION

Annotation: *This article discusses about taking spatial photos from the geographical zoning of SAS Planet software, comparing geospatial files, geospatial linking of the obtained space photos in ArcGIS, identifying connection errors of geospatial photos and comparing with the data obtained from satellites and making the table of errors in geographic areas.*

Keywords: *Coordinate system, SK-42, WGS-84, ITRS, Google Maps, Yandex Map, TomTom, cartographic resource, SAS Planet, geophysical linkage, transformation, vectorization, database, thematic layers, state cadastres.*






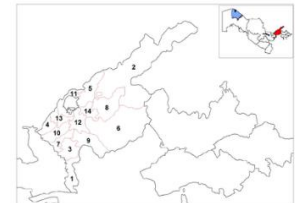
INTRODUCTION

So far, the Republic of Uzbekistan has used the system of coordinates of 1942 (SK-42), which covers the entire territory of the country, as a system of state geodetic coordinates. The SK-42 system was used to create large amounts of secret geodetic information and materials. While creating an open coordinate system, it is necessary to use primary data as opposed to SK-42 system data. For example, from the 1984 International Geodesic System (WGS-84). There is only one complete geocentric system of international coordinates - ITRS and the international geodesic system WGS-84. These systems have been approved by many international organizations as standard and are also used in cartographic resources such as Google Maps, Yandex Map, TomTom. To openly use geodetic systems of international coordinates in the territory of our country, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Decree No. 1020 "On the open use of international geodetic systems in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated December 26, 2017. This resolution will create and maintain a national geographic information system, a single system of state cadastres, and allow to use geospatial data to produce cadastral maps as well as other maps available to public and private users. This will allow to improve the quality of public services, as well as electronic services in the field of cadastre and real estate registration, as well as in other areas.

The maintenance and formation of the research, field research of the state cadastres have some difficulties because of the geographical location of several objects of the state cadastres in the territory of the republic. Also some of the state cadastres Photographs from special software to create a 1:10,000 cartographic basis can serve as a basis for visualizing the geographical location of objects.

Tje cadastres in Table 1 below are an example of the state cadastres

Table 1

№	Name of the State Cadastre	Photo commentary	№	Name of the State Cadastre	Photo commentary
1	State cadastre of hydraulic structures (lower and higher than Class III)		5	State Land Cadastre	
2	State Cadastre of Railways		6	The state cadastre of buildings and structures	
3	State Water Cadastre		7	State Forest Cadastre	
4	State cadastre of pipelines		8	The State Land Cadastre	

Some of the above-mentioned state cadastres require geodetic-topographic surveying on the ground, linking to state geodetic networks or satellite geodetic networks to ensure geographic location of objects. 20% of the total work time required to link geodesic coordinates to each geodetic network, for each object, is required. This process influences the effectiveness of creating and maintaining a single system of state cadastres. Therefore, it is advisable to convert and create a database using geospatial link files using the SAS Planeta products (space photos). Using the SAS Planet software, download large parts of the earth in high quality, change satellite sources, work on thematic jumps, import layers, export layers,

track the formation of nomenclatures, identify object coordinates, search for coordinates, distance measurements, and azimuth angles. can be used extensively (Figure 1).

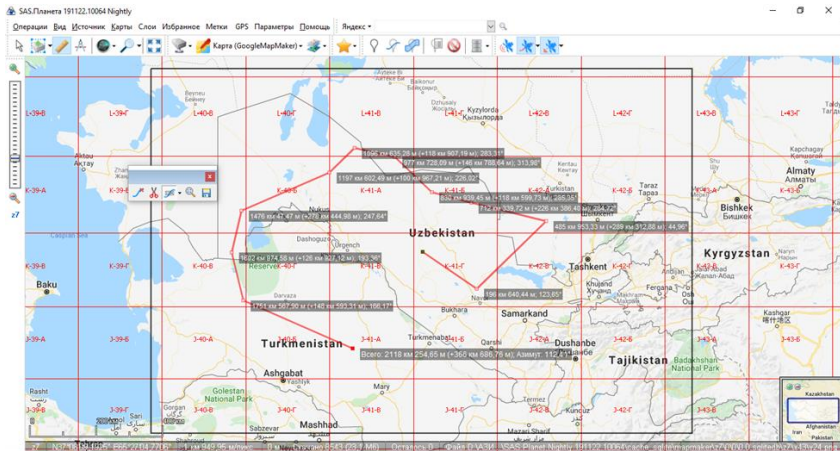


Figure 1. SAS Planet Interface

There is a projection error when loading and spatial linking of satellite images from the SAS Planet into the ArcGIS application. The projection error occurs at different values, depending on the position of the spacecraft relative to the central meridian. As the central meridian approaches, the error decreases. On the contrary, the further away from the central meridian, the greater the error. Central meridians It crosses the center of the meridian axis, which is 6 degrees relative to the Greenwich axis or in parallel. This is also illustrated by the example of tropes, which serve as the basis for mapping topographic maps at a scale of 1: 000,000 (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Graphic tropes of the Republic of Uzbekistan with a scale of 1: 000 000

RESULTS

Field research is required to eliminate projection errors in geophysical linkage of space photographs from the SAS Planet program. In field research, GNSS satellite receivers are installed in static mode on state geodetic networks. Each state is required to collect data from 1 to 8 hours over geodetic points based on the tolerance of PDOP, HDOP, VDOP, and TDOP errors over the state geodetic network of the GNSS satellite receiver.

“* Jpeg”, “* Png”, “* Bmp”, “* Ecw” when downloading photos from SAS Planet. It can be downloaded in the following formats: “* kms” and “* Tiff”. In the process of downloading space photos, the six lines in the “Configuration File Privyazki” section are downloaded to download the file with geofascial binders. As a result, geofasos are automatically linked when downloading photos to special software. In geophysically coupled space photographs, there are adverse errors in projection and displacement. We consider this process as an example of the baseline card tropes in the K-42 nomenclature, and the geophysical linkage of the downloaded space and the projection error (Figure 3).

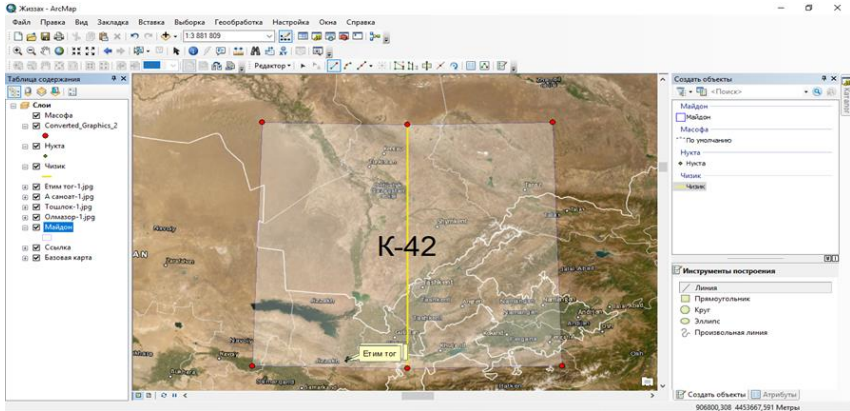


Figure 3. Geophysical Linking of Cosmic Photography in ArcGIS

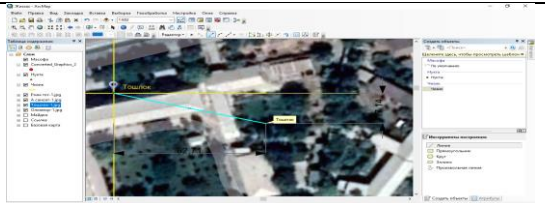
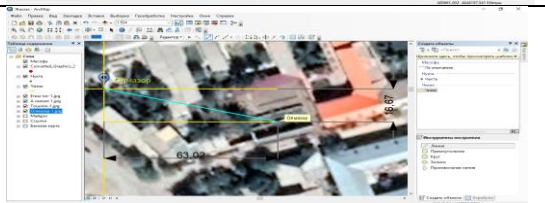
The total length of the base tropes in the K-42 nomenclature is 481253,177 meters to the north, 512412,832 meters to the south, 444638,516 meters to the west, and 444638,516 meters to the east. The K-42 tropes are 440 in the north parallel, 400 in the south parallel, 660 in the western meridian, and 720 in the east meridian. The central meridian for the K-42 tropes passes 690.

The following errors can be identified in the geophysical linkage and transformation of spacecraft 100,000 meters to the west of the central meridian.

We calculate the projection error and the error values that occur when transferring from one coordinate system to another coordinate system in ArcGIS (Table 2).

Table 2

№	Photo	Comment
1		Error "X" = - 16.93 meters Error "Y" = +62.44 meters
2		Error "X" = - 16.72 meters Error "Y" = +62.44 meters

3		<p>Error "X" = - 17.14 meters Error "Y" = +62.71 meters</p>
4		<p>Error "X" = - 16.67 meters Error "Y" = +63.02 meters</p>
<p>Result</p>		<p>Average error "X" = - 16,865 meters Average error "Y" = +63.1525 meters</p>

The greater the distance from the central meridian to the downloaded photos, the greater the error in the coordinate. If the distance from the parallel lines goes further, the values of the X will change, and the distance from the meridian lines will change, as revealed by the results of the research. The results of the study show that the values presented as a mean error ("X" = - 16,865 m, "Y" = +63,1525 m) in the geophysical linkage and transformation of spacecraft 100,000 m to the west of the central meridian.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, at the small scale (1:10 000, 1:25 000, 1:50 000, 1: 100 000, 1: 200 000, 1: 300 000, 1: 500 000, and so on) all types of geodesy and geoinformatics can be studied under camaraderie and achieve high efficiency. Including,

- Formation of geographical location of separate state cadastre objects in software belonging to the family of geo-information systems with links to the state coordinate system;
- Topographic, agricultural, water management, road and rail maps;
- Investigation and record of buildings and structures;
- Research of canals and hydraulic structures.

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INTERPOLYATION IN SMOOTHING TIN MODEL OF THE EARTH

Annotation: *This article presents the results of solving engineering problems on topographic maps, changing methods for determining the absolute height of unknown points in a project, and improving these methods.*

Keywords: *interpolation, innovation cluster, laboratory, class, formula, topographic map, topography, horizontal.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays a number of reforms have been undertaken in higher education institutions to provide qualified experts in the field of technology and supply highly qualified specialists to the manufacturing companies at the level of modern requirements, to radically improve the quality of education and employment flexibility. For example innovative classics, modern teaching and laboratory classes, and techniques and technologies were introduced.

A modern approach to teaching, the introduction of new research, encourages students to strengthen their knowledge and skills, and to further research.

Currently, a number of industrial enterprises and organizations are using topographic maps to address engineering issues, design developments, and cameras.

In 1923, the topographic maps were mapped using a metric system 1: 25000, 1: 50000, 1: 100000, and later the scale maps of 1: 5000 and 1: 10,000 and 1: 200,000. Earlier, the international geographical-nomenclature system was adopted on the basis of 1: 1 million cards, and the topographic maps were created. By the 1950s, the former Soviet Union had topographic maps of 1: 100,000, and in the 60s with topographic maps of 1: 25,000 and 1: 10,000.

Back then, the development of aerospace played a major role in accelerating and improving the creation of topographic maps.

After the October Revolution in Uzbekistan, major cartographic work began almost immediately after World War II. However, the majority of the territory of the country was provided with large-scale, topographic maps. At the same time, natural geographical maps for schools were published. The territory of the Republic is also reflected in the large cartographic atlas published in the former Soviet Union. On the basis of materials of some expeditions, thematic maps of the territory of Uzbekistan were made, which were used in scientific and practical fields. In the early postwar years of World War II, more attention was paid to the development and publication of study cards. Instead of various topographical maps topographical maps used in educational institutions (geodesy and geoinformatics, cartography and geography faculties, military universities, schools) it is necessary to create different scale educational topographic maps describing the landscape of the Republic (Figure 1).

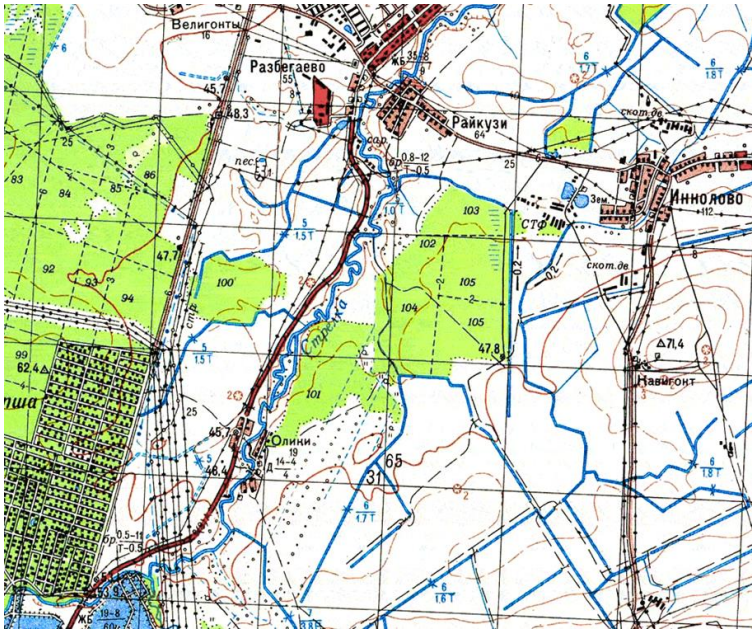


Figure 1. 1:10 000 scale topographic card

1: 1 000 000 scale International Card Design is used for topographic mapping. In the CIS and neighboring countries, topographic maps with a scale of 1: 500,000 or more are based on Gauss-Kruger's cross-sectional cylindrical projection. To do this, the Earth's ellipsoid divides into zones 60 and then rolls into a cylinder. The meridian between the zones is represented by a straight line in the plane.

Topographic maps and plans include location details and reliefs and are most commonly used in engineering. Different engineering structures are designed according to the topographic plan. This requires identifying issues such as slope slope, slope angle, slope steepness in the horizontal plan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is required to obtain a digital altitude model from existing data, that is, interpolate the existing data across the entire map area. The difficulty is that on the one hand there is a distributed structure (the distance between two adjacent horizontal lines can be 100 or more pixels), and on the other hand, it is compact because the horizontal data is constantly positioned. In addition, the actual maps may not correspond to the actual height of the horizon to a certain degree of relief. Therefore, it is necessary to create a relief, that is, an algorithm that corresponds to the main stage with the contour lines of the contour lines. The same raster is used as space rather than triangular disordered network (TIN) for more precise analysis. There are various ways to interpolate information that is spatially dispersed, which differs from the principle of point selection and interpolation function. Based on the point

selection principle, we distinguish the algorithms of the adjacent N and the neighbor selection from a particular radial neighbor. Most of the existing algorithms propose to use not all existing ideas, but some of them, for example, at a minimum distance from each other, but relief cannot be achieved (Figure 2).

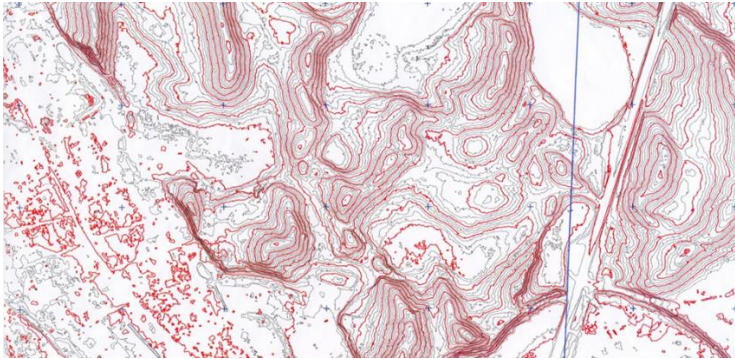


Figure 2. Model of reliefs at a minimum distance from each other

If the point lies above the horizontal axis, its diameter is equal to that of the horizontal axis. When a point lies between two horizontal axes, its axis is defined as: For example, the point M is located between two horizons, perpendicular to these horizons, and the points of intersection of the perpendicular to the horizontal are denoted by K and L. The points of the points are: L and K (Figure 3).

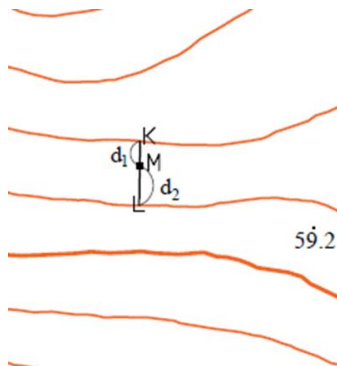


Figure 3. Release position on topographic map

Then the axis of point M is found by K:

$$M=K-d_1(1)$$

L is defined as:

$$M=L+d_2(1.a)$$

Where d_1 and d_2 are the relative height of the given points from points K and L; If the distance M of point M and L is d_1 , d_2 , and KL is the length of the line d, that is $KM = d_1$, $ML = d_2$, $KL = d$,

$$h_1 = \frac{h}{d} * d_1(2)$$

$$h_2 = \frac{h}{d} * d_2(2.a)$$

will be

where h is the height of the cross section.

Using this method, project work is performed to determine the height of the unknown point and to analyze the results. However, this method can be a bit more complicated. For example, determining the value of d and the cross-section values of h_1 and h_2 , and their geostatistic analysis, make the process more complex (Figure 4).

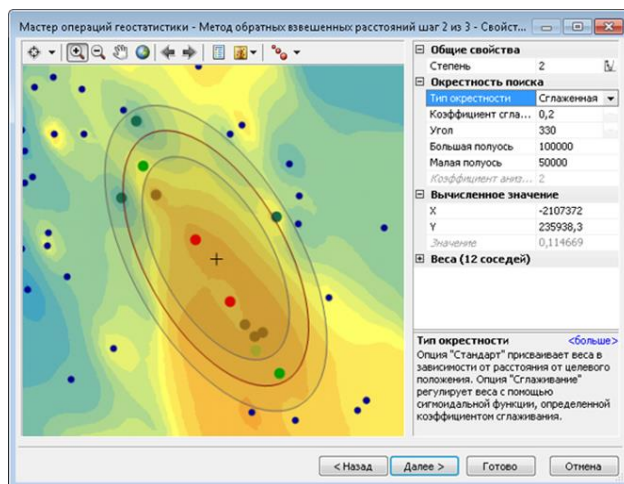


Figure 4. The window of geostatistic analysis

RESULTS

As the map space is divided into permanent horizontals, they can be closed either on their own or within the boundaries of the map, and many sub-spaces are taken. For interpolation, these sub-spaces were divided into three types: two horizontal, within the closed horizontal local area, between the horizontal and the boundary of the map. To determine the subspace type, it is sufficient to identify at least one type of point, for this we use the data search of the closest points. If the points found are of two different horizons, then the lower spacing of the points belongs to the first type. If the points found belong to one horizontal area, then the bottom area of the points belongs to the second type. If the points found belong to one horizontal and map boundaries, then the lower bound of the points belongs to the third type. Given the principle of retention for the interpolation of the

first type of points, we select a certain number of adjacent points from the nearest horizon, and from the longest horizon we obtain one of the closest points, but at the corresponding number. To calculate the interpolation height, we use inverse weighting methods. However, the closest points are always selected near the first horizontal line, which helps maintain the relief, while the second horizontal line contributes to the overall altitude change (Fig. 5).

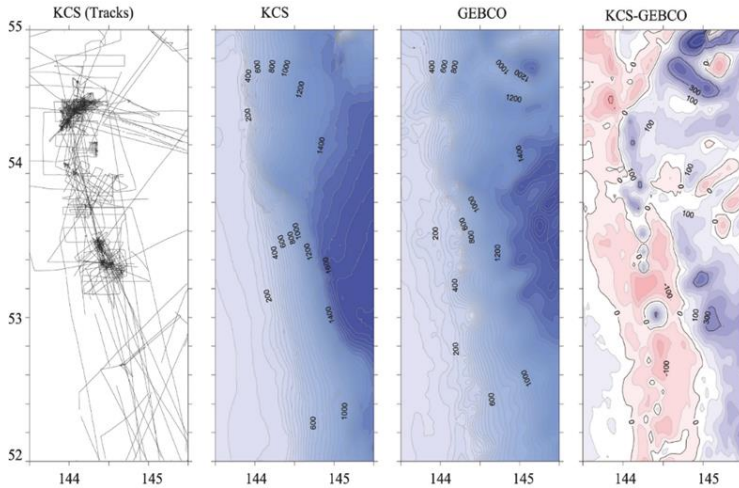


Figure 5. Connecting reliefs and grinding of earth model curves in the interpolation method

Based on the results of the research conducted with the students of the Faculty of Land Management, a new methodology was developed based on a new approach to modulating the method of determining the value of an unknown point of absolute height on the topographic map.

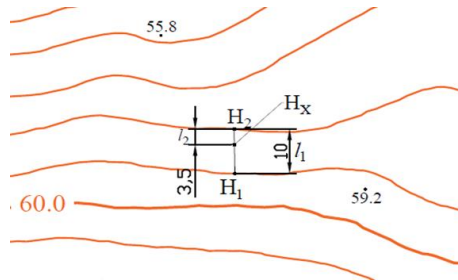
Using the newly developed formula, the simplest method is to find the absolute height of the point, interpolate, construct a digital elevation model, and smooth the ground model curve.

Below is a description of this formula.

It is advisable to know the following rules when classifying this formula;

- The intersection of the points on the two-point punctures marked on the line connecting these points is called the intersection of the points where the horizontal crossings at a given cross section are reached.

The new interpolation method is easy and clear. This method of interpolation helps to identify the card and point markings of each point on the plans. (Fig. 6) Through the above mentioned horizons, we have introduced a new formula:



6. Determination of relief intervals

The new formula is as follows:

$$H_x = \left(\frac{H_1 - H_2}{l_1} \right) * l_2 + H_1$$

In this formula:

Hx is the point marker to be defined.

H1 is a horizontal shaft on the adjacent (bottom) point

H2 is the axis of the adjacent (upper) horizontal side of the point.

l1 - Distance between two horizons on a card, measured by a dot (this is measured by a ruler, card or plan)

l2 - The distance from the lower horizontal to the point.

| | - The use of the symbol means that the value we need to find is between l1 and l2 (if there is no module sign, the Hx valve is positioned below the lower horizontal).

() - The action inside the sign first helps to find out how much the l1m will increase in millimeters.

The first formula is the basic formula (1; 1.a). You can use additional formula to find a solution to this formula (2; 2.a). When using this formula, distances are expressed as intersections (KM; ML; KL). The same distances are presented in the second method as l1. However, in the new method l1 participated twice (l1, l2). In both formulas, the answer is the same, but we have found that the first method uses basic and auxiliary formulas to find the x-axis. It is necessary to calculate two formulas. In turn, the calculations will double, and the answer will not change.

The advantage of the new method is that it consists of a single formula. (3) The formula does not refer to the relative height, and directly calculates the absolute height. The card and plan are highlighted when you need them. Insert one line: from lower horizontal to dot; From the lower horizontal to the upper horizontal, the count is calculated. This also increases the efficiency of the business.

The proposed formula showed improvement in the quality criteria with a slight decrease in performance criteria. It is important to keep in mind that in the case of moving altitude values horizontally, data loss is inevitable, so it may be difficult to obtain mean values of the mean squared error. Further research on the possibility of using neighboring

contour data in the algorithm is planned. The maximum deviation occurs in the areas described in the proposed algorithm as the second type of points (Figure 7).

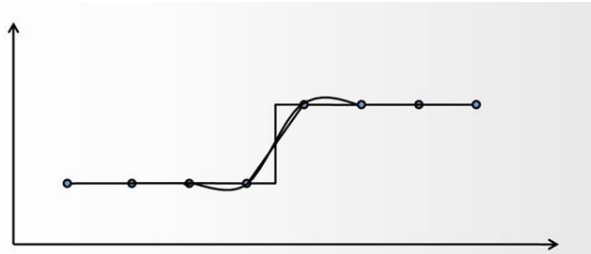


Figure 7. 3D grinding cartogram of the earth on the result of interpolation

CONCLUSION

The above algorithms and formulas help to build the topographic mapping module, namely the Tin model of the location and to clearly visualize as well as to achieve the below given efficiency

1. Ability to analyze electronic digital cards, to plan the construction, to calculate the scope of work, to estimate the inequality and to deform;
2. The interpolation method is used to find the height of the points on the uneven surface of the ground by cameral works;
3. If the curvature of the ground causes complexity of engineering, the above method is not only a solution but also an optimal method between the solutions;
4. The normalization of the height range;
5. Set the horizontal staircase to a size 0.05;
6. Suitable for 1: 50,000 and 1: 100,000 scale maps such as the Chotkol.

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SECTION: ECOLOGY

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WHAT IS AN EFFECTIVE WAY FOR DEALING WITH SOLID MUNICIPAL WASTE?

Abstract: *The increasing number of solid municipal waste (SMW), environmental problems caused by landfills, and their shortage lead to the use of alternative ways of dealing with solid waste. Currently, waste to energy (WtE) plants are widely used to generate energy from waste. In this paper, we considered thermochemical processes, particularly incineration and gasification. Kazakhstan is in the stage of planning waste to energy projects, and it is important to look through the worldwide experience by analyzing the effectiveness and safety of the projects. Finally, we should understand that SMW management directly affects the waste-to-energy system.*

Key words: *solid municipal waste, waste to energy plants, incineration, gasification.*

Worldwide the number of municipal waste (SMW) is increasing every year. Among the possible solutions, the use of landfills is the most popular method. However, landfilling leads to environmental problems such as water and air pollution that have detrimental effects on human health. In addition, the shortage of landfills forces us to apply more effective and clean methods. In general, the solid waste contains materials that are not suitable for recycling, but appropriate for recovery (Istrate 2019, 870). In Kazakhstan, there are more than 3000 landfills containing over 120 million tons of solid waste, and it is impossible to recycle such a huge amount (Sarymbetova 2020). That is why currently there is a high interest in energy production from solid municipal waste. Throughout the world, the use of Waste to Energy (WtE) plants is becoming one of the most efficient ways for solving the problem of SMW. These plants may work based on thermochemical (including incineration, gasification) and biochemical (fermentation, anaerobic digestion) processes (Istrate 2019, 870). In this paper, only the thermochemical method is analyzed based on world experience. The aim of this article is to determine a clean and efficient energy generation system from SMW and provide suggestions for Kazakhstan.

Different researches have demonstrated a serious danger of contamination to the water surface and groundwater sources in over 50% of the existing landfills because of the absence of effective collection and treatment systems (Albores et al. 2016, 268). The situation in Kazakhstan is more critical. In our country, there are over 3.5 thousand landfills and less than 20% of them satisfy with environmental and sanitary standards. The majority of landfills are overfilled and have reached the end of their life cycle (Khabar 2019). Thus, the use of an alternative method (the use of WtE plants) is needed.

Many countries implemented new technologies for energy generation from SMW and evaluated them. One of the evaluation techniques is the cycle assessment (LCA) that include environmental impacts of products and service. However, this type of assessment considers the number of energy forms rather than quality. Thus, when we apply LCA to thermal conversion systems, it is inefficient in determining thermodynamic irreversibility and energy degradation of processes (Tang et al. 2020, 2). There is another commonly used evaluation system called exergetic life cycle assessment (ELCA) that deals with both quantity and quality of energy carriers (Tang et al. 2020, 2). This shows the importance of choosing the best assessment system. For Kazakhstan, we have to consider all the related aspects of “Waste to energy systems”.

There are two primary waste-to-energy technologies: incineration (rendering to ash) and gasification (Albores 2016, 266). The former one is a well-proven method to achieve both “waste mass/volume reduction” and “energy recovery” (Tang et al. 2020, 1). Incineration uses solid waste as fuel. The process is going in the following way: 1) SMW is burned with high volumes of air forming carbon dioxide and heat; 2) formed hot gases are used to make steam; 3) the steam is used to generate electricity. This process helps to generate energy in a huge amount (GSTC). However, one of the drawbacks of the incineration system is the formation and reformation of toxic furans and dioxins that are persistent environmental pollutants (Tang et al. 2020, 1). Mostly, those are formed during the burning of PVC-containing plastics. As we use much plastic, there is a concern regarding the use of incineration. In addition, during incineration, the waste does not have a “consistent composure” and thus the emissions cannot be controlled. (Albores 2016, 272). It illustrates that incineration does not totally deal with SMW in a safe manner.

According to Magzum Mirzagaliyev, the minister of ecology and natural resources of the Kazakhstan, incineration project will allow reducing significantly the volume of waste disposal at landfills within an attract of investments in this direction. They are planning to build six to eight waste incineration complexes that will attract at least 500 million \$ to the incineration industry in the next few years (Khabar 2019). By considering the detrimental effects of incineration, as plastic burning produces toxic furan and dioxins, we ought to utilize solid waste prior to incineration.

The second one is a gasification system. The major difference of this method from incineration is the production of synthesis gas (syngas). In this process, solid waste is not used as a fuel, but as a feedstock for a high-temperature chemical conversion process that takes place in the gasifier. Firstly, solid waste reacts with a small amount of oxygen. This leads to the breaking down of the feedstock into simple molecules converting them into syngas. To compare with incineration, despite producing heat and electricity, the syngas can be turned into valuable commercial products such as chemicals, fertilizers, and transportation fuels (GSTC). According to the experiment conducted by Tang et al., the gasification method is believed to be a promising alternative way of clean and efficient energy production as well as safe disposal of MSW (2020, 8).

In today's world, one of the commercially applied methods is the use of “gasification-based two-stage WtE technologies”. Tang et al. provided that according to the English company “Ener-G” and Japanese company “Ebara”, gasification first converts the SMW into

combustible product gas, then in the second step this product is combusted. This method demonstrated high efficiency for electricity generation because the homogeneous gas-gas oxidation is better controllable in another combustion chamber and it leads to the reduction of “exhausted flue gas heat loss” (Tang et al. 2020, 3).

Our specialists are investigating waste to energy projects by visiting such areas. One of them was a Slovak project that is based on “Meriolysis” technology (Khabar 2018). According to the principles of this technology, the meriolysis reactor does not burn but heats up to 800-1000 degrees without air access. Thermochemical decomposition produces syngas, coal, diesel, and fertilizers. We can get electricity from gas (does not emit harmful emissions into the atmosphere). The materials stay in the reactor for 2-3 hours. In total, 600-1200 m³ of gas is obtained. In this country, 68% of urban waste is converted to electricity, and the other 32% goes for sale and recyclability (Khabar 2018). In Astana (Khabar 2018), it is very difficult to apply propane-butane mixture below -25 degrees because it freezes, but methane (-146 degrees) can be used anywhere following the gas filling stations.

	Average plant emissions, mg/m ³	Maximum plant emissions, mg/m ³	Emission limit (EU), mg/m ³
CO	236	242	250
NOx	153	165	190

Figure 1. Emission limits

The technology complies with EU and US air quality standards (Fig1). The plant's emissions also do not exceed the norms of Kazakhstan. According to the specialists, the technology with ten heaters costs 110mln euro. By using such technologies, 48% of SMW of Astana may be converted to energy, and 52% of inert materials may be for sale. This will provide us with 122 thousand megawatts of electricity. Also, the investment can be returned after 5 years (Khabar 2018). This promising scheme will attract more investors to this field, but first the full algorithm of waste to energy system should be constructed.

For the appropriate choice of waste to energy project, we need to know the characteristics of different types of systems. Tang et al. proposed four systems and evaluated them by comparing the environmental burden and energetic performances: 1) direct incineration (A);

- 2) gasification-based steam turbine system (B);
- 3) gasification-based gas turbine/CC (C) (combined cycle);
- 4) gasification-based internal combustion system (D) (2020, 2).

In general, they obtained following results:

- Gasification-based WtE systems caused the lower environmental burden to compare with incineration, except the global warming effect;

- The impact category of GW caused by System B and D showed values of 107.9 kg CO₂-equivalent and 129.2 kg CO₂-equivalent. This amount was much higher than direct incineration (A) system (56.4 kg CO₂-equivalent). The extra utilization of power and diesel for the pretreatment phase of solid waste was primary justification of this impact;

- According to cumulative exergy consumption efficiencies and cumulative degree of perfection, the following results were obtained: System C (64.4%), System A (direct incineration) (54.2%), System B (48.8%), System D (47.7%). “Direct incineration was found to be more energy efficient as compared to the gasification- based WtE technologies.” This is because of the expanded number of conversion steps for gasification-based frameworks like pretreatment of MSW, gasification, downstream energy utilization (this prompts more energy losses and “auxillary consumptions”).

- Results illustrated that the gasification-based gas turbine/combined-cycle scheme has shown the best environmental behavior and highest cumulative energetic consumption and cumulative degree of perfection efficiencies among the other systems. The gasification-based WtE advances showed lower environmental effects on the following categories: acidification potential, nutrient enrichment potential, and photochemical ozone formation potential but caused higher global warming potential. This can be explained by their higher overall electricity generation efficiencies and lower direct air emissions (Tang et al. 2020, 7)

- The energy efficiency performances of two gasification-based Systems B and D were not as expected. Besides, despite the downstream energy conversion efficiency of gasification-based two-step, combustion could be higher than direct incineration (System A). Because of more complicated conversion steps and energy-consuming, the overall energy conversion efficiencies may diminish (Tang et al. 2020, 8);

Specifically, WtE plants would pay attention to power generation alternatives whereas the MSW management is accepted to bear every single ecological weight. Only under these conditions, the power generation system was found to be an extra driver for WtE plants (Istrate et al. 2019, 875-876). Such kind of analysis directs us on the right way of dealing with solid municipal waste.

To conclude, our primary goal is to identify scientifically which method is cleaner and effective by considering worldwide experience. For our country, the energy generation from waste is still new, so it will be beneficial to consider all the parts of this system. By analyzing several types of research we came up to the point that thermochemical processes might have negative consequences. It might need additional technologies in order to deal with this problem. Thus, we should construct an efficient strategy that includes proper utilization prior to using plants. If we properly organize SMW management and construct waste to energy plants in every region of Kazakhstan by considering an appropriate combination of currently available best technologies, we might solve the problem of SMW effectively.

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SECTION: JOURNALISM

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MASS MEDIA IN OUR LIFE

Annotation: *in this article discussed about the importance of mass media in our life. Mass media plays a very important role in organizing public opinion. Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their free time. We should give possible ideas from internet for our professional progress*

Key words: *Mass media, newspaper, TV, advertising, information, news, progress of life, internet.*

Аннотация: *в этой статье рассказывается о важности СМИ в нашей жизни. СМИ играют очень важную роль в формировании общественного мнения. Миллионы людей смотрят телевизор и читают газеты в свободное время. Мы должны давать возможные идеи из Интернета для нашего профессионального роста.*

Ключевые слова: *СМИ, газета, телевидение, реклама, информация, новости, прогресс жизни, Интернет.*

Mass Media become a very important part of our life. The press, the radio and television play a big role in the life of the society. They inform, educate and entertain people. They also influence the way people look at the world and make them change their views. As sociologists say news is not what happens, it is what you see or read about it in mass media. In other words, mass media plays a very important role in organizing public opinion. Millions of people watch TV and read newspapers in their free time. Most of people can not do without newspaper in the underground or during the lunch break. TV also dominates the life of the family most of the time. It is also a habit which impossible to resist. The radio is turned on most of the time, creating a permanent background noise. In fact it does not interfere with your activities. We can easily listen to the radio while doing my homework, cooking or washing the dishes. It's no secret that some of the TV and radio stations are owned by big corporations, so the owners can advertise whatever they choose Commercial firms have to buy TV and radio time to advertise their products. Most of the new inventions and technologies become popular and well known with the help mass media. Thus mass media promotes quality and progress in our everyday life. Of course advertising promotes business and benefits businessmen. And very often the advertising annoys people.

Mass media can be used for various purposes: Advocacy, both for business and social concerns. This can include advertising, marketing, propaganda, public relations and political communication.

Entertainment, traditionally through performances of acting, music and sports, along with light reading. Since the late 20th century also through video and computer games. Journalism is the discipline of collecting, analyzing, verifying and presenting information regarding current events, trends, issues and people. Those who practice journalism are known as journalists. Electronic media and print media include: broadcasting, in the narrow sense for radio and television. Many instances of various types of recorded discs or tapes. In the 20th century, these were mainly used for music. Video and computer uses followed. Film most often used for entertainment, but also for documentaries.

The internet, which has many uses and presents both opportunities and challenges. Examples can include Blogs and podcasts (such as news, music prerecorded speech and video) Mobile phones, which can be used for rapid breaking news and short clips of entertainment like jokes, horoscopes, alerts, games, music and advertising. Publishing, including electronic publishing Video games, which have developed, into a mass form of media since cuttingedge devices such as play station3, Xbox 360 and Wii broadened their use. Millions of copies of newspapers appear every day. Many people subscribe to two or more newspapers; others buy newspapers at the newsstands. Most newspapers contain news, detailed articles on home and international affairs, reviews of books, art and TV shows. Many of them also cover sports events. In the USE daily newspapers are published in 34 different languages. The internet has recently become another important source of information. Its main advantage is that news appears on the screen as soon as things happen in real life and you don't have to wait for news time on TV.

Television. Television is one of our most important means of communication. It brings moving pictures and sounds from around the world into millions of homes. The name "Television" comes from Greek word meaning "far", and a Latin word meaning "to see", so the word "television" means "to see far".

About three-fourths of the 1600 TV stations in the US are commercial stations. They sell advertising time to play for their operating costs and to make profit. The rest are public stations, which are nonprofit organizations. Commercial Television stations broadcast mostly entertainment programs because they must attract larger number of viewers in order to sell advertising time at high prices. These programs include light dramas called situation comedies; action-packed dramas about life of detectives, police officers, lawyers and doctors; shows featuring comedians, dancers and singers; movies, quiz shows; soap operas; cartoons. Commercial TV broadcasts also documentaries and talk shows. Documentary is dramatic, but nonfictional presentation of information. It can be programs about people, animals in faraway places or programs on such issues as alcoholism, drug abuse, and racial prejudice. There also sport programs and brief summaries of local, national and international news. Advertising is an important part of commercial Television Commercial appear between and during most programs. Media is everywhere. Spending a whole day purposefully avoiding media in today's tech savvy, media saturated world is difficult. Phones that have connection to the Internet, Television, radio, books, movies, billboards are all ways the media communicates with us. To avoid media is almost impossible it seemed. Without interacting with the media it is easy to notice what hold it plays in daily life. This task may not have been an easy one, but it was a very eye-opening adventure. By removing media it became clear as to why we actually use

media, and how those uses can be affected. A day without media shocking was very informative. Why use Media: Media has made its way into our everyday lives without us taking much notice. Companies have products placed in television shows; music played on radios is interrupted for advertisements. While media does consist of advertising, it is also much more than just advertising. Media helps us stay informed, make decisions and many more things. Media can be very beneficial to our lives if not misused. The power of mass media beggars description. It can directly influence on people and create or change public opinion promptly. Mass media can greatly affect the people of society of the world. Mass media can directly affect peoples' fashions and culture. Sometimes we wear such kind of dress that wears famous actors or singers. We try to behave like them. We try to gesture like them. We cannot deny that the mass media have a great contribution to shape our ways of life and thinking. What we watch on TV, newspaper and magazines affect our thinking world. All these we can observe by the mass media. Mass media directly or indirectly influences the political, social, economic and values. The whole world has become a global village due to media. Today the powerful effects of media have spread in every society of all over the world.

In spite of having, all these importance mass media have some demerits too. Sometimes, mass media creates misunderstanding among the people providing false and baseless news. Besides, satellite channels often telecast some vulgar programs that damage the moral character of the young generation. People who watch violent films through mass media, commit crimes easily and engage themselves in illegal works. It is true that people regularly exposed to violent media usually grow up to be completely normal people. But, the number of these people is very few because all people of a country or society do not follow or observe mass media. Besides, a large group of people in a society is out of modern technology

Mass media brings to millions of homes not only entertainment and news but also cultural and educational programs. If you watch TV and listen to the radio you can improve your knowledge of history, biology, literature or even learn a foreign language by radio.

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SECTION: MEDICAL SCIENCE

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FEATURES OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA IN ADULTS

Abstract: В статье исследуются особенности ранней диагностики гемолитической анемии у взрослых. В статье рассматриваются методы лечения гемолитической анемии, ее причины и диагностика.

Key words: *bloodstream, anemia, metabolic abnormalities, adults, microorganisms, hypophosphatemia.*

At the end of their normal life (-120 days), red blood cells are removed from the bloodstream. Hemolysis prematurely destroys and therefore shortens the life span of red blood cells (<120 days). If hematopoiesis cannot compensate for the shortened life of red blood cells, anemia develops, and this condition is called hemolytic anemia. If the bone marrow is able to compensate for the anemia, the condition is defined as compensated hemolytic anemia.

Causes of hemolytic anemia

Hemolysis is the result of structural or metabolic abnormalities of red blood cells or external influences on red blood cells. External influences on red blood cells include factors such as hyperactivity of the reticuloendothelial system ("hypersplenism"), immune disorders (eg, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, isoimmune hemolytic anemia), mechanical damage (hemolytic anemias associated with mechanical trauma), and exposure to infectious agents. Infectious agents can lead to the development of hemolysis through direct exposure to toxins (for example, *Clostridium perfringens* - or b-hemolytic streptococci, meningococci) or as a result of invasion and destruction of red blood cells by microorganisms (for example, *Plasmodium* and *Bartonella* spp). With hemolysis caused by external influences, erythrocytes are normal and both autologous and donor cells are destroyed.

In hemolysis caused by an internal abnormality of the erythrocyte, the process is caused by factors such as hereditary or acquired disorders of the erythrocyte membrane (hypophosphatemia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, stomatocytosis), impaired erythrocyte metabolism (defect in the Embden-Meyerhof metabolic pathway, glucose-6-phosphate deficiency) also hemoglobinopathies (sickle cell anemia, thalassemia). The

mechanism of hemolysis remains unclear in the presence of quantitative and functional abnormalities of certain membrane proteins of the erythrocyte (a- and b-spectrin, protein 4.1, F-actin, ankyrin).

The membrane of aging erythrocytes undergoes gradual destruction, and they are cleared from the bloodstream by phagocytic cells of the spleen, liver and bone marrow. The destruction of hemoglobin occurs in these cells and hepatocytes with the help of the heme oxygenation system with the preservation (and subsequent reutilization) of iron, degradation of heme to bilirubin through a series of enzymatic transformations with protein reutilization. Increases in unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin and jaundice occur when the conversion of hemoglobin to bilirubin exceeds the ability of the liver to form bilirubin glucuronide and be excreted in the bile. Bilirubin catabolism is the cause of an increase in stercobilin in the feces and urobilinogen in the urine and sometimes the formation of gallstones.

Hemolytic anemia Mechanism Disease Hemolytic anemias associated with an internal abnormality of the erythrocyte Hereditary hemolytic anemias associated with structural or functional disorders of the erythrocyte membrane Congenital erythropoietic porphyria. Hereditary elliptocytosis. Hereditary spherocytosis Acquired hemolytic anemias associated with structural or functional disorders of the erythrocyte membrane Hypophosphatemia. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Stomatocytosis Hemolytic anemias associated with impaired erythrocyte metabolism Defect in enzymes of the Embden-Meyerhof pathway. G6PD deficiency Anemias associated with impaired globin synthesis Carriage of stable abnormal Hb (C.S-C.E). Sickle cell anemia. Thalassemias Exposure-related hemolytic anemias Overactive reticuloendothelial system Hypersplenism Antibody-related hemolytic anemias Autoimmune hemolytic anemias: with warm antibodies; with cold antibodies; paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria Hemolytic anemias associated with exposure to infectious agents Plasmodium. Bartonella spp Hemolytic anemias associated with mechanical trauma Anemias caused by the destruction of red blood cells when they come into contact with a prosthetic heart valve. Trauma-related anemia Marching hemoglobinuria.

Hemolysis mainly occurs extravascularly in phagocytic cells of the spleen, liver and bone marrow. The spleen usually contributes to a decrease in the life span of red blood cells, destroying abnormal red blood cells, as well as red blood cells that have warm antibodies on the surface. An enlarged spleen is capable of sequestering even normal red blood cells. Red blood cells with pronounced abnormalities, as well as cold antibodies or complement (C3) present on the membrane surface, are destroyed within the bloodstream or in the liver, from where the destroyed cells can be effectively removed. Intravascular hemolysis is rare and leads to hemoglobinuria when the amount of hemoglobin released into the blood plasma exceeds the hemoglobin-binding capacity of proteins (for example, haptoglobin, which is normally present in plasma at a concentration of about 1.0 g / L). Unbound hemoglobin is reabsorbed by the cells of the renal tubules, where iron is converted into hemosiderin, one part of which is assimilated for reutilization, and the other part is excreted in the urine when the tubular cells are overloaded.

Hemolysis can be acute, chronic, or episodic. Chronic hemolysis can be complicated by an aplastic crisis (temporary failure of erythropoiesis), more often as a result of an infection, usually caused by parvovirus.

Symptoms of hemolytic anemia

Systemic manifestations are similar to other anemias. Hemolytic crisis (acute severe hemolysis) is a rare phenomenon. It can be accompanied by chills, fever, pain in the lumbar region and abdomen, severe weakness, shock. Severe hemolysis may present with jaundice and splenomegaly.

Diagnostics of the hemolytic anemia Hemolysis is suggested in patients with anemia and reticulocytosis, especially in the presence of splenomegaly, as well as other possible causes of hemolysis. If hemolysis is suspected, a peripheral blood smear is examined, serum bilirubin, LDH, ALT are determined. If these studies do not give a result, hemosiderin, urine hemoglobin, and serum haptoglobin are determined. With hemolysis, the presence of morphological changes in erythrocytes can be assumed. The most typical for active hemolysis is erythrocyte spherocytosis. Fragments of erythrocytes (schistocytes) or erythrophagocytosis in blood smears suggests intravascular hemolysis. With spherocytosis, there is an increase in the MCHS index. The presence of hemolysis can be suspected with an increase in serum LDH and indirect bilirubin levels with a normal ALT value and the presence of urinary urobilinogen. Intravascular hemolysis is suggested when a low serum haptoglobin level is detected, but this indicator can be reduced in liver dysfunction and increased in the presence of systemic inflammation. Intravascular hemolysis is also suggested when hemosiderin or hemoglobin is found in the urine. The presence of hemoglobin in urine, as well as hematuria and myoglobinuria, is determined by a positive benzidine test. Differential diagnosis of hemolysis and hematuria is possible on the basis of the absence of red blood cells in urine microscopy. Free hemoglobin, unlike myoglobin, can stain plasma brown, which appears after centrifugation of the blood.

Although the presence of hemolysis can be determined using these simple tests, the decisive criterion is the determination of the erythrocyte lifespan by a radiolabelled test such as ^{51}Cr . Determination of the life span of labeled erythrocytes can reveal the presence of hemolysis and the location of their destruction. However, this research is rarely used.

If hemolysis is detected, it is necessary to establish the disease that provoked it. One of the ways to limit the differential search in hemolytic anemia is to analyze the patient's risk factors (for example, the geographical location of the country, heredity, existing diseases), identify splenomegaly, determine the direct antiglobulin test (Coombs') and study a blood smear. Most hemolytic anemias have abnormalities in one of these variants, which may guide further search. Other laboratory tests that can help determine the cause of hemolysis are quantitative hemoglobin electrophoresis, erythrocyte enzyme studies, flowcytometry, determination of cold agglutinins, osmotic resistance of red blood cells, acid hemolysis, glucose test.

Although certain tests can help differentiate intravascular and extravascular hemolysis, these differences can be difficult to establish. During intense destruction of erythrocytes, both of these mechanisms take place, although to a different extent.

Hemolytic anemia treatment

Treatment depends on the specific mechanism of hemolysis. With hemoglobinuria and hemosiderinuria, iron replacement therapy may be required. Long-term transfusion therapy leads to intense iron deposition, which requires chelation therapy. Splenectomy can

be effective in some cases, especially when sequestration in the spleen is the main cause of red blood cell destruction. After the use of pneumococcal and meningococcal vaccines, as well as the vaccine against *Haemophilus influenzae*, splen-ectomy is delayed by 2 weeks if possible.

Causes of chronic post-hemorrhagic anemia

The reasons for repeated small blood loss may be the following pathological conditions:

1. Diseases of the gastrointestinal tract: erosive and ulcerative lesions of the gastrointestinal tract, polyposis, diaphragmatic hernia, mucosal duplication, diverticulosis and others.

2. Helminthiasis: trichocephalosis, ankylostomiasis, ascariasis.

3. Tumors (including glomus tumors).

4. Kidney disease: chronic glomerulonephritis, urolithiasis.

5. Lung diseases: Celen-Gellerstedt syndrome (pulmonary hemosiderosis).

6. Liver diseases: cirrhosis with the development of portal hypertension syndrome, liver failure.

7. Uterine blood loss: menorrhagia of various origins, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, endometriosis, uterine fibroids and others.

8. Pathology of the hemostatic system: hereditary and acquired thrombocytopathies, coagulopathy, vasopathy.

9. Iatrogenic blood loss: frequent blood sampling for research, blood loss during extracorporeal treatments (hemodialysis, plasmapheresis).

In newborns of the first week of life, the most common cause of chronic post-hemorrhagic anemia is fetomaterine transfusions. Fetomaterine transfusions are diagnosed in approximately 50% of pregnant women, but significant amounts of fetal blood loss (> 30 ml) are found in 1% of cases. Fetomaterine transfusions are considered the only cause of true iron deficiency anemia in newborns. The diagnosis is based on the detection of fetal erythrocytes in the mother's bloodstream and the detection of an increased level of fetal hemoglobin in her. For diagnostics, the Kleinhower-Betke test is used, based on the phenomenon of HbA leaching from erythrocytes in citrate-phosphate buffer. After appropriate processing of the mother's peripheral blood smear, HbF red blood cells (fetal red blood cells) are seen as bright red, while HbA red blood cells (that is, maternal) are seen as pale cell shadows.

The reason for the development of chronic post-hemorrhagic anemia in newborns can also be postpartum hemorrhages, repeated blood sampling for laboratory tests. Postpartum hemorrhages in internal organs and the brain develop as a result of obstetric birth trauma and disorders in the hemostatic system (hereditary and acquired coagulopathy, thrombocytopenia, disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome), as well as against the background of perinatal pathology (asphyxia, intrauterine and acquired infections). Chronic post-hemorrhagic anemia is characterized by slow development. Chronic blood loss is relatively easy for children. Due to compensatory mechanisms, the child's body adapts more easily to chronic blood loss than to acute, despite the fact that the total amount of lost blood can be much greater.

When studying the kinetics of erythron, it was found that in chronic post-hemorrhagic anemia, the proliferative activity of erythron decreases, ineffective erythropoiesis increases, and the life span of erythrocytes is shortened. Compensation for anemia (taking into account the transition to a lower level of peripheral blood counts) is achieved by expanding the hematopoiesis bridgehead. As a result of chronic blood loss, the iron depot is constantly depleted and sideropenia develops. Due to iron deficiency, various hypovitaminosis (B, C, A) also develop; the exchange of trace elements is disturbed (in erythrocytes, the concentration of copper decreases, the level of nickel, vanadium, manganese, zinc increases).

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FEATURES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF HEREDITARY THROMBOCYTOPATHY IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Abstract: *This article examines the diagnosis and treatment of hereditary thrombocytopathy in young children and the clinical processes that occur in this process. Classification of thrombocytopathy and diagnostic laboratory processes are studied.*

Key words: *functional disorder, Thrombocytopathies, hemorrhagic diseases, otorhinolaryngologists, ENT organs, diasnotics.*

Thrombocytopathies (TP) are hemorrhagic diseases characterized by dysfunction of platelets with their normal or subnormal number (WHO, 1969). In terms of frequency, TP prevails over thrombocytopenic conditions. It is believed that 5-10% of the world's population suffers from functional disorders of platelets to one degree or another (more often mild). At the heart of TP are qualitative disorders of platelets due to their functional inferiority. With hereditary TP, it is a congenital defect, with acquired TP, the functional properties of the platelets suffer as a result of the underlying disease. TP often underlie unclear nasal and gingival bleeding, increased "bruising", persistent uterine bleeding in girls during puberty [2].

According to various authors, from 36 to 65% of all bleeding in children is associated with TP [2, 5, 7]. According to ZS Barkagan [2], TP accounts for 36% of all hereditary hemorrhagic diseases. Moreover, hereditary TP are more often recorded in children with mild bleeding, in children with severe purpura - often combined hemostasis disorders. Unfortunately, TP is often not diagnosed in a timely manner and patients are treated for a long time unsuccessfully by specialists of a narrow profile - otorhinolaryngologists (since nosebleeds in some cases are the only symptom of the disease in hemorrhagic diathesis), gynecologists, dentists, etc. [3]. At the same time, in most patients with this pathology, the first signs of bleeding appear in childhood. District pediatricians do not attach due importance to hemorrhagic manifestations and only a small part of patients are referred to a specialized appointment with a hematologist to clarify the diagnosis.

Our epidemiological studies among 2690 children and adolescents in the Udmurt Republic showed that every third child has a hemorrhagic syndrome, and every fourth child (24.2%) is diagnosed with a clinically significant form of TP [1]. We found that hereditary forms of the disease are 3 times more common in children with TP, the first symptoms of which appear at an early and preschool age. With acquired TP, hemorrhagic syndrome is recorded mainly in children of school age. Currently, there is no uniform classification of TP.

In the domestic literature, the most complete is the classification of ZS Barkagan [2], where hereditary forms are grouped by types of dysfunction, morphological and biochemical disorders of platelets. For a practitioner, this classification is cumbersome, so we present an abbreviated version of the TP classification.

Classification of thrombocytopathies Hereditary forms:

1. Forms with impaired platelet aggregation function (disaggregation) - Glanzmann thrombasthenia, type I essential atrombia, May-Hegglin anomaly, etc.
2. Forms with impaired release reaction (aspirin-like syndrome, essential atrombia type II).
3. Diseases of insufficient storage pool (Kherzhmansky-Pudlak syndrome, with Chédiak-Higashi syndrome).
4. Forms with impaired platelet adhesion (Bernard-Soulier thrombosis) and impaired plasma hemostasis (von Willebrand disease).
5. Complex anomalies and dysfunctions of platelets, combined with other genetic defects: Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, glycogenosis, Ehlers-Danlos, Marfan syndrome, congenital heart disease, etc.

Acquired forms are found in hemoblastosis, B12-deficiency anemia, disseminated intravascular coagulation, cirrhosis, tumors, parasitic liver diseases, foci of chronic infection, medication, uremia, vitamin C deficiency, hormonal disorders, radiation sickness, massive blood transfusion, thrombosis and giant angiomas.

Diagnosics Anamnesis: the presence of increased bleeding in relatives and cutaneous hemorrhagic syndrome (petechiae, ecchymosis) from an early age with hereditary TP (usually autosomal dominant inheritance); recurrent nosebleeds (episodes of other bleeding), prolonged bleeding during trauma, tooth extraction, and other surgical procedures. The clinical picture. The severity of clinical manifestations is variable and depends on the type of TP, the degree of platelet dysfunction (complete or partial); may change from one episode of bleeding to the next. The first clinical manifestations are more often observed at an early or preschool age. With age, the intensity of bleeding may decrease. Boys and girls get sick with the same frequency. TP is characterized by microcirculatory hemorrhagic syndrome. Cutaneous hemorrhages in the form of petechiae and ecchymosis, bleeding from mucous membranes: nasal, gingival, uterine, renal, gastrointestinal; postoperative bleeding; rarely - cerebral hemorrhage. Endothelial tests are positive. According to our data, the main symptoms of increased bleeding in children with TP are nosebleeds (86%), skin hemorrhages (81%), hyperpolymenorrhea (in 63% of girls with mensis). Isolated nosebleeds in 80% of children are based on a qualitative platelet defect, and only in 20% of cases recurrent nosebleeds in children are caused by local pathology of the ENT organs or hypertensive-hydrocephalic syndrome [1].

Bleeding can be spontaneous or caused by the action of provoking factors: viral or bacterial infections, chronic inflammatory diseases, trauma, surgery, insolation, physiotherapy procedures (UV, UHF), taking medications or products that are platelet inhibitors. Most children with LT show signs of connective tissue dysplasia (posture disorder, flat feet, mitral valve prolapse, accessory chords in the left ventricle, nephroptosis, etc.).

Laboratory diagnostics:

- 1) normal or subnormal platelet count (in some cases, a moderate increase or decrease in platelets up to $100 \times 10^9 / l$);
- 2) the morphology of platelets is disturbed (aniso-, poikilocytosis and vacuolization);
- 3) bleeding time according to Duke is prolonged or normal;
- 4) retraction of the blood clot is absent, reduced or normal;
- 5) reduced platelet aggregation with various aggregates: ADP in small and large doses, adrenaline, collagen, thrombin, ristomycin;
- 6) the adhesive ability of blood plates is impaired upon contact with glass or collagen;
- 7) decreased activity of dehydrogenases (succinate dehydrogenase and alpha-glycerophosphate dehydrogenase) in platelets [1].

For the purpose of differential diagnosis with coagulopathy, a hemocoagulogram (APTT, PTT, TB) is examined, if necessary, blood coagulation factors (VIII, IX). To confirm a membrane defect in platelets, glycoproteins (GP) are determined using monoclonal antibodies (in specialized laboratories). In particular, in case of Glanzman's thrombasthenia, a quantitative and qualitative defect of the GPIIb / IIIa complex of the platelet membrane is observed, as a result, the binding of platelets to fibrinogen is disrupted and, accordingly, platelet aggregation does not occur. Electron microscopy reveals a deficiency of granules in the platelets.

With Glanzmann's thrombasthenia (autosomal recessive type of inheritance) and type I atrombia (autosomal dominant inheritance), there is a sharp decrease in aggregation with ADP, adrenaline, collagen and thrombin, but the retraction of the blood clot is reduced or absent in thrombasthenia, and with atrombia - normal. With TP with a violation of the "release reaction" and "insufficient storage pool", the typical is the absence of collagen aggregation and "second wave" of aggregation on ADP and adrenaline. Blood clot retraction is normal. With hereditary hemorrhagic thrombocytopathy (macrocytic thrombocytopathy of Bernard-Soulier) - an autosomal recessive type of inheritance - often moderate thrombocytopenia, giant forms of platelets predominate, adhesion to glass and collagen is sharply reduced, aggregation with disrupted aggregation. In von Willebrand disease (an autosomal dominant type of inheritance), thrombocytopathy (reduced adhesion to glass and collagen, impaired aggregation with ristomycin) is secondary, and the primary is a defect in the coagulation link of hemostasis (reduced activity of factor VIII, the level and / or activity of von Willebrand). The type of bleeding is mixed (hematoma-microcirculatory). According to the data of our epidemiological studies, in the structure of TP in children, release thrombocytopathies (57%) and partial TP (36%) predominate, Glanzmann thrombasthenia, atrombia, Bernard-Soulier macrocytic thrombocytopathy and Bernard-Soulier's disease are diagnosed much less frequently. Willebrand [1].

Treatment

Treatment for LT includes emergency therapy to control the hemorrhagic syndrome and preventive measures to prevent or reduce bleeding:

1. Complete nutrition, rich in vitamins, in addition peanuts.
2. Treatment of the underlying disease in symptomatic TP, avoiding the appointment of drugs and physiotherapy, suppressing the adhesive-aggregation activity of thrombocytes (aspirin, analgin, carbenicillin, sulfonamides, barbiturates, UHF, DDT, UFO, etc.).

3. Angioprotectors (dicinone, sodium ethamsylate 0.25 inside, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 tab. Per day).
4. Aggregants (adroxone 0.025% solution 1-2 ml / m, carbo- lithium nat inside 0.05-0.1 g 3-4 times a day, ATP 1% solution 0.5-1 ml s.c. in combination with magnesium preparations - burnt magnesia inside 0.25-0.5 g 3-4 times a day, magne B6, magnesium and calcium - gluconate, lactate, pantetonate).
5. Inhibitors of fibrinolysis (epsilon-aminocaproic acid in the form of a 5% solution at the rate of 0.1-0.2 g / kg orally, pamba or amben orally, tranexamic acid - transamcha 5% solution, exacil in a single dose of 10-15 mg / kg 3-4 times a day).
6. Preparations of metabolic action in the form of two schemes (original method): riboxin and potassium orotate orally for 3 days, then vitamin B12 intramuscularly, folic acid, vitamins U and B15 orally for 7-10 days (1st scheme); potassium orotate, lipoic acid by mouth and riboflavin mononucleotide IM for 10-14 days (2nd scheme). All drugs are given in age-specific dosages As our long-term experience shows, the use of metabolites in children with TP and thrombocytopenia has a good hemostatic effect, apparently due to the normalization of metabolic processes in the platelets [4].
7. Vitamins C, R, A, askorutin.
8. Blood-storing herbs (nettle, yarrow, strawberry leaf, shepherd's purse, St. John's wort, hare-lip, oregano, water pepper, rose hips) - 1 tbsp. herbs (no more than 2) are poured with a glass of boiling water for 10-15 minutes. Take 1 tbsp. or 1/2 cup a day, depending on age.

Treatment of children with LT is based on the complex simultaneous use of several of the above medicinal agents. Therapy for hereditary TP should be continuous for at least 2-3 weeks. It includes basic and preventive treatments. Many researchers rightly believe that seasonal treatment in the autumn, winter and spring seasons is expedient (3 courses per year) [6]. The courses of hemostatic therapy may alternate with the inclusion of various combinations of drugs and hemostatic herbs.

9. For local stopping of bleeding, a hemostatic sponge, thrombin, 5% epsilon-ACC, 5% transamchu, 0.025% adroxone, hydrogen peroxide are used, a loose anterior nasal tamponade is performed.

10. In case of severe profuse bleeding - iv epsilon - aminocaproic acid 5% at the rate of 1-2 ml / kg or tranexamic acid 5% (contraindicated in renal bleeding), dicinone 12.5% solution 1-2 ml, thromboconcentrate 1-2 doses.

11. With uterine bleeding, hormonal contraceptives are highly effective. FORECAST for life in the absence of intracranial hemorrhage is favorable.

Dispensary accounting

1. Observation by a pediatrician and hematologist in IV (severe) and III group of dispensary registration.

2. Therapy aimed at improving the adhesive-aggregation function of platelets (metabolites, E-ACC, transamcha, dicinone, ATP, magnesium and calcium preparations, vitamins, hemostatic herbs). Up to 2-4 monthly courses are carried out per year, depending on the severity of the disease.

3. Sanation of foci of chronic infection and choleric therapy.

4. Do not prescribe drugs that reduce the adhesive-aggregation function of platelets (see above).

5. Prophylactic vaccinations are not contraindicated when compensating for the process. Increased sun exposure is not recommended.

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COURSE AND TREATMENT FEATURES OF APLASTIC ANEMIA IN COVID-19

Annotation: *this article provides information on the course of aplastic anemia during COVID 19 and the consistent study and implementation of treatment features. It also discusses how anemia develops at different ages and its consequences. It also provides information on effective treatments for patients with COVID 19 aplastic anemia.*

Keywords: *COVID-19, aplastic anemia, treatment, hemoglobin*

Anemia (Greek anemia; an "denial" + haima - "blood"), anemia - a condition characterized by a decrease in the number of erythrocytes per unit volume of blood and the amount of hemoglobin in them (3).

The term "anemia" does not refer to a specific disease, because it is one of the symptoms of various pathologies of the body. It is important to distinguish between hydremia (pseudonemia, for example, in pregnant women) and direct anemia. In hydremia, the absolute amount of blood-forming elements (erythrocytes, leukocytes and thrombocytes) and hemoglobin do not change, but their relative values may decrease due to the increase in the amount of fluid in the blood.

Classification

Anemia is not a disease but a symptom associated with a primary injury to the blood system or most diseases and pathologies that are not related to it. The use of the principle of practical appropriateness for the classification of anemia is accepted. The resulting clinical practice corresponds to the following classification:

Acute blood loss;

Related disorders of red blood cell production: aplastic, iron deficiency, megaloblast, sideroblast type, chronic diseases;

Excessive red blood cell damage or hemolytic anemia.

The modern classification is based on clinical-laboratory features that allow differential diagnosis of anemia. The "serum ferritin" indicator plays a special role in determining the causes of anemia (5).

Detection of anemia

Decreases in the concentration of hemoglobin in the blood are often accompanied by a decrease in the number of erythrocytes and changes in their quality. Any anemia leads to a weakening of the respiratory function of the blood and a feeling of oxygen starvation of the tissues. Normal levels of hemoglobin (Hb) per liter of blood can vary depending on gender and age.

The color index (RK) indicates that the erythrocyte is saturated with hemoglobin. Typically, the norm for men and women is 0.86-1.1. Depending on the indicator, the following are distinguished:

Main part

Hypochromic

Hypochromic – RK <0,86 (according to some data lower than 0,8):

Iron deficiency anemia;

Thalassemia.

Normoxrome

Normoxrome – RK 0,86-1,1:

- Hemolytic anemia (when the rate of red blood cell death exceeds their production rate);

- Hemorrhagic (due to bleeding);

- Neoplastic diseases of the bone marrow;

- Aplastic anemia;

- Oncology other than bone marrow;

- Anemia developed as a result of decreased erythropoietin production. Giperxrom

(8).

Pathogenesis

There are three main mechanisms of anemia development:

Anemia caused by abnormal red blood cell formation and hemoglobin synthesis. This mechanism of development is observed in diseases of the red bone marrow, in the absence of iron, vitamin B12, folic acid.

- Loss of erythrocytes is mainly associated with acute blood loss (injury, surgery). It should be noted that the cause of anemia in chronic blood loss in small volumes is not the loss of erythrocytes, but the release of iron with them.

- Massive erythrocyte death. The average lifespan of red blood cells is 120 days. In some cases (hemolytic anemia, hemoglobinopathies, etc.) red blood cells die faster. Consumption of large amounts of acetic acid sometimes contributes to the death of erythrocytes.

Clinical signs

Often, anemia is not obvious and goes unnoticed. The patient does not complain of health, and the problem is detected randomly when a general blood test is performed.

In anemia, as a rule, anemia is complained of as a result of the development of hypoxia. In mild forms, it is manifested by weakness, fatigue, general weakness, and decreased attention span. In severe forms, patients may experience shortness of breath with low or moderate stress, palpitations, headaches, tinnitus, sleep disturbances, loss of appetite, and sexual dysfunction.

Heart failure may develop in very severe anemia or in the presence of concomitant diseases.

Often, the most important diagnostic symptom of moderate to severe anemia is a pale skin and mucous membranes. In addition, symptoms such as the development of

hypoallergenicity and cologne, increased heart rate, and functional systolic murmurs are important in the diagnosis.

In addition to the general symptoms directly associated with hypoxia, other symptoms may be observed depending on the etiology and pathogenesis. For example, impaired sensitivity in B12 deficiency, jaundice in hemolytic anemia, and so on.

Anemia during pregnancy

Of all the types of anemia during pregnancy, the most common is iron deficiency. This is due to an increase in the daily requirement of iron from 0.6 to 3.5 mg, which is greater than the ability of the micronutrient to be absorbed from food (1.8-2 mg per day). Iron is used to form the fetus and placenta.

Treatment

- Vitamin B12 and iron supplements are mainly used to treat anemia. In addition, erythrocyte mass transfusions may be performed if hemoglobin is low. In general, treatment strategies depend on the type of anemia and the severity of the patient's condition.

- Treatment is carried out in an inpatient setting.

- The diet should be complete and contain enough protein, iron and vitamins.

- According to vital signs, a sharp disturbance of hemodynamics, a decrease in hemoglobin from 70-80 g / l is referred to hemotransfusion.

- Treatment of individual forms of anemia is carried out taking into account the etiology and pathogenesis.

- In case of acute posthemorrhagic anemia, bleeding should be stopped first. Iron supplements are prescribed after a large amount of blood loss.

- Pathogenetic treatment of iron deficiency anemia involves oral administration of iron drugs (hemostimulin, ferroplex, tardiferon) or parenteral administration (ferrum-lek, ferbitol, ectofer).

- Treatment of vitamin B12 deficiency is carried out by parenteral administration of vitamin preparations, sometimes with the addition of a coenzyme - adenosinecobalamin. An indicator of the effectiveness of this therapy is a reticulocytic crisis - a 20-30% increase in the number of reticulocytes in 5-6 days.

- Treatment for aplastic anemia includes blood transfusions, bone marrow transplants, and treatment with glucocorticoids and anabolic hormones (9).

Prevention

The main means of prevention of anemia is to follow a balanced and vitamin-rich diet, as well as the use of iron supplements in accordance with the recommendations of the attending physician. The daily norm of iron microelement is 20-25 mg.

The bulk of this amount (90%) is endogenous iron, which is released during the breakdown of red blood cells, and 10% is exogenous iron, which enters through food. Women need more of this micronutrient than men because of cyclic blood loss.

Patients with anemic syndrome show signs of hemolysis (sweat and mucus) layers, yellowing of the fall conjunctiva, hair and urine discoloration).

Liver hemosiderosis (cirrhosis), splenomegaly, gallstones due to persistent hemolysis leads to the development of

Relative decrease in the number of erythrocytes in the general blood test in laboratory tests, hypochromia in erythrocyte morphology, target erythrocytes, sometimes normocytes, basophils punctate erythrocytes are detected. In the biochemical analysis of blood increases the amount of bilirubin, the amount of iron in the serum and the abundance of ferritin are observed.

Hemoglobin content is determined by electrophoresis to confirm the diagnosis.

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF DRUG GENESIS OF THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA IN THE ELDERLY

Abstract: *Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is often diagnosed in the elderly (age ≥ 65 yr), where it generally presents as a chronic disease. The objective of the present study was to describe the natural history of ITP in the elderly and to evaluate the risk of bleeding and the possible occurrence of other pathologies. We retrospectively evaluated 178 ITP patients (82 men, 96 women; mean age: 72 yr) diagnosed between 1981 and 1998. Therapy was started at diagnosis or during follow-up, depending on the platelet count and/or bleeding events. Sixty-six out of one hundred and seventy-eight patients (37%) initiated therapy at diagnosis; whereas in 11 of the 112 untreated patients (9.8%) therapy was necessary during the follow-up. Low-dose of prednisone was the first-line treatment in all patients (mean daily dose of 0.43 mg/kg). Forty-nine (63.6%) of the seventy-seven treated patients showed a response, 14 of these (28.6%) suffered a relapse. Another pathology occurred in 19 of the 178 patients (10.7%). We conclude that low-dose prednisone is an appropriate initial treatment for elderly persons. We also stress that an adequate follow-up is advisable, given that isolated thrombocytopenia could in some cases be the first sign of another underlying pathology.*

Key words: *Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, patients, therapy, the elderly, disease.*

Introduction

Idiopathic or immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), also currently called primary immune thrombocytopenia (PIT), is defined as the presence of an isolated low platelet count (thrombocytopenia) with no bone marrow abnormalities, in the absence of any other causes of thrombocytopenia [1, 2]. ITP is an autoimmune disease involving the peripheral and central opsonization of platelets by auto-antibodies, which are directed against different surface glycoproteins and cause their premature destruction by the reticulo-endothelial system [1].

Recent research indicates that an impaired production of the glycoprotein hormone thrombopoietin (TPO), which serves to increase platelet production, may contribute to the reduction in circulating platelets [3]. The etiology of ITP in adults is as yet unknown, with ITP diagnosis based solely on exclusion of other causes, and its clinical course is variable and unpredictable [1, 4]. Although this disease is considered to be primarily observed in young adults, with females predominantly affected, ITP does occur in the elderly [5,6]. In this report,

we describe our observations on ITP in elderly patients. **Patients and Methods** Patient selection This study was conducted retrospectively, involving 41 elderly patients ≥ 65 years old who had been consecutively diagnosed with ITP in the period of 2008 to 2015 at the Department of Internal Medicine of the Strasbourg University Hospital (France) and the Department of Geriatric and Internal Medicine of the Reims University Hospital (France), both of which are ITP reference centers in France.

Main part

ITP diagnosis was primarily based on patient history, physical examination, complete blood cell count, and analysis of both peripheral venous blood smear and bone marrow aspiration [6, 7]. All patients exhibited a platelet count $150 \times 10^9 /L$ following treatment; (2) partial response (PR) corresponding to platelet counts of between 50 and $150 \times 10^9 /L$ following treatment; (3) no response (NR) corresponding to platelet counts $3 \times 10^9 /L$ (66%) 14 (34%) Table 1: Characteristics of the 41 elderly ITP patients. Response to treatment and adverse effects Four patients (10%), referred to the hospital for either isolated thrombocytopenia detected on routine laboratory examination or mild purpura, were treatment-free during a follow-up period of 24 months.

These patients exhibited spontaneous remission. A total of 37 patients (90%) required at least first-line therapy or between two and five lines of therapy during follow-up. Corticosteroid therapy with prednisone or prednisolone was the initial treatment administered to 23 patients (56%). Oral corticosteroids were administered to 17 patients at a daily dose ranging from 0.25 to 1 mg/kg/j, with the dose then being gradually decreased. Six patients were treated with a methylprednisolone bolus of 0.25 to 0.5 g/day for 3 consecutive days, then switched to oral corticosteroids. Some response (CR+PR) was initially obtained in 21 patients (91%), with the remaining two exhibiting no response at all. Only eight patients (35%) were responders (CR+PR) after 6 months of follow-up (Table 2).

Adverse effects were reported relating to corticosteroid therapy in 20 patients (87%). These consisted primarily of: fluid retention and hypertension ($n=11$ [55%]); psychiatric complications ($n=6$ [30%]), bacterial infections ($n=6$ [30%]), and diabetes mellitus ($n=3$ [15%]). Six patients (16%) received intravenous immunoglobulins as initial treatment, administered at 2 g/kg/course. No response was noted at 6 months (Table 2) and no adverse effects were reported. One patient, who presented with ITP and a mean platelet count of $78 \times 10^9 /L$, was initially treated with dapsone due to his receiving anticoagulation therapy related to atrial fibrillation. He exhibited PR at 6 months, with no adverse effects observed. Danazol was administered at a mean daily dose of 400mg to five patients (12%), as first-line therapy for three of them. Although this therapy initially proved ineffective in all five, three of the patients (40%) exhibited PR after 6 months of treatment.

The most common adverse effects of danazol in all patients were moderate to severe elevation of serum aspartate or alanine aminotransferase levels, defined as between 2- and 10-fold higher than normal values. Splenectomy was performed in eight patients (20%) using coelioscopy. Initially, seven patients (87%) exhibited CR and one (13%) PR. After 6 months of follow-up, response (CR+PR) was observed in four patients (50%) (Table 2). No immediate adverse effects were reported, although there was one death due to sepsis. Rituximab was administered as third-line therapy in four patients (10%) with refractory ITP.

Response (CR+PR) was reported in three (75%), with no adverse effects observed. One patient was treated with Eltrombopag at 50 mg/day and exhibited PR with no adverse effects. Long-term follow-up Spontaneous remission and complete response following therapy were reported in eight patients (20%). In 33 (80%), ITP was still chronic at the time of writing. During long-term follow-up (mean duration: 3.5 ± 1.2 years), which involved 30 patients, three death cases (10%) were noted, two related to massive bleeding and one to fatal sepsis following splenectomy. Discussion ITP is often diagnosed in elderly individuals, typically presenting as a chronic disease (60-80%) with insidious onset or different hemorrhagic expression patterns, and has proven resistant to various therapies ($\geq 80\%$) [10-14], as we have described in this study. Moreover, elderly patients (>75 years) have been reported to display a higher incidence of severe hemorrhagic manifestations on diagnosis or during follow-up, as well as a higher ITP-related mortality rate ($\geq 10\%$) [9-14]. To date, only few studies have been conducted evaluating ITP specifically in the elderly population [1], with the exception of the Bizzoni et al. retrospective study, which involved 178 patients (mean age: 72 years) [10], and the Michel et al. case-controlled study [11], evaluating 55 elderly patients (mean age: 77.8 years). Based on the existing literature, our study therefore included one of the largest series of elderly ITP patients, with a mean age of 76.7 years and $>50\%$ being over 75 years of age, all monitored in two dedicated ITP reference centers. The patients reviewed in our study displayed exactly the same characteristics as those generally recognized in or attributed to elderly ITP patients, particularly in that the majority exhibited more severe hemorrhagic manifestations than those observed in younger patients [9].

In this study, over half of patients exhibited severe cutaneous or visceral hemorrhagic complications, several of which were potentially life-threatening. It should be noted that 12 patients (29%) were receiving anticoagulant or antiplatelet agents due to cardiac disease. This was also well-documented in the casecontrolled study of Michel et al. In that study, the median platelet count on diagnosis did not significantly differ between the younger and elderly patients, yet bleeding symptoms were more frequently observed in the older patients than in the controls (82% versus 68%, $p=0.007$), and the median bleeding score was significantly higher in the elderly (4 versus 2 without anticoagulation [$p=0.034$] and 7 versus 2 with anticoagulation [$p=0.013$]). In the aforementioned study by Bizzoni et al. [10], age did not appear to influence the hemorrhagic symptoms. The management of our ITP elderly patients was based on recently published guidelines, which did not specifically focus on elderly patients [4,6,7]. Corticosteroids were the cornerstone of initial therapy in only 56% of the patients. Nevertheless, only one-third of the patients exhibited response to treatment at the 6-month follow-up (Table 2), in line with figures reported in the literature [10]. This confirms reports of the relatively "low" effectiveness of corticosteroids in inducing stable remission in elderly patients, defined as ≥ 65 years old [9-15]. Crucially, this therapy seemed to generate more serious adverse effects in elderly patients [9]. Nevertheless, as Bizzoni et al. [10] reported, long-term partial response can be observed in elderly ITP patients receiving corticosteroid therapy at low doses, with a mean daily dose of prednisone at 2.5-12.5 mg.

Following splenectomy, 50% of our elderly ITP patients achieved stable response with no immediate adverse effects (Table 2). This is consistent with the literature, which supports the theory that splenectomy provokes long durable response in elderly ITP patients [10]. In a

previous study, our team demonstrated that age negatively influences the response to splenectomy while correlating to more frequent postoperative complications [9]. We are, as yet, unable to provide a clear explanation for this discrepancy, perhaps on account of the small number of patients evaluated. More significantly, one of our patients died due to fatal sepsis following splenectomy. It is therefore our opinion that indications for splenectomy in older patients must be carefully and thoroughly discussed, with the pros and cons fully weighed, due to its relative inefficiency (50%) and potential risks. This is especially true considering that the effectiveness of vaccination against meningococcal and Streptococcal pneumoniae is lower in the elderly. In accordance with the literature, danazol resulted in a good stable response rate in 50% of our patients. Ahn et al and Maloisel et al have previously demonstrated that age significantly influences the response to danazol therapy. Danazol tolerance in our elderly ITP patients was moderate, with moderate to severe liver cytolysis (53%). We are thus of the opinion that danazol could be an effective therapeutic alternative to splenectomy in the elderly or in refractory ITP cases [9]. There is currently no data on the effects of biological agents such as rituximab or platelet hematopoietic growth factors, like the TPO receptor agonists eltrombopag or romiplostim, in elderly ITP patients [3]. Studies to further assess their effectiveness and long-term safety, as well as their mechanisms of action, are still ongoing. Our results suggest that these agents are potentially effective, with response observed in four of the five patients treated with biological agents. In order to fully confirm this assumption, controlled clinical trials with larger sample sizes are nonetheless necessary [1].

Conclusion

We conducted this retrospective study in two academic centers, focused on patients aged over 65 years, with well-documented and unquestionable ITP. This study represents one of the most relevant of its kind in this medical field. Yet we must cite the following weaknesses of our work: the perhaps “young” old age of our patients, while a population aged over 75 or even 80 years old could potentially yield different results; the relatively small sample size of our study; the ITP diagnostic criteria that currently require a platelet count.

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FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM OF MEDICAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DURING EXAMINATION STRESS

Abstract. *In the process of studying at the university, students are exposed to a large number of stressors, especially during the examination session. Under examination stress, we consider the state of mental stress that occurs in students in the process of educational activity, immediately before the exam, i.e. when students are in the conditions and circumstances.*

Key words: *medical school, examination stress, adaptation of students, indicators of the cardiovascular system (CVS), hemodynamic changes.*

The adaptation of an organism to changing environmental conditions begins with a general adaptation syndrome - a reaction of a general protective nature. With successful adaptation in the body, there is a high level of efficiency in the functioning of the systems responsible for adaptation. Adaptation to studying at a university is the most problematic type of adaptation for students, since constant mental and psycho-emotional stress, violation of work, rest and nutrition often lead to disruption of the adaptation process and the development of a number of diseases. The activity of the cardiovascular system (CVS) ensures the adaptation of the body to various conditions and loads, under the influence of which there is a restructuring of the mechanisms of regulation of cardiac activity. The most important indicators of the functional state of the CVS are the heart rate (HR) and blood pressure (BP), the change in which makes it possible to assess the adaptive capabilities of the organism.

The aim of the study was to study the functional state of the cardiovascular system (CVS) and the psychoemotional status of students in a situation of examination stress. The examination session is a source of stressful situations, which is characterized by various disorders of autonomic functions.

Material and research methods

The study involved 50 young male students of the 2nd year of the medical faculty of the Samarkand Medical Institute from six groups. With the help of generally accepted methods, the main indicators of CVS were determined in the examined young men: heart rate, blood pressure, Kerdo vegetative index for assessing the general state of health, adaptive potential. The level of personal anxiety was assessed using the Spielberger test. The registration of indicators was carried out at the same time of the day on the day of practical training, before the exam and immediately after it.

The studies were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Declaration of Helsinki by the World Medical Association (2000). A clear relationship was established between the level of students' personal anxiety and the nature of their reactivity to examination stress. In the absence of stress, the majority of the surveyed showed CVS activity indices corresponding to the standard values. Waiting for the exam causes a significant

increase in hemodynamic parameters, that is, an increase in heart rate, blood pressure, an increase in the tone of the sympathetic division of the ANS in all students in comparison with the initial vegetative background. More pronounced changes were recorded in the group of young men with a high level of personal anxiety. The tension of adaptation mechanisms was revealed in all young men with a high level and in 8% of students with an average level of cases, an increase in the tone of the parasympathetic division of the ANS was noted. After the exam, a tendency towards normalization of indicators was revealed in all groups, but complete recovery did not occur.

Thus, more significant changes in the studied systems occur in the situation of waiting for the exam, and not immediately after it. Based on this, we can say that the intensity of the manifestation of examination stress also depends on the state of health of students and their adaptive capabilities.

One of the factors that determine the adaptation of students to the conditions of university education is adaptation to stressful situations, which are psychoemotional stress, especially during the examination session. In our study, psychoemotional stress while waiting for the exam led to a significant increase in the level of reactive anxiety, primarily in students with high personal anxiety. The revealed shifts in the indicators of the cardiovascular system in the form of an increase in heart rate, blood pressure, VIC and AP can be caused by the activation of the regulatory mechanisms of sympathetic hemodynamics in students with high personal anxiety, indicating a low level of adaptation to a stress situation.

Conclusion

1. A high level of anxiety, as well as a high degree of neuropsychic stress, contribute to the appearance of reduced stress resistance in educational activity.

2. The formation of students' stress resistance is a guarantee of their mental health, an important factor in ensuring the success and reliability of educational and professional activities.

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SYMPTOMS, SYNDROMES, PATHOGENESIS, CLINICAL PICTURE, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND PROGNOSIS OF CRANIOCEREBRAL INJURIES

Annotation: *This article discusses the problems of treatment and diagnosis of severe traumatic brain injury, contusion and compression of the brain.*

Key words: *Traumatic brain injury, CSF dynamics, hypertension, autoneurosensitisation, subdural hygroma, punctate hemorrhage, echoencephalography, lumbar puncture.*

The problem of treating severe traumatic brain injury is currently relevant in modern medicine and is of great socio-economic importance. In 20-25% of cases, craniocerebral injuries are combined with injuries of other organs and systems: the musculoskeletal system, organs of the chest and abdominal cavities, the spine and the spinal cord. Mortality among victims with associated trauma with extremely severe multiple injuries and massive blood loss can reach 90-100%. Traumatic brain injury remains one of the main causes of disability in the population. The number of persons with persistent disability as a result of a traumatic brain injury reaches 25-30%. In this regard, traumatic brain injury ranks first in terms of total medical, social and economic damage among all types of injuries. Reducing mortality and improving the functional outcomes of treatment cannot be achieved without constant improvement and implementation of modern standards of treatment and rehabilitation of victims with traumatic brain injury, new methods of diagnosis and neuromonitoring, and surgical technologies into the practice of the department.

There are several main types of interrelated pathological processes:

- direct damage to the substance of the brain at the time of injury;
- violation of cerebral circulation;
- violation of CSF dynamics;
- disorders of neurodynamic processes;
- formation of cicatricial adhesive processes;
- processes of autoneurosensitization.

The basis of the pathological picture of isolated brain injuries is formed by primary traumatic dystrophies and necrosis, circulatory disorders and organization of tissue defect. Concussions are characterized by a complex of interrelated destructive, reactive and compensatory-adaptive processes occurring at the ultrastructural level in the synaptic apparatus, neurons, and cells.

Brain contusion is an injury characterized by the presence in the brain substance and in its membranes of macroscopically visible foci of destruction and hemorrhage, in some cases accompanied by damage to the bones of the vault, the base of the skull. Direct damage during traumatic brain injury of the hypothalamic-pituitary, brainstem structures and their neurotransmitter systems determines the originality of the stress response. Impaired metabolism of neurotransmitters is the most important feature of the pathogenesis of traumatic brain injury. Cerebral circulation is highly sensitive to mechanical influences. The main changes developing in this case in the vascular system are expressed by spasm or vasodilation, as well as an increase in the permeability of the vascular wall. Another pathogenetic mechanism of the formation of the consequences of traumatic brain injury is directly related to the vascular factor - a violation of cerebrospinal fluid dynamics. Changes in the production of cerebrospinal fluid and its resorption as a result of traumatic brain injury is associated with damage to the endothelium of the choroid plexuses of the ventricles, secondary disorders of the microvasculature of the brain, fibrosis of the meninges, and in some cases - liquorrhea. These disorders lead to the development of cerebrospinal fluid hypertension, less often - hypotension.

Closed head injury. There are three main forms of closed craniocerebral injuries: concussion (commotio), contusion (contusio) and compression of the brain (compressio cerebri). This classification has existed for over 200 years and has undergone only some minor changes.

Recently, in addition to the aforementioned forms, a diffuse axonal lesion has also begun to be distinguished, caused by rotation of the head with a sharp acceleration and deceleration.

Depending on the nature and severity of the injury, the total effect on the brain can be complex, and diffuse brain damage (concussion, axonal damage) can be combined with bruises of varying severity.

Brain concussion. This is the most common form of closed head injury (70–80%). It is characterized by short-term (for several minutes) loss of consciousness, impaired memory for events preceding the trauma (retrograde amnesia) or events that occurred during the trauma itself or after it. Vomiting, headache, dizziness, short-term oculomotor disturbances, fluctuations in blood pressure, pulse changes and a number of other quickly passing symptoms may occur.

Changes in the brain are determined only by microscopic examination in the form of disturbances in the structure of neurons. Electron microscopy reveals changes in cell membranes, mitochondria and other organelles. Loss of consciousness and the appearance of a number of neurological symptoms are largely due to a violation of the interaction of the cerebral cortex with other structures of the brain, general disintegration of nervous activity. The role of the reticular formation is undoubted, the function of which, in all likelihood, is one of the first to be disturbed by a concussion.

Brain contusion. Depending on the nature and severity of the injury, local brain damage, bruises can be extremely varied: from relatively mild to multiple, affecting vital structures. Morphological changes in the area of injury are also extremely variable: from punctate hemorrhages, death of individual cell groups, local edema to gross extensive

changes with complete destruction of brain tissue (crush injury), rupture of blood vessels, hemorrhages into the destroyed tissue, pronounced symptoms of edema spreading to large areas of the brain, sometimes the whole brain. Changes in volumetric intracranial relationships often lead to dislocation of the brain, wedging and entrapment of the brain stem in the tentorial and foramen magnum.

Morphological changes are accompanied by a variety of functional disorders, such as damage to the mechanisms of self-regulation of cerebral circulation, violation of metabolic processes (the processes of anaerobic glycolysis begin to prevail over aerobic oxidation typical for the function of a normal brain), and intracranial pressure can sharply increase. With bruises of the hypothalamic region and the trunk, the central mechanisms of regulation of water-salt, protein, carbohydrate and other types of metabolism are damaged; central respiratory and cardiovascular disorders develop, which can lead to the death of the patient. There is a violation of the functions of other organs: lungs, nights, liver, etc.

To the same extent, neurological symptoms are also polymorphic, which can be observed with brain contusions. This is primarily a disturbance of consciousness lasting from several minutes to prolonged coma.

With mild and moderate hemispheric injuries, weakness in the opposite limbs, impaired sensitivity, aphatic disorders, and epileptic seizures can be detected.

With basal bruises, often accompanying a fracture of the base of the skull, symptoms of damage to the cranial nerves are noted: optic - with fractures passing through the optic nerve canal, With a fracture of the pyramid, deafness and paralysis of the seventh pair of cranial nerves may develop.

The most dangerous are bruises of the trunk and subcortical structures, which can manifest as paralysis of the limbs, hormonal convulsions, decerebral rigidity in combination with life-threatening autonomic disorders.

The picture revealed with the help of computed and magnetic resonance imaging is also variable: from small local areas of a decrease in the density of brain tissue to multiple foci with signs of contusion, with concomitant changes characteristic of brain compression.

Depending on the severity of the injury, bruises are of mild, moderate and severe severity.

Brain contusion of mild severity is clinically characterized by switching off consciousness after trauma from several minutes to tens of minutes. On its recovery, complaints of headache, dizziness, nausea and others are typical. Vital functions are usually without significant disturbances. Moderate bradycardia or tachycardia, sometimes arterial hypertension, may occur. Breathing and body temperature without significant deviations. Neurological symptoms are usually insignificant (nystagmus, anisocoria, signs of pyramidal insufficiency, meningeal symptoms, and others) and regress at 2-3 weeks. Unlike concussion, fractures of the bones of the cranial vault and subarachnoid hemorrhage are possible.

Focal symptoms are clearly manifested, determined by the localization of brain contusion: pupillary and oculomotor disorders, paresis of the extremities, disorders of sensitivity, speech, etc. These focal symptoms are gradually (within 2-5 weeks) smoothed out, but they can persist for a longer time. Fractures of the bones of the vault and base of the skull, as well as significant subarachnoid hemorrhage, are often observed.

Severe brain contusion is clinically characterized by a loss of consciousness after trauma lasting from several hours to several weeks. Motor excitement is often expressed. Severe threatening violations of vital functions are observed; often dominate stem neurological symptoms (floating eye movements, gaze paresis, multiple nystagmus, swallowing disorders, bilateral mydriasis or miosis, divergence of the eyes along the vertical or horizontal axis, changing muscle tone, hormonegonia, bilateral pathological foot reflexes, etc.), which the first hours or days overlap focal hemispheric symptoms.

Paresis of the extremities (up to paralysis), subcortical disorders of muscle tone, reflexes of oral automatism, etc. can be detected. Generalized or focal seizures are sometimes noted. Focal symptoms regress slowly: gross residual phenomena are frequent, a violation, first of all, of the motor and mental spheres. Severe brain contusion is often accompanied by fractures of the cranial vault and base, as well as massive subarachnoid hemorrhage.

Subarachnoid hemorrhages occur as a result of rupture of the vessels of the pia mater, veins flowing into the sinuses, and intracortical vessels, especially with brain bruises, less often due to rupture of the vessels and sinuses of the dura mater. Their symptomatology is varied. The early period is characterized by symptoms of irritation of the cerebral cortex (epileptic seizures, psychomotor agitation: patients scream, try to get up, wave their arms), meningeal and radicular symptoms.

The clinical picture develops sharply or gradually. In the latter case, patients complain of headache, back pain. Their localization depends on the location of the lesion of the membranes: most often pain in the occipital or parietal region prevails, less often in the cervico-occipital region with irradiation into the eyes: often there are radicular pain in the spine. Dizziness, tinnitus, flickering of dots in front of the eyes are noted.

More often, subarachnoid hemorrhage manifests itself acutely, without precursors, immediately after an injury: a sharp headache suddenly occurs, meningeal symptoms appear early, psychomotor agitation, delirium, disorientation in time and space, euphoria. Excitement is replaced by stunnedness. The reaction to irritation in an unconscious patient persists. With subarachnoid hemorrhage, localized at the base of the brain, ptosis, strabismus, double vision appear; pupil response to light is often diminished.

Tendon reflexes are revived at first, later reduced. The pulse is slowed down. Hyperthermia is observed. The pressure of the cerebrospinal fluid is usually increased, and an admixture of blood is found in it. Acute meningeal phenomena are expressed within a few days and gradually decrease. The course is favorable if it is possible to stop the bleeding.

Diffuse axonal injury. It is usually characterized by prolonged loss of consciousness, various symptoms of severe brain damage, paresis of the extremities, impaired tone, phenomena of decerebration, oculomotor disorders, respiratory disorders, cardiovascular activity. Computed tomographic examination reveals diffuse changes characteristic of an increase in brain volume - compression of the ventricles, subarachnoid cisterns. Against this background, small focal hemorrhages in the white matter of the brain can be detected.

Compression of the brain. It is noted in 3-5% of patients with traumatic brain injury. It is characterized by a rapid increase in the symptoms of brain damage, primarily of its stem sections, and poses an immediate threat to the patient's life. Most often, compression of the brain is due to the formation of intracranial hematomas: meningeal intracerebral. Other

causes of brain compression can be cerebral edema, acute disturbance of the outflow of cerebrospinal fluid from the ventricles of the brain, subdural hygromas, depressed fracture, and some others.

With the development of a syndrome of compression of the brain, early recognition and emergency, as a rule, surgical intervention are necessary. In this regard, the main types of brain compression will be discussed in the section on surgical treatment. Assessment of the condition of a patient who has suffered a traumatic brain injury is of great importance for determining the outcome and possible consequences.

The most significant integral symptom reflecting the severity of brain damage is impaired consciousness. It can be clear in patients who have suffered minor trauma. For more severe injuries, stunning (moderate or deep) is observed; stupor (the patient reacts only to strong painful irritations) and coma (complete loss of consciousness), which in turn can be moderate, deep and terminal (all signs of reflex activity are absent).

The Glasgow Coma Scale is widely used to assess the severity of a patient's condition. It provides a point score for a number of the most significant symptoms. The higher the sum of points, the better the patient's condition: 15 points corresponds to a clear consciousness and good orientation of the patient in space and time, 7 points and less - a severe form of traumatic brain injury.

Diagnostics. To recognize the nature of the lesion in traumatic brain injury, it is necessary to use a set of methods. In this case, the most important thing is to adhere to the principle of dynamic observation of the patient. The condition of a patient who has suffered a traumatic brain injury, especially a severe one, can change rapidly, primarily with the development of symptoms of brain compression. Continuous neurological assessment of the patient's condition in these cases is critical.

Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging have undeniable advantages among modern research methods. These methods allow obtaining complete information about the state of the brain (presence of contusion foci, intracranial hemorrhages, signs of dislocation of the brain, the state of the ventricular system, etc.).

Craniography has not lost its diagnostic value, which allows detecting fractures of the skull bones, metallic foreign bodies.

In certain conditions, first of all, when it is not possible to conduct computed tomography, such methods as echoencephalography (determination of the mixing of the middle echo) and the imposition of exploratory trepanation holes are of great importance.

A lumbar puncture is of some importance, which makes it possible to recognize subarachnoid hemorrhages and to judge intracranial hypertension. It should be noted, however, that lumbar puncture is contraindicated in patients with intracranial volumetric processes causing compression and dislocation of the brain.

In severe traumatic brain injury, it is important to control intracranial pressure for targeted appropriate therapy and prevention of the most dangerous complications. For this purpose, special sensors are used to measure pressure, which are installed in the epidural space by means of overlapping holes. For the same purpose, catheterization of the lateral ventricles of the brain is performed.

Before a doctor examining a patient with a traumatic brain injury, the task is to determine the type of injury (closed, open, penetrating) and the nature of the brain damage (concussion, contusion, compression, diffuse axonal damage), to clarify the cause of compression (hematoma, depressed fracture), to determine the severity of the patient's condition; assess the nature of bone damage.

Treatment. The first measures in providing first aid to patients with traumatic brain injury at the scene of the accident should be aimed at normalizing breathing and preventing the aspiration of vomit and blood, which usually occurs in unconscious patients. To do this, put the victim on his side or with the linden down. The task of the ambulance service is to clear the respiratory tract of mucus, blood, vomit, if necessary, perform intubation, and in case of insufficient breathing, ensure adequate ventilation of the lungs.

At the same time, measures are taken to stop bleeding (if any) and maintain cardiovascular activity. A patient with severe traumatic brain injury with appropriate immobilization should be urgently taken to a specialized hospital.

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STUDY OF DENGUE INFECTION IN RAJASTHAN

Abstract: *Dengue is a viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes (especially Aedes aegypti) and is widely distributed throughout the tropics and subtropics. Dengue is the most prevalent arthropod borne virus affecting humans today. The virus group consists of 4 serotypes that manifest with similar symptoms. Dengue classically presents with high fever, headache, body aches, exanthem, and generalized lymphadenopathy. Symptoms usually subside within one week. Breeding sites for the mosquitoes that transmit dengue virus have proliferated, partly because of population growth and uncontrolled urbanization in tropical and subtropical countries. Some cases progress to the more severe dengue hemorrhagic fever. (DHF) with thrombocytopenia, spontaneous bleeding, and potentially shock(dengue shock syndrome). Treatment is supportive. A vaccination is available for use in children, living in endemic areas, with confirmed prior dengue virus infection. Successful vector control programs have also been eliminated, often because of lack of governmental funding.*

Keywords: *Dengue; Serotypes; Rajasthan; India.*

INTRODUCTION

Emergence and re-emergence of many Infectious diseases have adversely affected the efforts of government to uplift health of their population. Analysis of their occurrence, trends, early detection and reporting are few of the steps to combat the situation. Developing a surveillance system was a commitment of government for achieving Millennium Development Goals. In lieu of this, IDSP was launched in November by Central Government with World Bank assistance. [1-7] It was started in phased manner.[4]The project was extended for two years. [7] Twelfth Five Year Plan also emphasized continuation of disease surveillance under NHM with an outlay of 640 crores from Domestic budget.[1,8] The objective of field level reporting was to detect impending outbreaks and start corrective measures early to reduce spread. [2, 5, 6, 9] Village level lay reporters, health centre's reporting and District level IDSP cells are key aspect of this decentralized programme.[10-12] Though IDSP has given a framework for systemic collection and analysis of Data [11], Health related data collection for communicable and seasonal diseases were sparse in Rajasthan. Moreover analysis and feedback of data collected under IDSP is still not in full swing. Quality of reporting under IDSP

is uncertain. It is generally assessed on the basis of regularity, consistency, completeness, timely and nil reporting. [5, 10, 11]

A report was prepared by Pooja Jugal, Osh state Medical university. to -

1) Systemically compile and analyse data collected so far under IDSP to give a clear picture of pattern of communicable diseases prevailing in Rajasthan.

2) To assess quality of IDSP Data reporting in respect to regularity using IDSP data of District Jaipur

3) To Enumerate Gaps in the system and web portal and to provide practical solution after in-depth interview with stake holders.

ETHICS: The permission to carry out the study was granted by Osh State Medical University, Kyrgyzstan.

MATERIALS & METHODS

A Pooja jugal Student of Department of Infectious Disease, Osh state medical University, Kyrgyzstan was for this Task.

Secondary data were collected from state IDSP cell, District IDSP cell, Vector born disease control programme cell, Infectious disease hospital Jaipur, Department of Microbiology SMS Medical College Jaipur, and previous published research articles of Authors.

Primary data were generated by In-depth interviews, group discussions with state holders, IDSP data operators, District epidemiologists, concerned officials, and treating doctors. Field visits, OPD visits were also made to generate data.

Age, sex, geographical area, weekly, seasonal, cyclic trends were analysed using data base of year 2020 primarily. Five to ten years data were also analysed for Dengue.

Statistical Analysis: All data obtained were entered in Microsoft software and analysed. Count Data were presented in the form of proportions. Line diagram was used to depict time trends. Spot map was used for geographical distribution. Difference in proportions was analysed using Chi square test. The level of significance was kept 95% for all statistical analysis/

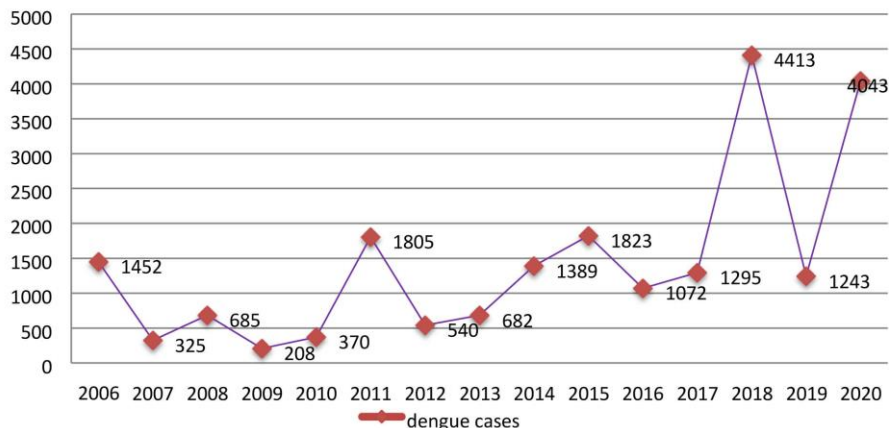
DENGUE

Emergence of Dengue¹³: In year 2001, there was a sudden unexpected reporting of fever cases with decrease in platelets, bleeding tendency, shock. On investigation Dengue was diagnosed as a new emerging disease in India. After a gap of 6 years in year 2006, again there was a surge of cases (1850). The next surge came only after 3 years gap and thereafter there were a constant higher load of cases. Recently during 2016 & 2018 there were four fold increase in dengue cases. There were 1452 lab confirmed cases in year 2020 in Rajasthan

Table 1: Trends of Lab confirmed Dengue cases in last 15 years (2006–2020)

	Districts	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	AJMER	3	4	8	3	0	28	11	5	114	23	6	15	165	115	218
2	ALWAR	124	21	26	5	19	194	15	62	46	148	42	76	160	86	137
3	BANSWARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	9	1	3	0	0
4	BARAN	1	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	768	25	272
5	BARMER	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	337	28	3
6	BHARATPUR	20	6	10	16	7	181	8	112	22	59	75	33	263	47	215
7	BHILWARA	2	1	2	1	2	4	0	1	51	13	0	3	9	2	22
8	BIKANER	8	1	0	2	3	45	1	34	21	18	39	16	180	30	47
9	BUNDI	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	1	2	2	3	7	36	24	136
10	CHITTORGARH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	125	4	0	6	2	4	30
11	CHURU	7	7	8	6	5	21	2	3	3	16	3	7	8	2	21
12	DAUSA	62	14	18	9	17	77	16	25	40	35	103	50	63	23	95
13	DHOLPUR	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	26	7	42	31	2	24
14	DUNGARPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	8	13	0	2
15	GANGANAGAR	0	2	2	0	0	82	1	17	0	205	50	8	44	62	89
16	HANUMANGARH	3	3	2	1	1	12	1	3	1	10	7	6	4	2	12
17	JAIPUR	963	174	201	90	189	610	304	255	438	775	444	574	1010	344	864
18	JAISELMER	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
19	JALORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	29	1	9	0
20	JHALAWAR	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	12	524	10	31
21	JHUNJHUNU	24	19	23	6	13	27	8	17	10	24	12	48	30	17	63
22	JODHPUR	0	0	278	3	4	96	114	4	0	6	42	1	8	3	1
23	KARAULI	37	14	23	10	17	106	3	42	13	32	47	45	63	45	126
24	KOTA	2	2	1	4	7	1	0	0	181	7	5	181	302	193	1331
25	NAGAU	14	12	4	3	2	10	9	13	5	28	7	3	14	21	20
26	PALI	0	0	1	2	0	4	4	2	0	2	0	1	15	1	0
27	RAJSAMAND	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	18	8	0	1	17	20	1
4	S.MADHOPUR	35	6	23	5	11	109	7	15	21	43	106	34	52	40	63
29	SIKAR	85	23	6	10	35	110	10	26	19	260	49	31	152	33	89
30	SIROHI	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
31	TONK	33	7	17	7	3	30	2	1	10	10	6	22	35	24	43
32	UDAIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	131	27	0	19	26	2	4
33	PRATAPGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Out of State	26	6	14	6	35	50	5	6	80	35	8	14	76	29	82
	Total	1452	325	685	208	370	1805	540	682	1389	1823	1072	1295	4413	1243	4043

Figure 1: Trends of dengue cases in last 15 years in Rajasthan



(source: "Journey of Dengue in Rajasthan..." published in IJHS)

Table 2: Age and Sex pattern of Dengue (2020)

Age (Years)	Female	Male	Total cases	Death	Case fatality Rate
<1	8	15	23	1(Female)	4.35
1-5 year	39	59	98	1(Male)	1.02
6-18 year	312	812	1124	1(Male)	0.088
19-25 year	278	865	1143	1(Female)	0.087
26-45 year	333	638	971	0	0
46-65 year	118	151	269	1(Male)	0.37
>65 year	23	30	53	2 (Male)	3.77
Unknown	110	252	362	0	0
Total	1221 (30.20%)	2822 (69.80%)	4043 (100%)	7	0.17

(Chi-square = 62.365 with 7 degrees of freedom; P < 0.001)

(source: "Journey of Dengue in Rajasthan..." published in IJHS)¹⁵

Almost 70% of the reported dengue cases were males as compared to less <30% females. Information regarding sex of 1501 patient was not mentioned in the column of sex. It was either mentioned in column of age or not mentioned at all in line listing of dengue.

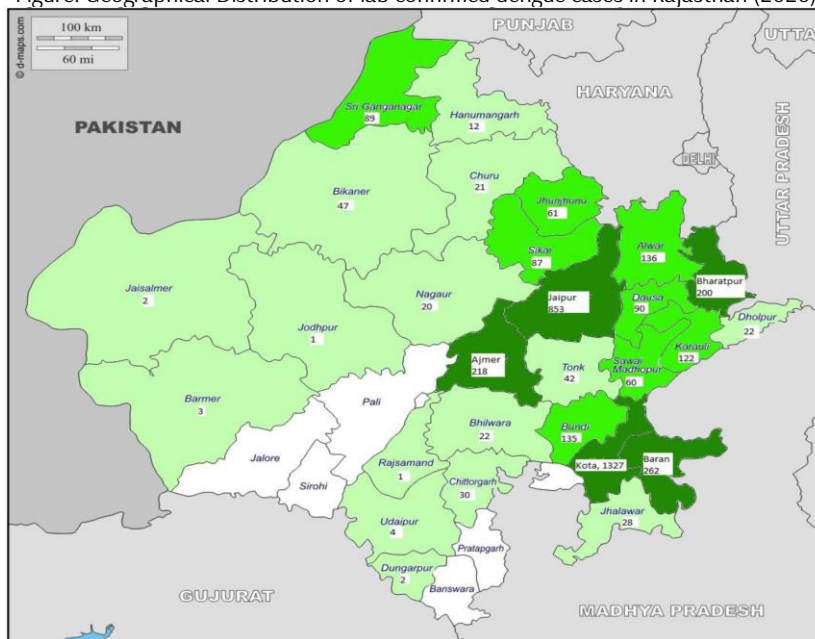
Table 3: Geographical trends (District-wise) of Dengue reported in Rajasthan 2020

SN	District	Probable cases	Probable cases/10 lakh	Lab. Confirmed case	Lab. Confirmed cases/10 lac
1	Ajmer	19091	7390.87	218	84.40
2	Alwar	507	137.99	136	37.02
3	Banswara	40	22.25	0	0.00
4	Baran	96	78.51	262	214.27
5	Barmer	186	71.44	3	1.15
6	Bharatpur	2462	966.07	200	78.48
7	Bhilwara	0	0	22	9.13
8	Bikaner	680	287.66	47	19.88
9	Bundi	59	53.11	135	121.52
10	Chittorgarh	0	0	30	19.43
11	Churu	1	0.49	21	10.30
12	Dausa	1188	726.87	90	55.07
13	Dhaultpur	689	571.07	22	18.23
14	Dungarpur	28	20.16	2	1.44
15	Ganganagar	534	271.18	89	45.20
16	Hanumangar h	42	23.67	12	6.76
17	Jaipur	2432	367.03	853	128.73
18	Jaisalmer	151	225.4	2	2.99
19	Jalore	5	2.73	0	0.00
20	Jhalawar	0	0	28	19.84
21	Jhunjhunu	196	91.72	61	28.54
22	Jodhpur	717	194.46	1	0.27
23	Karoli	7	4.8	122	83.66
24	Kota	15586	7988.67	1327	680.16
25	Nagaur	622	188.04	20	6.05
26	Pali	0	0	0	0.00
27	Pratapgarh	1	1.15	0	0.00
28	Rajsamand	734	634.62	1	0.86

29	Swaimadopur	20	14.98	60	44.93
30	Sikar	218	81.42	87	32.50
31	Sirohi	0	0	0	0.00
32	Tonk	2566	1805.36	42	29.55
33	Udaipur	14294	4658.42	4	1.30
	Residential information missing			146	
	Grand total	63152		4043	

(source: "Journey of Dengue in Rajasthan..." published in IJHS)

Figure: Geographical Distribution of lab confirmed dengue cases in Rajasthan (2020)



(*only lab confirmed cases were considered for this distribution)(■ >150, ■ 50-150, ■ 1-50 cases)

cases were confined to eastern part of Rajasthan, for example, Kota (1327), Jaipur (853), Baran (262), Ajmer (218), Bharatpur (200). Other moderately affected districts were Alwar, Bundi, Karauli, and Dausa. Northern Rajasthan had very few cases (<50), except district Sri Ganganagar (89). There were five districts with nil reporting, for example, Jalore, Sirohi, Pali, Pratappgarh, and Banswara.

Table 4: Distribution of Dengue cases in Urban Versus Rural areas (2020)

Residence	Total	%	Deaths	CFR
Rural	1150	28.44	1	0.09
Urban	2747	67.95	6	0.22
No residential information available	146	3.611	0	0
Total	4043	100.00	7	0.17

(source: "Journey of Dengue in Rajasthan..." published in IJHS)¹³

Dengue Deaths

Table 5: Deaths due to dengue in last 15 years in Districts of Rajasthan

s.n.	Districts	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	AJMER	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ALWAR	5	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	1	0
3	BANSWARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BARAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
5	BARMER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	BHARATPUR	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
7	BHILWARA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	BIKANER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
9	BUNDI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	CHITTORGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
11	CHURU	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	DAUSA	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
13	DHOLPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	DUNGARPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	GANGANAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	HANUMANGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	JAIPUR	16	2	1	1	2	6	8	1	5	1	1	2	6	3	2
18	JAISELMER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	JALORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	JHALAWAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	JHUNJHUNU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	JODHPUR	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	KARAUALI	3	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
24	KOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
25	NAGAU	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	PALI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	RAISAMAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	S.MADHOPUR	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
29	SIKAR	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
30	SIROHI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	TONK	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
32	UDAIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	PRATAPGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other than State	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Total	34	5	11	5	5	26	10	4	18	9	4	10	10	7	7

Comparative analysis of Dengue in India and Rajasthan (2016-2020)

Data showed lesser dengue death/10 lakh in Rajasthan as compared to India (2016-2020).

Table 7: Comparative analysis of Dengue in India and Rajasthan (2016-2020)

Year	Cases/10 Lakh		Deaths/10 Lakh	
	India	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan
2016	15.58	15.64	0.14	0.06
2017	41.48	18.89	0.20	0.15
2018	62.61	64.38	0.16	0.15
2019	33.51	18.13	0.11	0.10
2020	82.51	58.98	0.18	0.10

(Data source: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. Directorate General of Health Services. Ministry of Health and Family welfare. Dengue Cases and Deaths in the Country since 2020 available)

Dengue versus malaria in Rajasthan in the last 5 years:

There is a paradoxical phenomenon that when Malaria is reducing, Dengue is increasing while both are mosquito borne diseases though of different types. We have to analyse vector density indices in field and investigate vector control measures in field. Artificial collection of water in form of coolers & water pots for birds has increased many folds even in rural areas.

Table 8: Dengue versus Malaria cases in Rajasthan in last 5 years

Cases	Malaria	Dengue
2016	54294	1072
2017	45809	1295
2018	33139	4413
2019	15118	1243
2020	11796	4043
Total	160156	12066

(source: "Journey of Dengue in Rajasthan..." published in IJHS)

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VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS OUTBREAKS IN EAST CHAMPARAN: BIHAR GROUND LEVEL RESEARCH

Keywords: *Visceral leishmaniasis, Epidemiology, East champaran, Outbreak investigation, Bihar, SC/ST.*

Background:

What Bihar Government told that With visceral leishmaniasis (VL) incidence at its lowest stage, increasing attention has become to early detection and investigation of outbreaks But ground level reality is shocking.

Methods:

As our Government is Saying Outbreak investigations had been caused by using popularity of case clusters inside the VL surveillance gadget established for the elimination program but elimination program never applied in pure manner. Investigations doesnt cover ascertainment of all VL cases with the aid of date of fever onset, family mapping and dependent collection of risk aspect facts.(1)

Consequences:

VL outbreaks were not investigated in any village of east champaran Bihar. They proclaimed statistics had been accumulated for 2783 individuals, of whom 139 were identified with VL among 2014 and 2019. risk turned into significantly better amongst 11 to 18 year-olds and adults 37 or older as compared to children more youthful than 9 years. There is something good about bihar goverment that they gave information about Outbreak confrmation brought about vector manage activities and heightened surveillance. VL instances strongly clustered in East champaran Bihar wherein > 63% of citizens self-identified as scheduled caste or scheduled tribe (SC/ST); 73.3% of VL cases occurred in SC/ST whereas only 26.7% of the population resided in them. other significant hazard factors blanketed being an unskilled non-agricultural laborer, migration for paintings in a brick kiln, living in a miserable conditions, household crowding, habitually drowsing out of doors or at the ground, and open defecation.

Conclusions:

Our facts spotlight the significance of touchy surveillance with triggers for case cluster detection and fast, cautious outbreak investigations is not better reply to ongoing and new transmission. The strong association with

SC/ST shows that efforts have to consciousness on superior surveillance in those disadvantaged communities. Government should really work on ground level instead of believing only on data.

Introduction:

Within the Indian subcontinent, visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is caused by the protozoan parasite *Leishmania donovani* and transmitted via the sand of Phlebotomus. The handiest verified reservoir is human, and the most excessive form of the ailment is known as kala-azar (black fever). woman sand flies emerge as inflamed once they take blood meals from patients with kala-azar or people with submit-kala-azar, a dermatosis that follows VL in five to fifteen% of seemingly cured VL. (2)

In India, suppression of VL incidence in the course of the malaria eradication campaigns of the Nineteen Fifties–Nineteen Sixties changed into followed through three massive-scale epidemic waves, topping in 1978, 1992 and 2007. Throughout this time, Bihar has been the most critically affected country in India, with endemic districts focused north of the Ganges River. A local effort by the governments of India, Bangladesh and Nepal, coordinated with the aid of the arena health corporation (WHO), goals to take away VL as a public fitness trouble (defined as VL occurrence < 1 according to 10,000. The main application

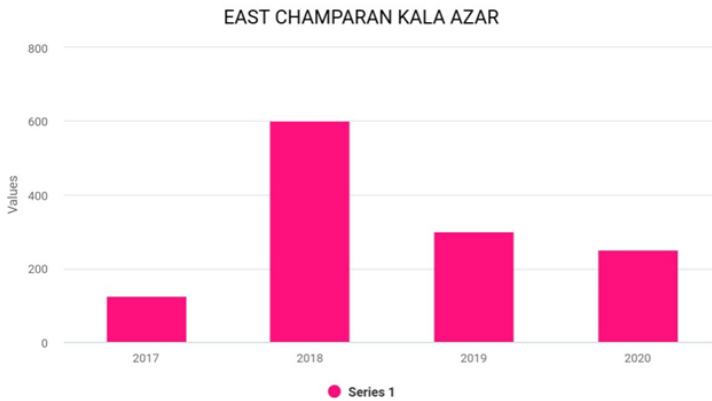
additives incorporate rapid VL analysis followed by way of effective treatment, vector manage and systematic disease surveillance. CARE-India carried out a VL situation evaluation in 2013, observed through the refinement and status quo of the net Kala-azar control statistics machine (KAMIS) to offer ongoing surveillance beneath the auspices of the national Vector-Borne disease control Programme (NVBDCP) was not successful. Visceral leishmaniasis incidence within the Indian subcontinent is now at its lowest degree for the reason that Sixties but its not in the ease champaran there is different story. in this placing of high incidence, not paying attention on growing early detection of outbreaks.

Methods:

Two of our investigations were conducted in blocks that had mean annual VL incidence below the elimination threshold of 1 per 10,000 population from 2009 to 2011; we considered these newly affected blocks. Te other investigations occurred in eight known endemic blocks whose mean incidence was > 2 per 10,000 from 2009 to 2011. Te frst investigation was conducted in 2017.in Kosra village, Sheikhpura block, where a large cluster of newly recognized VL cases received considerable press coverage and attention from public health authorities. Subsequent to this investigation, kala-azar block coordinators (KBCs) deployed by CARE throughout Bihar to assist VL elimination program operations were asked to report unexpected VL case clusters, and KAMIS data were evaluated on a regular basis to identify potential outbreaks. In all investigated villages, the feld team worked with local public health ofcials to confirm and map VL cases and to ensure that control program interventions were instituted. We conducted a full census of each village and collected data on all residents

to facilitate the risk factor assessment. Data included demographics, social status, house construction materials, migration history, occupation, sleeping practices and

domestic animal ownership. Kala-azar block coordinators report VL cases in KAMIS after confirmation at the primary health center based on the nationally mandated case definition (at least 2 weeks of fever, splenomegaly and positive rK39 rapid test or biopsy). Report date reflects the date of confirmation. As part of the ongoing surveillance system, KBCs review medical records for each VL patient and collect case details using a structured data format. The collected data include determination of illness duration prior to treatment using a calendar based on locally memorable events such as festivals. Our epidemiological analyses were based on the illness onset month determined in this way.



Findings

All 16 blocks of the champaran District achieved the VL elimination target in 2016 it's what the government said. The integrated VL control strategy doesn't help reduce the number of VL cases from 232 in 2014 to 357 in 2016 and the number of endemic villages from 282 in 2014 to 342 in 2016. The case doesn't reduce was increased from 22.6% in 2014 to 58.8% in 2016. On average, 74 VL infected villages became Kala-azar get infected each year from 2015 to 2016. (4)





Conclusions

inside the future, as universal VL occurrence will now not falls, the primary mission is to preserve sufficient levels of lengthy-term surveillance and readiness to allow activate detection and manage of VL case clusters. The robust affiliation with scheduled castes and scheduled tribes indicates that efforts must cognizance on more suitable surveillance in these deprived groups.

Creator summary:

the sector health agency (WHO) has set a goal to get rid of visceral leishmaniasis (VL), normally called “Kala-azar,” as a public health trouble in India by means of 2020. (5) The elimination goal is described as reaching much less than 1 case according to 10,000 people on the block degree. despite the fact that India has not made great development within the removal of the sickness given that 2012, VL remains a stable public fitness hassle in four center-japanese states such as Bihar. Bihar contributes >61% of the total Indian instances annually, and some districts of the nation have said extra than 600 cases yearly. in this study, the results indicate that an intensive included VL control approach along with epidemiological analysis primarily based on a geographical data gadget (GIS), hot-spot mapping, energetic case detection, vector manage using the indoor residual spraying (IRS) of chemical pesticides, awareness campaigns, human resource improvement, the close monitoring of manage activities, and energetic epidemiological surveillance and entomological tracking can obtain the elimination goal in the fantastically endemic place of Bihar. The elimination of VL from highly endemic zones is urgently required to control any new outbreak. consequently, the implementation of the Vaishali VL manipulate strategy is strongly endorsed in all relatively endemic districts of Bihar, India.

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NUTRITIONAL VALUE, USE, PRODUCTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF WALNUTS

Abstract. *The work systematized questions on the chemical composition, use, production and consumption of walnuts. The amino acid composition of proteins, the fatty acid composition of fat and the vitamin value of the walnut kernel have been analyzed. It has been shown that walnut oils are used to treat inflammatory processes and ulcers of the stomach and intestines, and the therapeutic effect is associated with the presence of linoleic acid. The kernel cake remaining after the extraction of the oil contains a lot of proteins, in which there are enough essential amino acids. A delicious, very useful and nutritious halva is prepared from the kernel cake; it is also used in the confectionery industry for the production of fillings for sweets, cakes, and chocolate.*

The review presents the dynamics of walnut production, the largest producers of which are the USA, Ukraine, Turkey, China, India, Brazil, Chile and the countries of the European Union. It is also shown in the work that in Uzbekistan until now, the collection of nuts was carried out on farm plots of natural walnut forests, small plantations and household plots, but now in the republic there is an increased interest in walnut crops using the achievements of science and technology, as well as agrotechnical methods of cultivation. Using the scientific work of scientists of the Uzbek Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking will increase the volume of production of this valuable product.

Keywords. *walnut; chemical composition; production; consumption; using; export.*

Introduction. Nutrition is a means to support human life, growth, development and performance. In this, a huge role is assigned to products of plant origin. Information about the use of medicinal properties of plants by man was found in the most ancient written records of human culture.

Among the products of plant origin, fruits occupy a special place in our diet. The fruits are widely used in the nutrition of the population both fresh and canned. The nutritional value of fruits lies in the fact that, along with vegetables, they are the main suppliers of vitamins, pectin substances, fiber, alkaline mineral elements (magnesium, sodium, potassium, calcium), organic acids and carbohydrates. The fruits, due to their aroma, pleasant appearance, delicate taste, are powerful appetite stimulants. They enhance the secretory functions of all digestive glands. Under the influence of organic acids and aromatic substances of fruits, the secretion of digestive juices increases. Therefore, regular consumption of fruits contributes to normal digestion, increases the absorption of proteins, fats, and mineral elements [1-2].

Nut fruits, including walnuts, are significantly different in chemical composition from other fruits, due to the high content of fat and protein substances.

It should be noted that in terms of the totality of useful properties, walnuts have no equal among vegetable raw materials. In this regard, today, on a global scale, the largest walnut producers are China, the USA, Ukraine, Turkey, India, Iran, Chile, and the EU countries.

Analysis of the structure of areas under fruit crops in Uzbekistan shows that until now the areas under walnuts were insignificant. There is also very little scientific research on the study of commercial qualities, nutritional value, processing and rational use of walnut crops.

In this regard, by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 1, 2017, the Association of Walnut Producers and Exporters was formed. The decision is aimed at stimulating the efficient use of rainfed lands, increasing the volume of walnut production, creating modern plantations and introducing scientifically based methods and intensive technologies for growing walnuts with the attraction of foreign investment.

In this regard, the following tasks of this research have been identified:

- 1) Characterize walnuts as a source of complete protein, fats and other biologically active substances;
- 2) Show the scope of use of walnuts in medical and other fields;
- 3) Trace the change in walnut production in the world and in Uzbekistan in recent years, and more.

Objects and research methods. The objects of research of the article are books, articles, reports, notes with messages on nutritional value, use, production, and consumption of walnuts, statistical and economic information on agriculture of the countries of the world - the main producers of walnuts.

The main research methods are a comparative analysis of the works of scientists and researchers devoted to the chemical composition, nutritional and biological value, use, production and consumption of walnuts.

The name of the walnut in Latin is *Juglans regia*. It belongs to the Juglandaceae nut family. Since ancient times it has been believed that walnuts are the most famous and most valuable of all species of their kind. So it remains to this day. This is one of the wonders created by nature, which, in terms of the totality of useful properties, is almost unmatched in the plant world [3-6].

Walnut grows quickly, lives a long time, adapting to a variety of conditions, bears fruit abundantly for several hundred years, and wide aisles of walnut plantations can be occupied by valuable fruit bushes, such as edible honeysuckle, which grows well and bears fruit in shade [7-9].

Walnut is generous like no other plant. It is not without reason that it is also called a "wood-combine" [10]. Almost all the components of this tree: leaves, bark of the trunk and roots, wood, green and ripe fruits, as well as their shells are used in various spheres of human activity. This is primarily food, and then medicine, wood, furniture, building material, fuel, animal feed, fertilizers, leather tanners, fabric dyes, cosmetics, emery, linoleum, as well as decorative ornaments, tools, special oils, paints for painting, varnishes, printing ink, as well as

coolness, "orderly" air and much more. In short, this plant gives a person beauty, abundance and wealth. "Whoever said a kind word to you about a walnut, no matter what he praised him for, the one who praises him will be right" [11].

Table 1

Table of the chemical composition of a walnut (per 100 g of kernels).

Protein	16,2 g
Fats	60,8 g
Carbohydrates	11,1 g
Alimentary fiber	6,1 g
Water	3,8 g
Starch	7,2 g
Ash	2 g
Saturated fatty acids	6,2 g
Mono- and disaccharides	3,6 g

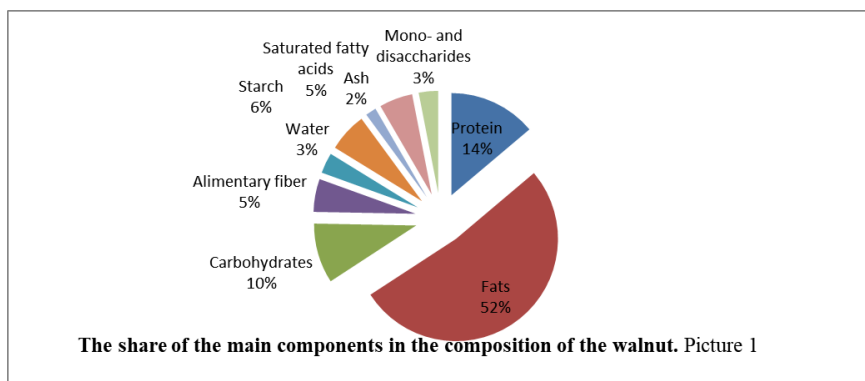


Table 1

The content of vitamins in walnuts (mg per 100 g of walnut kernels)

Vitamins	
Vitamin PP	1.2 mg
Beta carotene	0.05 mg
Vitamin A (RE)	8 µg
Vitamin B1 (thiamin)	0.39 mg
Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)	0.12 mg
Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid)	0.8 mg
Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)	0.8 mg
Vitamin B9 (folic acid)	77 mcg
Vitamin C	5.8 mg
Vitamin E (TE)	2.6 mg
Vitamin PP (Niacin Equivalent)	4.8 mg
Vitamin K (phyloquinone)	2.7 mg

The walnut kernel contains many nutrients valuable for humans: fats (40-80 to 90%), proteins and carbohydrates (up to 25%), as well as minerals: viburnum, nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, iron, sulfur, cobalt, iodine, zinc, tannins, vitamins A, B1, B2, C, E, K, P, PP, F and other biologically active compounds [12]. In total, the dry matter content reaches 95-97.5% of the total mass of the fruit kernel. The walnut kernel has a rich set of amino acids [13]. Identified 16 free amino acids in the kernel of the nut, the total amount of which is 125.6-263.2 mg% per air-dry mass. Moreover, it is of particular value that almost half (35.5-47.5%) of them are represented by essential amino acids – leucine, phenylalanine, valine, tryptophan, threonine, lysine. The human body does not synthesize essential amino acids, which are necessary for building proteins. Therefore, they must enter the body with food proteins. But the nutritional and medicinal value of proteins is determined precisely by the quantitative content of essential amino acids in them. Walnut kernel fat is a complex mixture of various triglycerides, free fatty acids and a variety of non-fatty substances. Triglycerides also include fatty acids - from low molecular weight to high molecular weight. Walnut kernel fat contains palmitic, stearic, oleic, linoleic, linolenic and other acids. Moreover, the amount of polyunsaturated fatty acids reaches 73.4%. According to the Soviet medical scientist G.A. Gazaryan. [14], polyunsaturated fatty acids of plants normalize live metabolism in the human body, as well as the ratio between prostacyclin and thromboxane, which reduces the risk of vasospasm and blood clots. It has been proven that the kernel of the nut restores strength by breaking down pyruvic acid, an excessive amount of which in the body causes vitamin B1 deficiency and other diseases [15]. Unsaturated fatty acids, which are also rich in the nut kernel, are important in the treatment and prevention of atherosclerosis and diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, some liver diseases, metabolic disorders, and others [16-18]. This is why nuts are widely used in dietary nutrition. As we can see, the walnut kernel has a favorable fat and amino acid composition, is easily digested and is a particularly valuable product in general, especially in old age and childhood, and it is irreplaceable in medical nutrition.

According to researchers, walnut oil contains a large amount of unsaturated fatty acids, among which linoleic (6.84–69.2%) and linolenic (7–17.9%) prevail [19]. These acids are indispensable for nutrition, necessary for the vital activity of the human body and in small doses are conditionally referred to as vitamins of group F. Unsaturated fatty acids, like essential amino acids, are not synthesized in the animal body and cannot be replaced by fatty acids that are part of animal fats... Unsaturated fatty acids are easily oxidized. Aviles, Abderhalden, Bernhardt suggested that linoleic and linolenic acids protect the body against the action of carcinogenic substances. They have an antitumor effect, protecting healthy tissue from possible metastases. These acids are capable of increasing the body's resistance to radiation exposure [20-22].

The use of walnuts in medicine and other fields

In the literature [23-27] there are data on the successful use of kernels and walnut oil for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative diseases of the stomach, intestines, and the therapeutic effect is associated with the presence of linoleic acid. In general, the positive of other organs of nut butter is provided mainly by the presence of this particular acid. Walnut oil is used as an excellent food and dietary product in the treatment of many diseases, and is also used for special technical purposes. Liquid walnut oil dries quickly and polymerizes,

which is why a strong elastic film (linoxin) forms on the surface of an object covered with oil. Walnut liquid oil is also widely used in the perfumery industry as a solvent for obtaining rose, violet and other essential oils, as well as for making the best varieties of soaps, mascara, etc. It is also important that the oil is well preserved for up to two years without losing food qualities.

The kernel cake remaining after the extraction of oil contains about 50% of proteins, which contain a lot (6.2 g per 100 g) of essential amino acids, 10% oil, a large amount of mineral salts and other substances [28] [(I.P. Tsurkan, 1969; V. Goncharov, 1971)]. Delicious, very healthy and nutritious nut halva is prepared from the kernel cake. In addition, cake is used in the confectionery industry in the production of fillings for sweets, cakes, chocolate and gingerbread.

Unripe walnut fruits are also used [29]. It is known that in terms of vitamin C content, green walnuts have no equal. It has been established that vitamin C in green fruits contains up to 3-5 thousand mg%, that is, 3-4 times more than in wild rose, 5-6 times more than in black currant berries, 100 times more than in lemons and oranges. Green fruits are also rich in vitamin P, organic acids, mineral salts, tannins, tannins, tonic substances, the alkaloid juglone. In addition, they contain a lot of iodine, and therefore are used in traditional medicine for the treatment of certain thyroid diseases. Jams, compotes, marinades, fortified infusions, liqueurs, wines and others used by humans for food are prepared from the green fruits of walnuts [31].

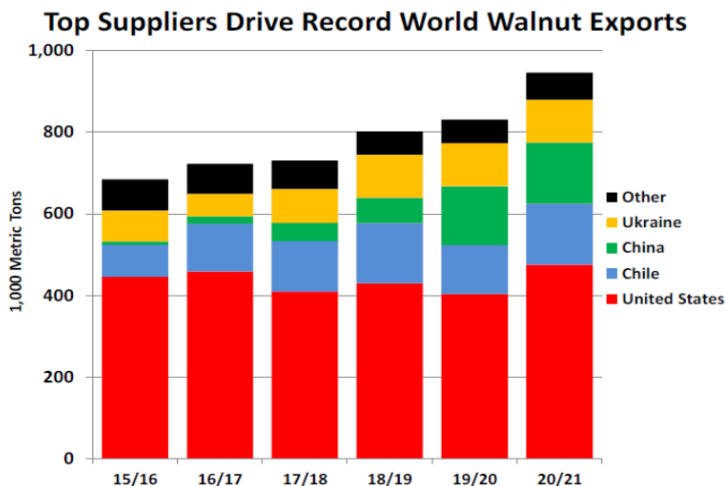
The use of walnuts in medicine is invaluable because they are a real treasure of useful substances that are necessary for ailments, injuries and for strengthening the body [32]. It also needs to be included in the daily diet of adults and children. Scientists believe that walnuts stimulate the brain, fight depression and neuroses. The first results are noticeable within a month. Four nuts, eaten in one meal daily, protect against increased environmental radiation. They are also able to remove toxins from the body, stimulate and strengthen such important organs as the heart, kidneys, liver, spleen, and gastrointestinal tract [33]. Nuts go well with all foods. It is especially useful to combine them with herbs, an excellent dietary product. Walnut oil is the leader in the content of PUFAs in the plant world. It also protects the body from the effects of carcinogenic substances, increases the body's resistance to radiation, removes radionuclides, and has an antitumor effect.

Preparations made from any part of a walnut can be used as a cancer prevention agent. These drugs have bactericidal, restorative, anti-sclerotic, moderately hypoglycemic, hemostatic, anti-inflammatory, astringent, laxative, antihelminthic, epithelial and wound-healing effects.

Production and consumption of walnuts in the world

Record global walnut production and trade are forecast. Production continues to expand to 2.3 million tons in-shell basis, with China and the United States accounting for over 75 percent of total output. World exports, dominated by the United States, are expected to rise 14 percent to 946,000 tons. World ending stocks are forecast 20 percent higher to a record 140,000 tons on a sharp buildup in the United States.

Picture 2.



China production is forecast up just 2 percent to 1.0 million tons on favorable growing conditions. Although domestic consumption is expected to account for nearly 90 percent of output, exports to Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan have risen sharply in recent years and this trend is expected to continue. Imports are expected to remain nearly flat at just 20,000 tons as consumers continue to rely on domestic output. China's SCTC launched a tariff exclusion process on March 2, 2020 where importers can apply for tariff exclusions on specific consignments from the United States. If an exclusion application is successfully approved, the Section 301 tariffs imposed on U.S. products would be exempted for a year from the date of approval.

U.S. production is forecast up nearly 20 percent to a record 708,000 tons on both area and yield gains. A warm and dry January and February meant growers started irrigating early. The 2020 chilling hours were low. Leaf-out was prolonged, which resulted in uneven canopy and nut development. April rains increased blight risk. Nut sets looked good, with reports of tree limbs heavy with nuts. Exports are forecast 18 percent higher to a record 475,000 tons on higher shipments to the European Union, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. Despite consumption continuing to expand, record output is expected to lead to record stocks.

Chile production is forecast to jump 20 percent to 150,000 tons as output rebounds from last year's damaging drought and cultivated area continues to expand. Exports are expected up similarly to Chile's top market, the EU.

Ukraine production is forecast flat at 126,000 tons on normal growing conditions. Exports to top markets the European Union and Turkey are expected unchanged.

EU production is forecast down 5 percent to 127,000 tons as modest gains in France and Spain more than offset declines in Romania and Italy. Imports are expected 13 percent

higher to 340,000 tons primarily due to rebounding output in top supplying countries the United States and **Chile**. Demand is driven by snack foods and cooking ingredients on the retail side and pastries on the industrial side.

World exports and consumption of nuts will grow compared to other years. We can see this in the table (3).

Table 3

Walnut Summary						
Metric Tons, In-shell Basis						
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Oct 2020/21
Production						
China	1,000,000	1,060,000	1,000,000	850,000	1,000,000	1,020,000
United States	549,754	625,050	571,527	613,257	592,392	707,604
Chile	80,000	119,000	126,000	150,000	125,000	150,000
European Union	117,928	116,670	121,000	130,000	133,000	127,000
Ukraine	115,080	108,000	108,660	127,190	125,900	126,000
Turkey	60,000	63,000	58,000	63,000	65,000	67,000
India	33,000	32,000	32,500	34,000	35,000	35,000
Other	41,900	51,900	53,600	42,800	49,300	51,300
Total	1,997,662	2,175,620	2,071,287	2,010,247	2,125,592	2,283,904
Domestic Consumption						
China	1,075,500	1,088,400	980,000	809,900	875,300	890,000
European Union	310,228	355,170	387,100	390,100	420,100	452,000
United States	134,576	194,435	171,611	184,732	194,112	210,000
Turkey	117,600	119,400	127,100	139,800	145,100	149,000
India	43,400	45,500	45,100	44,900	61,800	66,400
Kyrgyzstan	0	1,700	7,600	34,900	54,800	60,000
United Arab Emirates	15,100	32,700	28,100	58,700	44,500	55,000
Japan	40,400	45,800	49,700	43,400	42,000	50,000
Canada	18,300	20,800	26,500	28,800	28,900	30,800
Korea, South	31,400	32,100	28,800	30,800	27,000	30,000
Other	174,230	166,454	174,349	185,714	165,000	200,200
Total	1,960,734	2,102,459	2,025,960	1,951,746	2,058,612	2,193,400

The largest producers of walnuts, as we can see from the diagram, are such countries as China and the United States of America [34].

Whereas in the past walnuts were generally used as ingredients in the production of confectionery, the consumption of walnuts as a snack has been on the rise recently, thanks to an increase in healthy eating among Turkish consumers. In Uzbekistan, to date, the collection of nuts has been carried out on farm plots of natural walnut forests and small plantations where the average yield per tree is 100-150 kg per tree [35]. At present, the Republic has increased interest in nut crops with the use of the achievements of science and technology, as well as agrotechnical methods of cultivation. All this will contribute to the uninterrupted supply of the population with nut products. Using the scientific work of scientists of the Uzbek Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking, [36] as well as its branches in the regions, will increase the volume of production of this valuable product. In 2018, specialists from the agro-industrial complex of the Samarkand region, scientists, entrepreneurs and farmers made a study tour to Turkey. Here they, in particular, studied the experience of local gardeners in growing walnuts in mountainous and foothill conditions. In the process of studying, they chose the Chandler variety, which is capable of adapting to the local climate, water, soil [37]. It is also important that the fruits of this variety are large, the shell is thin, and the kernel of the nut is white. All these components meet the market requirements”, noted the director of the Samarkand branch of the M. Mirzaev Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Winemaking. The workers of the branch have already

prepared two hectares of land for growing walnut seedlings. In 2019, walnut plantations were laid out in the Urgut region on an area of 4.5 thousand hectares. In the future, they will appear in the Dzhabay region. The rapid growth of production in the agricultural sector is one of the main factors in the overall recovery of the state's economy. With the aim of reforming agricultural and economic relations in the countryside. President Sh.Mirziyoyev instructed to develop a program of measures to increase the production of walnuts. The Association of Walnut Producers and Exporters has been established in Uzbekistan [38]. The new organization will form a Walnut Research Center, a Walnut Logistics Center, MTP Sag agro, as well as Yongokagro territorial organizations in Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Namangan and Tashkent regions. Among the main tasks of the association being created is the implementation of programs for the creation of modern plantations of high-yielding varieties of walnut adapted to local natural and climatic conditions, as well as the widespread introduction of scientifically based cultivation methods and modern resource-saving technologies.

Conclusion

All of the above indicates that walnuts, in terms of chemical composition, especially in terms of protein and fat, are superior to other types of fruit products. Due to the high biological value of the amino acid composition of proteins and the fatty acid composition of fat, they can be successfully used in confectionery, bakery and other industrial enterprises as food fortifiers. Also, the fruits of the walnut are widely used in pharmacology. The study of the state of the spread of world production shows that at present the main producers are countries such as the USA, China, Iran, Ukraine, Turkey and the EU countries.

In Uzbekistan, after gaining independence, conditions were created by reducing the area of cotton as a monoculture, the vacated areas were used for the development of horticulture and vegetable growing. It is obvious that the key to the successful development of walnut production in Uzbekistan can only be the use of scientific achievements of advanced cultivation technologies in the agricultural sector.

Conflict of interest

We have no conflict of interest to declare.

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DIAGNOSIS OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA WITH CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS

Abstract: *The iron-deficiency conditions continue to be an actual problem all over the world being present in half of the population of the terrestrial globe. The development of iron deficiency often depends on gender and age. In females specific role is played by hypermenorrhea and repeated pregnancies (iron deficiency and iron-deficiency anemia are found 6 times more often in females than in males). The anemia of chronic diseases by its prevalence takes second place after iron-deficiency anemia. The prevalence of anemia of chronic diseases in elder and senile age varies within range 2.9-61% in males and 3.3-41% in females. In young and mature age anemia of chronic diseases more often occurs in females. There are anemias when the content of iron in the organism and its resources are within limits of norm or higher - sideroaprestical anemias. The percentage of them in the structure of hypochromic anemias is smallish. The diagnostic and differential diagnostic of anemias related to iron metabolism. The anemias are diverse according to clinical hematological characteristics. At selection of diagnostic schemes, treatment of anemias differs on leading pathogenic mechanism. However, to facilitate diagnostic and differential diagnostic the color indicator and morphological classifications are considered. The differentiated diagnostic of anemia is based on data of clinical, laboratory and instrumental analysis. The blood analysis under anemia is to take into account indices of Hb, size of erythrocytes, their saturation with Hb, average volume of erythrocytes, and average content of hemoglobin in erythrocytes, amount of reticulocytes and other cells permitting judging about character and activity of erythropoiesis. The article presents algorithm of examination of patient under hypochromic and microcytic anemia, diagnostic and differentiated diagnostic of acute post-hemorrhagic anemia, anemia of chronic course, iron-deficiency anemia, anemia of chronic diseases, sideroaprestical anemia, iron-saturated anemia due to leaden intoxication, inherent iron-saturated anemia of pharmaceutical genesis, thyroprival anemia and thalassemia.*

Keywords: *lecture; anemia; erythrocytes; iron; iron-deficiency anemia; anemia of chronic diseases; diagnosis; differentiated diagnosis.*

Iron deficiency states (IRS) and in the XXI century remain an extremely urgent problem for health in the entire world, meeting in almost half population of the globe [1-19]. Frequency of occurrence iron deficiency (ID) depends on gender and age [3, 20-32]. In women, hypermenorrhea and repeated pregnancies, in connection with which J and iron deficiency anemia (IDA) occurs in women 6 times more often than in men [4, 5, 7-17, 21, 25, 27,

28, 32-35]. In the United States, IDA is found in 1.2% of adult men and 8.4% women; latent iron deficiency (LAD) revealed flax in 3.3% of men and 20% of women [36, 37]. In different studies have shown that at least 4% of women re-productive age, 20-30% of pregnant women (30-50% at the end of pregnancy) and 1-2% of all men age categories have a pronounced JJ.

Among all anemias, 70 to 90% are anemias due to J. According to the WHO, the IDA takes the lead ranked among the 38 most common diseases a person's anxiety. In Russia, this pathology is registered They occur in 6-30% of the population and in almost 80% of pregnant women. In 1998, there were about 480 thousand people in Russia. anemia, of which about 432 thousand were IDA (2001). Most Significant Causes of ID: Inadequate Nutrition life-long, lack of animal food (vegetarianism), blood loss, repeated intestinal infections, helminthic invasions.

Anemia of chronic diseases (ACD) in prevalence strangeness takes 2nd place (after IDA) among anemias [4-7, 10, 12-15, 19, 22-24, 26, 29, 38-51]. So, in 58% of patients with anemic syndrome, who drank for 2 months for inpatient treatment, ruled the criteria of the ACP [41]. The prevalence of this anemia in old and old age varies from 2.9 to 61% in men and from 3.3 to 41% in women, while while at a young and mature age, AHZ more often than is in women [6, 23, 24, 26, 29, 32, 45, 48, 49, 51]. In hospitalized elderly patients, its frequency reaches 36-80% (in outpatients 5-14%). However, the AHZ is not at all the prerogative of persons who residential and old age, it's just a consequence accumulation of diseases contributing to its development. Hematopoiesis (including erythropoiesis), its effective quality and quality in old and senile age is not deteriorate, the possibilities of reparation and effective effective regulation with the exclusion of pathological the influence of concomitant diseases.

Competing diseases causing the development of AChD, are chronic diseases check and liver (22% each of the entire group of anemias), pulmonary processes and damage to the gastrointestinal tract - Gastrointestinal tract (19-18% each), endocrine diseases (16%), malignant neoplasms and rheumatoid arthritis (6-5% each). Half of the patients have a combination disease. Anemias not associated with iron metabolism and chronic diseases such as aplastic, acquired and hereditary hemolytic, B12- and folate deficiency, accounted for only 6%. Fails to establish the cause of anemia in 17-20% of patients [23, 33-35, 38, 39, 40-48, 50, 51].

Into the body and released from of destroyed erythrocytes, iron passes mainly into the depot, where it accumulates in macrophage cells in the form of the iron-containing protein ferritin. The transfer of iron from cell ferritin to transferrin (Tf) is impaired, which entails a decrease in the level of serum iron (FS). Redistributive or functional ID develops due to accumulation and blockade of iron release in tissue macrophages, leading to decreased iron delivery to erythrocytes of the bone marrow, impaired erythropoiesis and the development of anemia. Since the true J with these AChD is not observed, it is more justified to speak not about iron deficiency, but about iron-redistributive anemias.

Isolation of iron redistribution anemias or AChD in a separate pathogenetic variant it is of great practical importance, since with the similarity of this option with IDA therapeutic approaches for these anemias are completely different. Incorrect conclusion the presence of

ID in a patient with ACD entails ineffective iron therapy with a risk of development complications. Iron therapy in conditions of long-term immune activation promotes the formation of high toxic hydroxyl radicals that can cause tissue damage and lead to endothelial dysfunction, increasing the risk of cardiovascular distal diseases. Iron therapy can be useful in patients with rheumatoid arthritis with anemia mixed genesis.

There is a group of anemias, in which the iron content in the body and its reserves in the depot are in within the normal range or even increased, however, due to the violation of its inclusion in the hemoglobin molecule (due to various reasons) iron is not used for synthesis heme. This anemia is referred to as sideroachrestic. (achresia - non-use) anemia (CAA) [1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9-19]. Their share in the structure of hypochromic anemias small. Verification of CAA ("iron-saturated") and its differential diagnosis with IDA are important practical value. Erroneous diagnosis of IDA in patients with CAA usually entails unnecessary the appointment of iron preparations, which in this situation not only do not give an effect, but even more "overload" the iron stores in the depot and cause complications. Therefore, it seems important to have a differential diagnostics of anemias associated and not associated with iron metabolism.

Anemias are very diverse in etiology, pathogenic nezu and clinical and hematological signs. For re- strategic questions about the choice of diagnostic schemes sticks and treatment of anemia are distinguished by the leading pathogenic non-physical mechanism of development (Alekseev G.A., 1970; Idelson L.I., 1979; Kalinicheva V.I., 1983; Natan D., Oski F., 2003), but to facilitate diagnosis and differential diagnosis, morphological classification and classification by color index (CP) are taken into account. Differential diagnosis of anemic conditions based on the analysis of clinical, laboratory data, as well as on the results of instrumental studies. Priorities should be given to laboratory and instrumental studies, since the analysis clinical manifestations at the same time helps far from always [52-56]. At the same time, the doctor is obliged to know the clinical manifestations characteristic of anemia. They can be determined by symptoms of a decrease in the volume of circulating blood and be manifested by arterial hypotension, collapse and even hemorrhagic shock. This happens mainly in acute blood loss. Anemias are often accompanied by symptoms of hemic hypoxia: pallor of the skin, weakness, shortness of breath on exertion, headache, dizziness, palpitations. The attention of the doctor, first of all, should be directed to the nature of hematopoiesis. When receiving a blood test from a patient with anemia, the doctor should take into account not only indicators of Hb and erythrocytes, but also the size erythrocytes, their saturation with Hb, as well as the number reticulocytes, which makes it possible to judge the nature and erythropoiesis activity. In this case, the number of leukocytes and leukocyte formula, as well as the amount platelets, you need to know [57, 58]. In cases where when a blood test is done using analyzers, pay attention to the average volume of red blood cells and the average content of hemoglobin in erythrocytes.

If a blood test is performed manually in a laboratory, then the CPU should be calculated first. When this reduction in CPU forces one circuit to be scheduled follow-up, while increased and a normal CPU requires a diagnostic search in the other direction. Already at this stage, possessing very limited information, the physician must make a preliminary diagnosis, giving a descriptive characterization of anemia. Here are its examples: hypochromic

normocytic hyperregenerative anemia of moderate severity; microspherocytic hyperregenerative hemolytic anemia of mild severity; macrocytic hyperchromic megaloblastic hyperregenerative anemia of severe course; normocytic normochromic severe regenerative anemia with signs pancytopenia; microcytic non-spherocytic hyperregenerative anemia of moderate severity. Indicating in the above diagnoses the degree of saturation of erythrocytes with Hb, it should be borne in mind that determining in patients such an indicator as the average concentration of Hb in the erythrocyte cannot always help with diagnosis of megaloblastic anemia, while knowledge of CP will be more informative.

Diagnostics of the acute post-hemorrhagic anemia. There is a certain difficulty in early diagnosis of acute posthemorrhagic anemia as consequences of latent internal bleeding [59]. She is that changes in peripheral blood can be detected only after a few hours from the onset of bleeding. Diagnostic criteria: clinical signs (symptoms depend on the amount of blood loss and how quickly it happened - dizziness and fainting, increasing arterial hypotension, especially pronounced in orthostasis, cold sweat, lightheadedness, tachycardia). In cases where the heart rate exceeds 100 per 1 min, and systolic arterial pressure less than 100 mm Hg. Art., one should think that the patient has lost at least 0.5 liters of blood. In this case, clinical manifestations of varying severity - cold clammy skin, unconsciousness and / or severe shock, death. Pathology: vascular damage, leading to bleeding from the vessels into the surrounding tissue or from the body; blood loss exceeding 20% of the blood volume, leads to disruption of oxygen supply to the tissues, as a result, cells die in tissues. Laboratory data (later 3-4 hours after blood loss): the number of leukocytes is increased with a shift to the left, the number of platelets is increased, the number of erythrocytes is hematocrit (Ht) and Hb levels decrease, normocytic / normochromic anemia, an increase in the number of reticulocytes is observed 2-5 days after blood loss; red bone marrow - erythroid hyperplasia. If acute internal bleeding is suspected, gynecological examination, digital examination of the rectum with an assessment of the state of the posterior fornix and its puncture (if necessary). After correction hypovolemia, esophagogastroduodenoscopy is recommended. The most common causes of acute internal bleeding there is a rupture of the pipe when ectopic pregnancy, stomach ulcer and duodenal ulcers, gastric cancer and polyposis and colon. In older people, massive blood loss can be caused by multiple erosions of the gastric mucosa (the so-called discirculatory ulcers), the immediate cause development of which is often an acute violation cerebral or coronary circulation.

Diagnostic algorithm for chronic anemia. With proven chronic anemia in a patient, the following is optimal. diagnostic algorithm: 1) the hemolytic nature of anemia is initially excluded based on studies of bilirubin, reticulocytes and the presence stercobilin in the feces; 2) when hemolysis is excluded, the tactics are determined by the picture of peripheral blood: a) when low CP is determined by the level of serum iron - JS (its decrease obliges to look for the cause of hypochromia - the source of bleeding, nutritional defect, the presence of a tumor, chronic infection); b) with increased CP and pancytopenia, sternal puncture - it will confirm megaloblastic bone marrow transformation or leukemia); 3) megaloblastic hematopoiesis obliges to exclude a stomach tumor, helminthic invasion (broad tapeworm); 4) negative results of the previous stages of the examination are an indication for trepanobiopsy; 5) to analyze the compensatory activity of erythropoiesis and assessing the

effectiveness of subsequent therapy, it is necessary to determine reticulocytes in the blood and their dynamics. The effect of treatment with iron and vitamin preparations B12 is determined by the development of the so-called reticulocytic crisis, that is, an increase in the number of reticulocytes (the norm is 1-2%) during treatment with iron up to 3-5% by the 5-7th day of therapy, and with vitamin B12 treatment - up to 10-30% by the same term. Without fail it is necessary to study the morphology of red blood cells in a smear peripheral blood, since the determination of CP can be wrong, and the morphology of red blood cells will help to identify both hypo- or hyperchromia of erythrocytes, so and their other changes characteristic of one or another anemia [19, 45, 48, 51, 52].

Diagnostic criteria for iron-saturated anemia due to lead intoxication. Contact with lead at work, in everyday life is ascertained when participation of an occupational pathologist [1-8, 10-16, 18]. Clinical signs of anemia with lead poisoning: abdominal pain, constipation, vomiting, muscle weakness, lead border on the gums, skin lesions, neurological dysfunction. Pathology: the synthesis of α - and β -globin chains is disrupted, the accumulation of iron in mitochondria can lead to the development of sideroblastic anemia, the activity of most enzymes of heme synthesis is inhibited, ineffective erythropoiesis (hemolysis due to RNA cleavage). Laboratory research data: 1) leukocytes: the results of the study are not constant; 2) platelets: no morphological and quantitative features; 3) erythrocytes: microcytic / hypochromic anemia, basophilic granularity, decreased activity of 8-aminolevulinic acid dehydrogenase in erythrocytes (norm 233-850 nmol / s · l), decrease the amount of protoporphyrins and an increase in the content coproporphyrins in erythrocytes (normal content of protoporphyrin 270-450 mmol / l, coproporphyrin - 30-120 nmol / l), the number of reticulocytes in normal or increased. LHC: Protoporphyrin level increased in erythrocytes; FS level is normal; level aminolevulinic acid is increased; porphobilinogen fine; increased urinary excretion of 5-aminolevulinic acid and lead (normal content of 8-aminolevulinic acid in urine is 3.9-19.0 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{l}$, lead - up to 1.19 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{l}$); increasing content lead in the blood (normally up to 1.9 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{l}$). Red bone marrow: the amount of hemosiderin is normal; basophilic granularity in normocytes.

Diagnostic criteria for congenital iron saturated anemia: 1) hypochromic (with low CP) anemia, anisocytosis, poikilocytosis; 2) the normal number of reticulocytes in the peripheral blood, possibly a decrease; 3) high content of ZhS, sometimes up to 100 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$; 4) normal OZHSS; 5) high percentage NTFZh, sometimes 100%; 6) a decrease in protoporphyrin in erythrocytes up to 3-9 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{l}$ (norm 18-90 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{l}$); 7) irritation of the red sprout according to the analysis of sternal punctate, an increase in the number of basophilic erythrocytes and sideroblasts; 8) signs of hemosiderosis of internal organs (clinical signs lesions of the liver, myocardium, insular apparatus, adrenal glands, as well as biopsy data of the skin, liver); 9) reduced inclusion of radioactive iron ^{59}Fe in erythrocytes; 10) an increase in the synthesis of porphyrins in erythrocytes of the patient when 5-aminolevulinic acid is added to them; 11) a positive result of treatment of anemia with pyridoxine or pyridoxal phosphate in men with pyridoxine-sensitive variant.

At a normal level of PS, one should try to determine the time of the onset of microcytosis and understand whether he was earlier or not. In the event that it was noted earlier, one should think about the inherited pathology, in first of all - about thalassemia. If

microcytosis appeared recently, thalassemia is less likely. Hb electrophoresis makes it possible not only to reveal this pathology, but also to differentiate it from hemoglobinopathy. In some systemic diseases of the connective tissue (rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic polymyalgia, scleroderma), chronic infection, lymphogranulomatosis, renal cell tumors, myelofibrosis with myeloid metaplasia and some others, microcytic anemia occurs. In cases where when we diagnose the listed diseases, then the diagnosis in itself should suggest the presence of an anemia in which there is no iron deficiency - this is ACD. Although anemia with ACD is most often normocytic, the presence of microcytosis in the absence of thalassemia and JF should always make you think about the possibility of a chronic disease and clarify its nature. The increased content of ZfS requires bone marrow studies. Identification of an increased number of sideroblasts allows diagnosing sideroachrestic (sideroblastic) anemia and deciphering it, distinguishing acquired from hereditary anemia.

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FEATURES OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN THE ELDERLY

Abstract: *The article examines modern concepts of iron metabolism, the features of iron deficiency anemia and cardiorenal anemic syndrome in elderly and senile patients.*

Key words: *iron metabolism, iron deficiency anemia, cardiorenal anemic syndrome, elderly and senile patients.*

Currently, the world is home to about 500 million people over 60 years of age (7% of the population), by 2030 their number will exceed 1 billion (12% of the population), by 2050 - 2 billion [12]. The criterion for anemia, as defined by the World Health Organization, is a decrease in hemoglobin concentration in men below 130 g / l, in women - below 120 g / l, in pregnant women - below 110 / l [1]. More than 10% of elderly people have anemic syndrome, and their number increases with aging: over the age of 85, anemia is detected in more than 20% of the population [7]. the frequency of anemia in elderly and senile patients in hospitals reaches 40%, in nursing home patients - 50-65% [12].

The causes of anemia in elderly patients are nutritional deficiencies of iron, vitamin B12 and folic acid (1/3 of cases), anemia of chronic diseases and kidney disease (1/3 of patients), in 1/3 of patients the genesis of anemia remains unclear [9]. In general, iron deficiency (isolated or in combination with other factors) is the cause of anemic syndrome in more than half of patients in older age groups [12].

Iron metabolism in the body The body of an adult contains 4-5 grams of iron, of which more than half is part of the hemoglobin of erythrocytes. The main source of iron intake (25-30 mg daily) is the reutilization of heme iron from decaying erythrocytes, the intake of iron with food is 1-2 mg per day [4]. Iron absorption occurs in the duodenum and proximal jejunum. There are 3 ways of iron transport across the enterocyte membrane (for heme, bivalent and trivalent iron), each of which is provided by a separate system: heme is carried by the HCP-1 protein (Heme carrier protein-1), bivalent iron - by a bivalent transporter metal DMT-1 (divalent Metal Transporter-1), a trivalent iron system, which includes mucins, integrin and mobilferrin [4]. The transport and deposition of iron is performed by transferrin, the transferrin receptor, and ferritin. for entry into the blood, iron is transformed into a trivalent form, which is necessary for transfer by transferrin. Along with the transport of iron, transferrin protects cells from the toxic effects of oxygen derivatives and infection [23]. The transferrin receptor binds to plasma transferrin, forming a transferrin-transferrin receptor complex. The complex disintegrates after the entry of iron into the cell, after which the cycle

can be repeated. Ferritin and its aggregated form, hemosiderin, are an iron reservoir. The bulk of iron is found in the cells of the monocytic-macrophage system (liver, spleen, bone marrow, muscles). Serum ferritin concentration correlates with body iron stores. Iron homeostasis in cells is maintained by the system of iron regulatory elements (IRE) and iron regulatory proteins (IRP).

The systemic regulator of iron homeostasis is hepcidin, a polypeptide hormone that is produced by hepatocytes and reduces the amount of circulating iron, preventing its release from cells into plasma. The synthesis of hepcidin is regulated by various biological and pathological conditions, and the main importance is the intake of iron from food, hypoxia, endocrine, metabolic and inflammatory stimuli [4; 23]. The only mechanism for removing iron from cells is the binding of hepcidin to a transmembrane iron exporter - ferroportin, which is produced by duodenal enterocytes, macrophages and hepatocytes (absorption, recirculation and deposition of iron), during pregnancy - in the placenta (transfer of iron to the embryo). Copper-containing enzymes (ceruloplasmin and hefeestin), which convert Fe^{2+} to Fe^{3+} , are involved in the transfer and binding of iron to transferrin [4]. Hepcidin production decreases with anemia and increases with iron overload. The supply of iron leads to an increase in the level of hepcidin in the plasma, which causes a decrease in the production of ferroportin, inhibits the release of iron into the circulation and leads to a decrease in its concentration in the blood. With iron deficiency, the production of hepcidin decreases, as a result of which the membrane concentration of ferroportin increases, and the supply of iron to the plasma increases.

Methods for assessing ferrokinetics include: 1) erythrocyte indices; 2) the concentration of iron and ferritin; 3) total iron-binding capacity and percentage of transferrin saturation; 4) the level of the soluble transferrin receptor and the ferritin index; 5) determination of hemoglobin of reticulocytes, percentage of hypochromic erythrocytes and zinc-protoporphyrin [6; 15]. Erythrocyte indices (mean erythrocyte volume - MCV and mean hemoglobin content in erythrocyte - MCH) decrease in iron deficiency anemia, but similar changes are observed in anemia of chronic diseases, sideroblastic anemia and thalassemia.

The concentration of serum iron in iron deficiency anemia is reduced, but it is possible in some patients with anemia of chronic diseases. Ferritin levels clearly correlate with iron stores in the body and are an important marker of iron deficiency. At the same time, ferritin is one of the most important proteins of the acute phase of inflammation, which makes it difficult to interpret this indicator in the case of a combination of iron deficiency anemia and anemia of chronic diseases. The total iron binding capacity of the serum is determined by the level of transferrin in circulation and is used to calculate the percentage of transferrin saturation. A decrease in saturation below 15% is characteristic of iron deficiency, but this indicator is only valuable when compared with other parameters of ferrokinetics [6; 15].

The soluble transferrin receptor reflects iron deficiency and erythropoiesis activity. An increase in its concentration is characteristic of iron deficiency anemia and is absent in anemia of chronic diseases. To assess the iron content, differential diagnosis of anemia and monitoring of ferrokinetics, the ferritin index is used - the ratio of the amount of soluble transferrin receptor to the decimal logarithm of the amount of ferritin [15]. This is due to the fact that changes in the concentration of the transferrin receptor are observed not only in

iron deficiency, but also in a number of other cases. A decrease in the level of hemoglobin in reticulocytes, zinc-protoporphyrin and an increase in the percentage of hypochromic erythrocytes are characteristic of iron deficiency anemia, but insufficiently specific, which limits the use of these tests [6; 15].

The most important is the differential diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia and anemia of chronic diseases. Hypoferritinemia and decreased transferrin saturation are typical of iron deficiency anemia; when iron deficiency is combined with anemia of chronic diseases, the ferritin concentration is normal or moderately increased, the ferritin index is > 2 ; with an increase in ferritin, a normal level of transferrin receptors and a ferritin index < 1 , anemia of chronic diseases is diagnosed [6]. The concentration of hepcidin in iron deficiency decreases until the development of anemia, but the use of this indicator is limited due to the complexity of the interpretation and the high cost of the study [9]. Thus, the main parameters for assessing ferrokinetics and diagnostics of iron deficiency anemia are ferritin, soluble transferrin receptor and ferritin index.

The hemoglobin level decreases with age, especially in men over 80 years old, including in the absence of obvious pathology. The concentration of hemoglobin annually decreases by 0.05-0.5 g / l, which is due to many reasons: disorders of hematopoietic stem cells, a decrease in the concentration of erythropoietin and the sensitivity of erythroid cells to it, impaired renal function and the endocrine system, a decrease in the resistance of erythrocytes to various influences [1; nine; 12]. Meanwhile, due to tissue hypoxia against the background of numerous somatic diseases, for a satisfactory condition of patients of older age groups, the optimal concentration of hemoglobin in them should be higher than in younger people. When the hemoglobin content in older men is above 140 g / l and in older women - above 130 g / l, somatic and cognitive impairments occur significantly less frequently than when the hemoglobin level is, respectively, more than 130 g / l and 120 g / l [12].

The greatest influence on the parameters of ferrokinetics is exerted by inflammation, often subclinical, which disrupts iron metabolism and leads to the development of anemia [9]. Changes in iron metabolism in acute and chronic inflammation in elderly patients are similar. Above, we presented an algorithm that makes it possible to differentiate iron deficiency anemia, anemia of chronic diseases and their combination [6; 15]. Obesity, which is often found in patients of older age groups, is characterized by a low ferritin status (decreased ferritin, transferrin saturation and soluble transferrin receptor) and a moderate increase in inflammatory markers, which can lead to the development of iron deficiency anemia, anemia of chronic diseases and their com- readings [9]. A decrease in body weight leads to an increase in hemoglobin levels, but in most patients, iron supplementation is required to correct hemoglobin.

The clinical picture of iron deficiency anemia in old and senile age is characterized by the predominance of general manifestations (weakness, fatigue) and signs of concomitant pathology (heart failure, chronic kidney disease, cognitive impairment), while sideropenic syndrome (brittle nails, hair loss, taste perversion, angular stomatitis) is rare [1; 12]. The causes of iron deficiency anemia in the elderly are different: vegetarianism (including forced), impaired absorption of iron from the gastrointestinal tract, occult blood loss, medication, chronic diseases, or a combination of these reasons [9]. The main sources of blood loss are

tumors of the stomach and colon, diaphragmatic hernias with the development of linear erosions, peptic ulcers, intestinal telangiectasias, polyps, and Crohn's disease [7]. Half of the patients have no blood loss; in these cases, iron deficiency anemia most often occurs due to atrophic gastritis, celiac disease and *Helicobacter pylori* infection. The absorption of dietary iron in elderly patients is reduced by 2 times, therefore, it is desirable to determine its absorption before prescribing oral iron preparations and wider use of modern parenteral drugs [9]. Most often, iron deficiency anemia in elderly patients is caused by pathology of the gastrointestinal tract, for the diagnosis of which invasive studies are required (fibrogastroscopy and fibrocolonoscopy). This is all the more important because with a loss of up to 50-100 ml of blood, the color of feces does not change. Age is not a contraindication to endoscopic examinations, however, their performance is not always possible due to comorbid pathology [13].

Thus, iron deficiency often occurs in elderly and senile patients and worsens the course of chronic heart failure and chronic kidney disease. To correct iron deficiency, regardless of the presence or absence of anemia, it is necessary to prescribe parenteral iron preparations.

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САНИТАРНАЯ ГРАМОТНОСТЬ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ГОРОДА САМАРКАНД В ВОПРОСАХ ТУБЕРКУЛЁЗА

Аннотация. Цель: установление информированности как больных туберкулёзом, так и здоровых лиц по вопросам туберкулёза. Материалы и методы: проведено социологическое анкетирование 60 пациентов, в возрасте 20-70 лет,. В группу сравнения вошли 60 здоровых лиц, не болевших туберкулёзом. Результаты: заболевшие туберкулёзом и здоровые лица проявили заинтересованность в получении информации о заболевании. Все опрошенные считали, что информацию о туберкулёзе как инфекционном заболевании должны донести до них врачи, здоровые лица отметили, что хотят читать газеты и слушать радиопередачи по выявлению, распространению и профилактике туберкулёза. Большинство больных туберкулёзом лиц знают, что лечение туберкулёза длительно, однако 35% здоровых респондентов считают, что туберкулёз легко излечим, что может создать трудности в формировании у них приверженности к лечению. Выводы: туберкулёзом болевают различные слои общества, поэтому получение информации по данному заболеванию в доступной форме является очень актуальным и должно занимать ведущее место среди профилактических мероприятий.

Ключевые слова: санитарная грамотность населения, туберкулёз, информация о туберкулёзе

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SANITARY LITERACY OF SAMARKAND POPULATION'S ON QUESTIONS ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

Abstract. Purpose: determination knowledge both tuberculosis patients, and healthy persons on questions about tuberculosis. Material and methods: sociological questioning of 60 patients and 60 healthy persons at age 20-70 years was organized. Results: patients and healthy persons have shown the interest in reception of information about disease. As patients, so and healthy persons considered that information about tuberculosis must

explain them by physicians, healthy persons have noted that want to read the newspapers and listen the radio broadcasts about tuberculosis. The patients with tuberculosis know that treatment tuberculosis long, however 35% healthy respondents consider that tuberculosis shall easy cure that can create the certain difficulties in shaping beside them adherences to treatment. Conclusions: tuberculosis is falling at various levels of society. Obtaining information about disease is actual, it should occupy a leading place amongst other preventive action.

Key words: sanitary literacy of the population, tuberculosis, information about tuberculosis

Введение. В Республике Узбекистан, одним из приоритетных направлений программы борьбы с туберкулезом является проведение интенсивных профилактических и противоэпидемических мероприятий, направленных на предупреждение заболевания и уменьшение показателя заболеваемости [5]. Особую актуальность на сегодняшний день приобретает санитарно-профилактическая работа в очагах туберкулёзной инфекции, ибо известно, что риску заболеть туберкулёзом чаще подвержены дети из контакта с больным туберкулезом, при этом наиболее опасными являются тесные и длительные контакты, что, прежде всего, встречается в семейных очагах [4]. Опасность заболевания возрастает в очагах, где больна мать или два члена семьи и более или регистрировались случаи смерти от туберкулёза [3]. Снизить или предупредить развитие туберкулеза среди взрослых, и, как следствие, среди детей в очагах туберкулёзной инфекции, можно в результате проведения комплекса противоэпидемических мер. К сожалению, проведение профилактической работы среди населения в значительной мере осложняется слабым вниманием большой категории жителей городов и сел к своему здоровью, озабоченность другими экономическими и социальными проблемами [1]. По мнению ряда авторов, это обусловлено низкой санитарно-гигиенической грамотностью населения [2].

Целью нашей работы явилось выявление «пробелов» в гигиеническом воспитании у населения по вопросам туберкулёза и поиск методов их коррекции.

Материалы и методы: санитарно-гигиеническая грамотность больных туберкулёзом изучалась в условиях Самаркандского областного противотуберкулёзного диспансера. Проведено социологическое анкетирование 60 пациентов, находящихся на лечении в стационаре в возрасте 20-70 лет, ведущих социальный образ жизни. В группу сравнения вошли 60 здоровых лиц, не болевших туберкулёзом. Обязательным условием для обеих групп анкетированных являлось отсутствие медицинского образования. Сбор данных проводился по специальной анкете, которая состояла из вопросов о социальной характеристике респондента, о знании основной информации о туберкулёзе и вопросов об источниках получения информации. Полученные данные обрабатывались с помощью программного средства Microsoft Excel.

Результаты и обсуждение: при оценке информации о социальном статусе у больных туберкулёзом (табл. 1) были получены следующие данные. Среди анкетированных больных преобладали женщины 40 (66,7%), в возрасте от 45 до 70 лет. В этой группе 40% лиц имели среднее образование, 73,3% состояли в браке, 40 % были

пенсионерами, 93,3% проживали в отдельном доме с неудовлетворительными жилищно-бытовыми условиями (53,3%) в виде полного отсутствия газоснабжения (75,5%), отсутствия централизованной подачи воды (83,7%), наличия в доме комнат с земляными полами (87,1%). Отрицали судимость 100% опрошенных лиц. Среди больных туберкулёзом курильщиков было 13,4%, при этом выкуривали в день от 10 до 15 сигарет 7%.

Среди здоровых лиц, принявших участие в анкетировании, преобладали мужчины (61,7%) в возрасте от 45 до 55 лет. Среди опрошенных здоровых лиц большинство имели среднее специальное образование (46,7%), 83,3% состояли в браке, 46,7% по профессии были рабочими, 75,0% проживали в собственном доме, однако 58,3% из них имели неудовлетворительные жилищно-бытовые условия. Большинство здоровых опрошенных (98,3%) не имели судимости. Среди здоровых, ранее не болевших туберкулёзом лиц, наличие вредных привычек отрицали 51,7% респондентов.

Таблица 1

Социальная характеристика анкетированных лиц

Ответ/Вопрос	больные		здоровые	
	Абс.	%	Абс.	%
Пол:				
Мужчины	20	33,3	37	61,7
Женщины	40	66,7	23	38,3
Всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Образование:				
Начальное	16	26,7	5	8,3
Среднее	24	40,0	22	36,7
Среднее специальное	20	33,3	28	46,7
Незаконченное высшее	0		0	
высшее	0		5	8,3
всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Семейное положение:				
Не замужем / не женат	4	6,7	7	11,7
Состоит в браке	44	73,3	50	83,3
вдова/вдовец	12	20,0	3	5,0
всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Профессия:				
Учащийся	4	6,7	7	11,7
Рабочий	12	20,0	28	46,7
Служащий	0	0	4	6,7
Пенсионер	24	40,0	9	15,0
Инвалид	4	6,7	1	1,7
Не работаю	16	26,7	11	18,3
всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Место проживания:				
Собственный дом	56	93,3	45	75,0
Съёмная квартира	4	6,7	13	21,7

Общежитие	0	0	2	3,3
Всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Жилищно-бытовые условия:				
Удовлетворительные	28	46,7	25	41,7
Неудовлетворительные	32	53,3	35	58,3
Всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Наличие вредных привычек:				
Нет	52	86,7	31	51,7
Курение	4	6,7	14	23,3
Алкоголь	0	0	6	10,0
Алкоголь и курение	4	6,7	9	15,0
Наркотики	0	0	0	0
Всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Судимость:				
Есть	0	0	1	1,7
нет	60	100,0	59	98,3
Всего	60	100,0	60	100,0

Необходимым получение информации по профилактике туберкулёза считают 80,0% опрошенных пациентов Самаркандского областного противотуберкулезного диспансера (табл. 2), среди здоровых лиц – 63,3%. При оценке источников информации о туберкулёзе выявлено, что наиболее информативным и доступным для 66,7% больных являются беседы с врачом. В то же время 13,3% считают необходимым сочетание беседы с врачом и наличия методических рекомендаций. В группе сравнения считают беседу с врачом необходимой 23,3%, чтение газет – 20,0% респондентов и прослушивание радиопередач по данному вопросу – 15,0%. Больные туберкулёзом не хотят для получения информации пользоваться радио и беседами со средним медицинским персоналом. Здоровые лица считают необходимым получение информации о туберкулёзе из всех предложенных нами источников.

Таблица 2

Информированность анкетированных лиц

Ответ/Вопрос	больные		здоровые	
	Абс.	%	Абс.	%
Вы считаете, что получение информации по профилактике туберкулёза вам необходимо?				
да	48	80,0	38	63,3
нет	12	20,0	22	36,7
Всего	60	100	60	100,0
Какую форму информации вы считаете нужной и доступной?				
Беседа с врачом	40	66,7	14	23,3
Беседа с медсестрой	0	0,0	6	10,0
Радио	0	0,0	9	15,0

Методические рекомендации	4	6,7	6	10,0
Телевидение	4	6,7	7	11,7
Газета	4	6,7	12	20,0
Беседа с врачом и методические рекомендации	8	13,3	6	10,0
Всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Можно ли заразиться от кашляющего больного?				
да	52	86,7	36	60,0
нет	8	13,3	24	40,0
Всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Можно ли заразиться туберкулёзом, когда больной плюёт?				
да	51	85,0	24	40,0
нет	9	15,0	36	60,0
всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Заражение туберкулёзом возможно во время курения при передаче сигареты?				
да	49	81,7	16	26,7
нет	11	18,3	44	73,3
всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Можно ли заразиться туберкулёзом при пользовании общим шприцем?				
Да	40	66,7	50	83,3
нет	4	6,7	10	16,7
Не знаю	16	26,7	0	
всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Можно ли заразиться туберкулёзом при использовании общей посуды?				
да	48	80,0	46	76,7
нет	4	6,7	14	23,3
Не знаю	8	13,3	0	
всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Можно ли вылечиться от туберкулёза, если не принимать лекарственных препаратов?				
Да	3	20,0	27	45,0
нет	12	80,0	26	43,3
Не знаю			7	11,7
всего	15	100,0	60	100,0
Туберкулёз легко излечим?				
Да	8	13,3	21	35,0
нет	40	66,7	30	50,0
Не знаю	12	20,0	9	15,0
всего	60	100,0	60	100,0
Можно ли во время лечения употреблять наркотики и алкоголь?				
Да	1	6,7	17	28,3

нет	14	93,3	43	71,7
Не знаю				
всего	15	100,0	60	100,0
Знаете ли вы о существовании лекарственно-устойчивого туберкулёза?				
Да	4	6,7	2	3,3
нет	56	93,3	58	96,7
Не знаю				
всего	60	100,0	60	100,0

На вопрос о том, можно ли заразиться туберкулёзом от кашляющего больного, отвечали утвердительно большинство опрошенных в обеих группах – соответственно 86,7 % и 60,0%. Пациенты противотуберкулезного стационара - 85,0% считают, что можно заразиться туберкулёзом от больного, который сплёвывает мокроту не в плевательницу. 60,0% здоровых респондентов отрицают такую возможность. Считают, что можно заразиться туберкулёзом при передаче сигареты 81,7% больных, а 73,3% здоровых из группы сравнения считают это невозможным. Большинство опрошенных обеих групп – 67,6% и 83,3% соответственно, были убеждены, что можно заразиться туберкулёзом при пользовании общим шприцом. Знают, что заразиться туберкулёзом можно при использовании общей посуды 80,0% больных туберкулёзом и 76,7% здоровых лиц.

Большинство опрошенных в первой группе – 80,0% уверены, что при улучшении самочувствия прекращать прием противотуберкулёзных препаратов нельзя. Они уверены, что окончание курса лечения определяет врач. 45% лиц, не болеющих туберкулёзом, считают, что можно вылечиться от туберкулёза не принимая лекарственных препаратов. 66,7% больных туберкулёзом думают, что лечение туберкулёза требует много времени. Настораживает тот факт, что 20% опрошенных не знают о сроках излечения от туберкулёза. Здоровые лица в половине случаев знают, что вылечить туберкулёз сложно. Большинство опрошенных людей (93,3% пациентов и 71,7% здоровых лиц) были уверены, что противотуберкулёзная терапия не совместима с одновременным употреблением спиртного и наркотических веществ. 6,7% больных туберкулёзом утверждают, что знают о существовании лекарственно-устойчивого туберкулёза, а в группе сравнения такими знаниями обладают только 3,3% лиц.

В целом, по результатам опроса, как пациенты, так и здоровые лица удовлетворительно информированы по вопросам туберкулёза.

Выводы:

1. Большинство включенных в исследовательские группы были неплохо адаптированы в обществе, однако обращают на себя внимание более низкий образовательный и материальный уровень, у лиц, заболевших туберкулёзом.

2. Заболевшие туберкулёзом и здоровые лица проявили заинтересованность в получении дополнительной информации об этом инфекционном заболевании.

3. Как больные, так и здоровые лица считали, что информацию о туберкулёзе как инфекционном заболевании должны донести до них врачи, здоровые лица отметили, что хотят читать газеты и слушать радиопередачи по выявлению,

распространению и профилактике туберкулёза. Лишь небольшой процент опрошенных лиц предпочитал получать сведения о заболевании из методических рекомендаций.

4. Большинство больных туберкулёзом лиц знают, что лечение туберкулёза длительно, однако 35% здоровых респондентов считают, что туберкулёз легко излечим, что может создать определённые трудности в формировании у них приверженности к длительному лечению. Практически все опрошенные лица обеих групп не знали ничего о лекарственно-устойчивом туберкулёзе.

5. Туберкулёзом болеет население различных слоёв, поэтому получение информации по данному заболеванию в доступной форме является очень актуальным и должно занимать ведущее место среди других профилактических мероприятий в эпидемически неблагополучных регионах.

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ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ БОЛЬНЫХ ПРИ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКИХ ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВАХ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрена проблема влияния психологические особенности больных на хирургические вмешательства. Необходимость проведения хирургического оперативного вмешательства, как правило, застигает пациента врасплох в отличие от ситуации хронической соматической патологии, к которой он постепенно адаптируется. И если обязательность тех или иных терапевтических мероприятий человек может спрогнозировать, то предположить возможность и необходимость операции пациент способен в значительно меньшей степени.

Ключевые слова: хирургия, стресс, дегерсонализация, нарушения восприятия, тревожность, бессознательность.

Abstract: This article discusses the problem of the influence of psychological characteristics of patients on surgical interventions. The need for surgical surgery, as a rule, takes the patient by surprise, in contrast to the situation of chronic somatic pathology, to which he gradually adapts. And if a person can predict the obligatory nature of certain therapeutic measures, then the patient is able to suppose the possibility and necessity of surgery to a much lesser extent.

Key words: surgery, stress, depersonalization, impaired perception, anxiety, unconsciousness.

Любая болезнь, "независимо от того, какова ее биологическая природа, какой орган или функциональные системы оказываются пораженными ею, ставит человека в психологически особые жизненные условия. Поэтому, огромное значение имеет то, как человек справляется с таким событием, какие компенсаторные механизмы вступают в действие и каким образом они меняют личность больного человека.

В отличие от терапевтической патологии, при которой патогенным для психической деятельности становится состояние длительного хронического заболевания, и изменение системы отношений личности происходит постепенно, в рамках хирургической патологии отмечается значимость психологического операционного стресса. Основными проявлениями операционного стресса выступают эмоциональные феномены, чаще других – тревога. Необходимость проведения хирургического оперативного вмешательства, как правило, застигает пациента врасплох, в отличие от ситуации хронической соматической патологии, к которой он постепенно адаптируется. И если обязательность тех или иных терапевтических

мероприятий человек может спрогнозировать, то предположить возможность и необходимость операции пациент способен в значительно меньшей степени.

Иными словами, для клинического психолога важным становится тот факт, что психологическая готовность к терапевтическим и хирургическим мероприятиям со стороны больного кардинально различается. У пациента с хроническим соматическим заболеванием адаптация происходит, условно говоря, к настоящему статусу, а у хирургического - к будущему. Особые реакции можно ожидать от пациентов, подвергающихся трансплантологическим оперативным вмешательствам, связанным с внутриличностным конфликтом по поводу приобретения органов другого человека. Данный факт влияет на самооценку человека, восприятие и принятие им себя как целостной личности после операции. Нередки в подобных случаях деперсонализационные расстройства и нарушения восприятия схемы собственного тела.

М.В. Виноградов выделяет несколько вариантов отношения больных к предстоящей операции:

1) переоценка значимости операционного риска: снижение настроения, тревога, страх смертельного исхода, опасение присоединения послеоперационных осложнений и излишняя фиксация внимания на соматических ощущениях или чувство обреченности, пассивного ожидания плохого или смертельного исхода;

2) недоверчивость к врачам, диагнозу, хирургическому вмешательству, с пониженным настроением и злобностью;

3) умышленное отрицание, скрывание симптомов болезни с целью избежать операции.

В хирургической практике значимым оказывается стратегия выбора пациентом способа лечения. Больной, нацеленный на психологическую стратегию «избегания неудач», будет относиться к оперативному вмешательству как к последнему средству снятия болезненных проявлений и согласится на операцию лишь после того, как будут использованы все иные паллиативные способы. Пациент же, исповедующий психологическую стратегию «стремления к успеху», самостоятельно может обратиться за хирургической помощью и настаивать на скорейшей операции. «Не было бы хуже» - принципиальная психологическая позиция пациента с мотивацией избегания неудачи, принимающего болезненные симптомы своего заболевания и старающегося адаптироваться даже к самым тяжелым из них. Он страшится потерять то, что имеет и впоследствии может раскаиваться за собственное решение произвести операцию. «Лучше пусть будет хуже, чем терпеть то, что есть», - позиция группы пациентов, соглашающихся рисковать и идти на операции ради кардинального улучшения собственного состояния здоровья. При этом у первых истинное состояние здоровья может быть хуже, чем у вторых.

Предоперационная тревога является типичной психологической реакцией на сообщение о необходимости проведения хирургической операции. Она выражается в постоянном беспокойстве, неуверенности, невозможности сосредоточиться на чем-либо, нарушении сна. Постоперационная тревога определяется перенесенным операционным стрессом и соответствием или несоответствием ожидаемых и

полученных результатов. И. Джанисом было установлена, связь между выраженностью тревоги в предоперационном и постоперационном периодах.

Таким образом, можно утверждать, что постоперационное состояние во многом зависит от психологического радикала в предоперационном периоде. Лица с умеренно выраженной тревогой, которые трезво оценивают цель оперативного вмешательства, вероятность достижения успеха и возможность появления постоперационных осложнений, психологически более адекватно реагируют на собственное состояние. Высокий или низкий уровень тревожности, основанный либо на завышенных, либо на заниженных ожиданиях, способствует формированию дезадаптационных психических состояний.

Психологические особенности лиц с разнообразными дефектами тела, речи и органов чувств схожи между собой и отличны от реакций на иные заболевания. Это обусловлено несколькими общими причинами, среди которых выделяется влияние социального статуса человека на отношение к нему в обществе, а также изменения личности в связи с нарушением познавательных процессов при дефектах органов чувств. Среди косметических дефектов наиболее значимыми являются патологические изменения и деформации лица или отдельных его составляющих.

По мнению Н. Д. Лакосиной и Г. К. Ушакова, человек, потерявший руку или ногу, страдает от того, что на его дефект обращают внимание окружающие, т. е. ему свойствен сенситивный тип реагирования на болезнь. При этом у него почти никогда не возникает чувство отвращения к себе. По сравнению с ними люди с обезображивающими изменениями лица реагируют в большей степени самоуничижительно. Они становятся обидчивыми, раздражительными, чувствительными, боятся появляться на людях, резко ограничивают контакты с окружающими, нередко размышляют о самоубийстве. В случаях кожных изменений и деформаций лица у пациентов к перечисленным психологическим проявлениям присоединяется чувство стыда, брезгливости и опасения, что окружающими станут избегать их в силу страха заразиться.

Исходя из выше сказанного надо отметить, для предупреждения психиатрических осложнений необходимо после хирургического вмешательства побеседовать с больным, рассказать ему о результатах операции, попытаться рассеять его страхи, сомнения; всегда полезно знать, чем эти страхи вызваны. Больной, которому врач не объяснил необходимость операции, не сообщил о ее результатах, терзается в догадках, пытается объяснить себе поведение врача и всегда приходит к неблагоприятному для себя выводу. Обобщая, можно сказать, что чем лучше была подготовка к операции и контакт с больным, чем благоприятнее свойства его личности, тем менее вероятно возникновение психиатрических и соматических осложнений

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ТЕМИР ТАНҚИСЛИК АНЕМИЯСИ ДАВОСИ ВА УНИ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ ЧОРАЛАРИ

Аннотация: Камқонликнинг хар хил турларидан темир танқислиги кўпроқ учрайди. Бу турдаги анемия-гипохром анемия, микроцитоз аломатлари билан бирга кузатилади, чунки эритроцитга ҳажм, ранг бериб турувчи гемоглобин нормал ривожланиши учун керакли темир элементи етишмайди. Темир кўплаб модда алмашинуви жараёнлари, озиқ моддалар алмашинуви, танадаги газ алмашинуви, танадаги газ алмашинуви билан боғлиқ муҳим микроэлемент ҳисобланади. Танадаги темир захираси 4гр ни ташкил этади.

Калит сўзи: Анемия, қоннинг ранг кўрсатгичи, гипохром анемия, гиперхром анемия, эритропоез, эритро-нормобласт, темир танқислик анемияси, ретикулоцит, синдром.

Кириш

Бошқа кўплаб қон касалликларидан фарқли ўлароқ, камқонлик кенг тарқалган: маълумотларга кўра, дунё аҳолисининг чорак қисми анемиядан азият чекмоқда. Яхшиямки, аксарият ҳолларда гап касалликнинг енгил шакллари ҳақида боради, ваҳоланки улар баъзида соғлиғингизга ва кайфиятингизга таҳдид солиши мумкин.

Эритроцитларнинг миқдорини ўзгариши ва уларни сифат жиҳатидан бузилиши қоннинг нафас функциясини ўзгартиради. Эритроцит миқдорининг ўзгариши, уларни яратилиши билан емирилишининг нисбатини бузилиши натижасида эритроцитларнинг йўқотилишидан, томирлар ўзанида эритроцитларни қайта тақсимланишидан келиб чиқиши мумкин.

Қоннинг ҳажм бирлигидаги эритроцитларнинг миқдорини ўзгариши, уларни кўпайиши – эритроцитоз, камайиши – анемия шаклида намоён бўлади.

Анемия деб, қоннинг ҳажм бирлигида эритроцитлар ва гемоглобин миқдорининг камайишига, ҳамда уларнинг таркибида, морфологиясида сифат ўзгаришларини содир бўлишига айтилади. Сифат ўзгаришлари, периферик қонда патологик шакли эритроцитларни пайдо бўлиши билан ифодаланади.

ЖССТ маълумоти бўйича жаҳонда 2миллиардга яқин кишида анемия бор. Шундан 90% га яқини, яъни 1,8 миллиардини темир танқислик анемияси билан касалланганлар ташкил этади. Темир танқислик анемияси туғиш ёшидаги аёлларда учрайдиган анемияларнинг 15-20% ни ташкил қилиб, ҳомиладорлик даврида ошади. Кейинги пайтларда сурункали касалликларда ривожланадиган анемиялар кузатилиб,

улар ўсма касалликлари, буйрак патологияси, сурункали инфекцияларнинг клиник белгиси сифатида намоён бўлади. Ёш ўсган сайин анемиянинг учраш даражаси ҳам ошади.

Асосий қисм

Ҳозирги пайтда анемиянинг умумий қилиб қилинган классификацияси мавжуд бўлиб, улар қуйидагича таснифланади:

1. Суяк илигининг қайта тикланиш қобилиятини баҳолашга асосланган тасниф.

Суяк илигининг эритроцит ишлаб чиқариш қобилияти-эритропоез даражаси қондаги ретикулоцит, етилажак хужайралар ва етилмаган хужайралар сонини аниқлаш билан баҳоланади ва бу суяк тўқималарининг регенерация қобилиятини баҳолашда асосий мезон бўлиб хизмат қилади. Бу таҳлил натижасида беморнинг ҳолати баҳоланади ва даволаш усуллари белгиланади. Ретикулоцитларнинг нормал концентрацияси қон бирлигидаги эритроцитлар умумий сонининг 0,5-1,2%ни ташкил этади. Ретикулоцитлар даражасига қараб қуйидаги шаклларга ажратилади:

1. Регенератив регенерация-суяк илиги тикланишининг нормал қобилиятини кўрсатади. Ретикулоцитлар даражаси 0,5-1,2%ни ташкил этади.

2. Гипорегенератив- регенерациянинг сустлигидан далолат беради.

Ретикулоцитлар 0,5%дан кам;

3. Гиперрегенератив-ретикулоцитлар кўрсаткичи 2%дан кўп;

4. Апластик анемия-етилмаган қизил қон хужайралари массаси умумий эритроцитлар миқдорининг 0,2%дан кам бўлиши.

II. Эритроцитларнинг гемоглобин билан тўйиниш даражасига боғлиқ бўлган анемиялар:

1. Гипохром анемиялар

2. Гиперхром анемиялар

3. Нормохром анемиялар.

Гипохром анемия - РК<0,86 (баъзи манбаларга кўра 0,8 дан паст)

а) Темир танқислиги анемияси

б) Талассемия

Нормохром анемия – РК 0,86-1,1;

а) Гемолитик анемия;

б) Геморрагик анемия;

с) Суяк илигининг неопластик касалликлари;

д) Апластик анемия;

е) Эритропоетин ишлаб чиқаришнинг камайиши оқибатида ривожланадиган камқонлик;

Гиперхром анемия – РК>1,1:

а) Витамин В12 етишмаслик анемияси;

б) Фолий кислотаси етишмаслиги;

с) Миелодиспластик синдром;

Биз ҳозирги куннинг долзарб муоммосига айланган темир танқислик анемияси ҳақида сўз юритамиз. Темир танқислик анемияси темир танқислиги натижасида гемоглобиннинг темир билан тўйинишининг пасайиши унинг оқибатида

эритроцитларда гемоглобин миқдорининг камайиши ва эритропоезнинг сўниши билан ҳарактерланадиган синдром бўлиб, унинг сабаби организмга тушадиган ва сарфланадиган темир миқдори орасидаги мутаносиблигини бузилишидир. Темир танқислик анемияси билан бирга анемия симптомсиз кечадиган яширин темир танқислиги – сидеропения ҳолати аниқланади: эритроцитлар ва гемоглобин кўрсаткичлари нормада бўлган ҳолда организмда темир захирасининг камайишидир.

Темир танқислик анемияси классификацияси:

I. Темир танқислик анемияси шакллари

1) Сурункали қон кетишдан кейинги темир танқислик анемияси

2) Алиментар темир танқислиги анемияси

3) Организмда темир кўп сарфланганда келиб чиқадиган темир танқислик анемияси

а) Ҳомиладорлик ва лактация

б) Ўсиш ва етилиш даври

4) Организмга темир кам тушишдан келиб чиқадиган темир танқислик анемияси

а) Пострезекцион ва агастрал темир танқислик анемияси

б) Анентрал ва энтероген темир танқислик анемияси

5) Темир резорбсион етишмовчилигидан келиб чиқадиган темир танқислик анемияси

б) Организмда темир қайта тақсимланишининг бузилишдан ривожланадиган темир танқислик анемияси

а) Инфекцион ва яллиғланиш жараёнлари

б) Бластаматоз касалликлар

7) Темир ташилиши бузилишдан келиб чиқадиган анемиялар

II. Темир танқислик анемияси босқичлари:

1. Яширин даври

2. Манифест даври

III. Оғирлик даражаси

а) Енгил даражада кечиши (Nb- 110 – 90г/л)

б) Ўрта оғирликда кечиши (Nb- 90 - 70г/л)

с) Оғир даражада кечиши (Nb- 70 г/л дан кам)

Темир танқислик анемиясининг келиб чиқиш сабаблари;

Кунлик истеъмол қилинган овқатда темир миқдорининг камайиб кетиши. Бу ҳол кўпроқ болаларда кузатилади. Она сутидан темир енгил ўзлаштирилади. Гўдакка сув билан суюлтирилган сигир ёки эчки сути эртароқ берилса, уларга сутда темир камлиги ёки унинг сўрилиши оқибатида кам темир етиб боради. Гўшти овқатни кам, унли ва ўсимлик овқатларини кўпроқ истеъмол қилган кишиларда темир, улар овқатидаги темир тузлари озлиги, ҳамда улардан қийин сўрилиши ҳисобига камаяди. Темир сўрилишининг камайиши минтақа аҳолиси орасида кўпроқ тарқалган ўткир ва сурункали ошқозон – ичак касалликлари туфайли шиллиқ қаватининг ўзгариши, жарроҳлик амалиётлари туфайли ичакларни ташланиши, уларда гижжалар пайдо бўлиши темир сўрилишини сусайтиради.

Темир моддасини ташиш етарли бўлмаслиги.

Жигар касаллиги туфайли, организмда оқсил апотрансфериннинг камайиши ва унинг ирсий дефекти борлиги учун етарли синтез қилинмаслиги оқибатида, ҳамда эритропоез ва тўқималар темир билан етарли таъминланмаслиги натижасида темир танқислиги юзага келади.

Организмда темирнинг кўп сарфланиши.

Болаларнинг ўсиш даври, ўспиринлик, жисмоний тарбия билан интенсив шуғулланиб, аёлларнинг ҳомиладорлик ва эмизиш давларида темирнинг сарфланиши ошади ва натижада заҳирадаги темир кўп сарфланиб темир танқислиги содир бўлади.

Темирнинг организмда нотўғри тақсимланиши.

Бу ҳол кўпинча тез – тез шамоллайдиган, юқумли касаллик билан сурункали оғриган беморларда, саратон ва бошқа шиш касалликларида содир бўлади. Организмдаги 90% темир моддасини берадиган фагоцит туширмасдан, ўз ситоплазмасидаги ферритинда темир ўсма ҳужайрасининг ўсишига сарф бўлади.

Темир танқислик анемиясининг клиник кўринишлари:

Бу касалликка хос асосий симптом дармонсизликдир. Кўпчилик беморларда дармонсизлик аста – секин ҳолсизлик сифатида намоён бўлиб, ривожланиб боради. Бемор кескин ҳаракат қилганида кўз олди тиниб, қоронғулашиб кетадиган, кўз олдидда ҳар хил рангли майда шарчалар сўзадиган бўлиб қолади. Бемор тез чарчаб, иш унуми пасаяди. Бора-бора ҳарсиллаш пайдо бўлади. Беморнинг кўриниши ўзгаради, юзлари рангсизланиб, кўз конюктивасини ва оғиз бўшлиғи шиллиқ қатламларининг ранги ўчиб боради. III-IV даражали анемияси бор беморларнинг тиллари ҳам рангсизланади. Беморнинг ранглари кесак тусини олади. Оғир анемияси бор беморларнинг лаблари бичилади, сочлари тўкилади, териси қуришиб ажин кўпаяди, тирноқлари ўзгаради. Қони кам одамнинг нафас олиши тезлашади, томири тез уради. Беморнинг юрагини устида анемик шовқинлар пайдо бўлади.

Касалликнинг давоси:

Биринчи ва иккинчи даражали темир етишмаслик анемияси бор беморга Феррум-гидрогенини редукти, Ферроплек, Ферри-аскорбинат, Тардиферон ва шуларга ўхшаш дорилар буюрилади. Бу дорилар овқатдан 30-40 дақиқа ўтгандан сўнг берилади. Чунки озиқ-овқатларда бўлган III валентли темир II валентли темирга айланмаса, у ўн икки бармоқлик ва ингичка ичакларнинг ички қаватларидан сўрилмайди, сингмасдан ташқарига чиқиб кетади.

Ичакларда темирнинг тўлиқ ўзлаштирилиши учун меъда безлари ичлаб чиқарадиган HSL етарли даражада кучли ва сифатли бўлиши керак. Меъда безларининг энг сифатли HSL чиқариш вақти овқат қилиб қилганидан сўнг 30-40 дақиқа ўтгач рўй бериши аниқланган. Шунинг учун ҳам беморларга таркибида темири бор дорилар овқатдан сўнг 30-40 дақиқа ўтгач берилади. Айрим беморлар организмда дорилар яхши сингмаслиги мумкин. Кўпинча бундай ҳолатлар меъданинг нормал секретция жараяни бузилганда кузатилади. Шунинг учун бундай беморларга дорилар темир ёки мушаклар орқали юборилади. Турли дориларнинг орасида бизнинг фикримизча энг яхшиси “Феррум-Лек” дир. Уни томир ва мушак ичига юбориш мумкин. Томирга 5мл Феррум-Лекни 0,9% ли физиологик эритмада эритиб юборилади, мушаклар ичига 3мл

Феррум-Лекни 0,25-0,5%ли новакаинда эритилиб юборилади. Парентерал усулда қилиб қилинувчи яхши дорилардан яна бири бу, Францияда ишлаб чиқариладиган “Оксиферрискарбони содикуе” яъни содали оксиферрискарбон бўлиб у бемор томирига 2мл дан юборилади, 5-10 мартагача юборилса яхши натижа берилади. III-IV даражали темир етишмаслик анемиясида бу муолажа қониқарли даражада ёрдам бермаслиги мумкин. Айниқса ранг кўрсаткич 0,8 дан пасайиб кетган бўлса. Бунда беморларга эритроцит массаси томир ичига қўйилади. Бунинг учун беморнинг қон гуруҳини ва резусини аниқлаб, тўғри келадиган эритроцит масса қўйилади. Қўйиладиган масса аста – секин томчилаб юборилади.

Темир етишмаслик анемиясининг иккиламчи касаллик эканини назарга олиб, асосий хасталикни тезда аниқлаб, уни даволаш зарур. Темир етишмаслик анемияси бор ҳомиладор аёлларга ўз вақтида профилактик даво муолажасини тавсия этиш мақсадга мувофиқ.

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**ВСТРЕЧАЕМОСТЬ ВЕРХНЕЧЕЛЮСТНЫМ СИНУСИТОМ У ЛИЦ
С РАЗЛИЧНЫМ АНТРОПОМЕТРИЧЕСКИМ СТРОЕНИЕМ
ЧЕЛЮСТНО-ЛИЦЕВОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

Аннотация. Значительная часть перфораций верхнечелюстной пазухи, как правило, происходит при экстракции зубов верхней челюсти на амбулаторном приеме. Одна из причин этой тенденции кроется в особенности топографо-анатомического строения челюстно-лицевой области, которые недостаточно освещены в литературе. Данные литературы свидетельствуют, что количество пациентов с верхнечелюстными синуситами неуклонно растет и составляет от 4-7% от всех воспалительных процессов челюстно-лицевой области, причем большую часть пациентов с верхнечелюстными синуситами составляют люди молодого и среднего возраста. Целью исследования является изучение особенностей клинической картины одонтогенного верхнечелюстного синусита у лиц с различным строением лицевого отдела черепа. Краниометрические исследования проводились по методике Мартина 64 больным одонтогенным верхнечелюстным синуситом, находившихся на стационарном лечении в отделении челюстно-лицевой хирургии городского медицинского объединения г. Самарканд с 2018 по 2020 г. Анализируя полученные результаты, авторами отмечено, что у лиц с долихоцефалическим типом строения черепа, заболевание протекает более агрессивно, с тенденцией к перфорации верхнечелюстной пазухи. В результате проведенной работы будет разработан алгоритм диагностики верхнечелюстных синуситов, что позволит прогнозировать и предупреждать перфорации верхнечелюстного синуса и их осложнения при первичном обращении пациентов в стоматологические учреждения.

Ключевые слова: верхнечелюстной синусит, брахицефалический, мезоцефалический, долихоцефалический, верхнечелюстная пазуха.

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**OCCURRENCE OF MAXILLARY SINUSITIS IN INDIVIDUALS
WITH DIFFERENT ANTHROPOMETRIC STRUCTURE OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL AREA**

Abstract. A significant part of the maxillary sinus perforations, as a rule, occurs during the extraction of the teeth of the upper jaw at an outpatient appointment. One of the

reasons for this trend lies in the peculiarities of the topographical and anatomical structure of the maxillofacial region, which are not sufficiently sanctified in the literature. The literature data show that the number of patients with maxillary sinusitis is steadily increasing and accounts for 4-7% of all inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region, and the majority of patients with maxillary sinusitis are young and middle-aged people. The aim of the study is to study the features of the clinical picture of odontogenic maxillary sinusitis in individuals with different facial structures of the skull. Craniometric studies were carried out according to the Martin method in 64 patients with odontogenic maxillary sinusitis who were inpatient treatment in the department of maxillofacial surgery of the City Medical Association of Samarkand from 2018 to 2020. Analyzing the results, the authors noted that in individuals with dolichocephalic type of skull structure, the disease proceeds more aggressively, with a tendency to perforation of the maxillary sinus. As a result of the work carried out, an algorithm for diagnosing maxillary sinusitis will be developed, which will allow predicting and preventing perforations of the maxillary sinus and their complications during the initial treatment of patients in dental institutions.

Key words: *maxillary sinusitis, brachycephalic, mesocephalic, dolichocephalic, maxillary sinus.*

Верхнечелюстной синусит – это проблема, стоящая на стыке двух специальностей оториноларингологии и стоматологии. Данной патологии посвящено большое количество публикаций, как в отечественной, так и зарубежной литературе [2, 10].

Большую часть пациентов с верхнечелюстным синуситом составляют люди молодого и среднего возраста. За последние 10 лет заболеваемость этой патологией выросла в 3 раза [3, 4]. Больные верхнечелюстным синуситом поступают на лечение как в челюстно-лицевые, так и оториноларингологические отделения стационаров, из них от 2 до 50% больные хроническим синуситом, причем перфоративная форма – 41,2-77,2% [2]. Такие расхождения данных объясняются тем, что часть больных одонтогенными синуситами госпитализируется в ЛОР-клиники, где не всегда проводится детальное обследование зубочелюстной системы, поэтому одонтогенные верхнечелюстные синуситы встречаются значительно чаще, чем распознаются.

Данные литературы свидетельствуют, что количество пациентов с одонтогенными верхнечелюстными синуситами неуклонно растет и составляет от 4 до 7% от всех воспалительных процессов челюстно-лицевой области [4, 6, 10].

Вопросам диагностики, лечения и профилактики одонтогенных верхнечелюстных синуситов посвящены многочисленные исследования [1, 6, 9, 10]. Однако собственный клинический опыт убеждает в том, что эта проблема до настоящего времени остается актуальной.

Рядом авторов отмечена тенденция к увеличению количества больных с перфоративным одонтогенным верхнечелюстным синуситом [2, 6, 13, 14]. Как правило, это происходит при экстракции зубов на верхней челюсти на амбулаторном приеме.

Возникновение ороантрального сообщения часто приводит к хронизации воспалительного процесса в верхнечелюстном синусе с последующим хирургическим

лечением больного в условиях стационара, а также значительным сроком нетрудоспособности [2, 3, 8].

Проведенные исследования показали, что чаще всего причиной одонтогенного перфоративного верхнечелюстного синусита являются периапикальные воспалительные процессы в области первого (35,5-80%) и второго (15,5-45%) моляров. В меньшей степени причиной становятся премоляры (3-10%), клыки (2-3,6%) и третьи моляры (1-16,5%) [1, 6, 7, 14]. Это во многом обусловлено особенностями топографо-анатомического строения челюстно-лицевой области [11].

Однако до сегодняшнего дня в литературе недостаточно освещены особенности топографо-анатомического строения верхней челюсти и верхнечелюстного синуса и их влияние на развитие одонтогенных верхнечелюстных синуситов [5, 11, 12].

Изучение анатомических образований отдельных областей, в том числе и лицевой, в нашей стране ведется с позиции об индивидуальной изменчивости органов и систем человека, разработанных В.Н. Шевкуненко и его учениками. Именно применение данного направления позволяют по ряду внешних признаков определить особенности строения и положения того или иного анатомического образования у данного пациента и, используя эти данные, выбрать наиболее рациональное хирургическое лечение.

Среди обстоятельств, способствующих повреждению нижней стенки пазухи, обычно выделяют три: анатомические предпосылки, т.е. близость дна пазухи к верхушкам зубов, патологические процессы, приводящие к разрушению костной пластинки, составляющей дно пазухи и, наконец, в методике, т.е. грубое удаление зуба. Анатомически различают три типа верхнечелюстных пазух – пневматический, склеротический и комбинированный. При пневматическом типе размеры пазухи достаточно велики, стенки тонкие, дно вдаётся в альвеолярный отросток, образуя бухты. Корни больших и малых коренных зубов отделены от дна пазух пластинкой, а иногда имеют непосредственный контакт с выступающей её слизистой оболочкой. Наибольший объём верхнечелюстной пазухи – 18,6 см³. Пазуха склеротического типа имеет малый объём до 2,8 см³. Средний объём пазухи комбинированного типа – 12,1 см³. Стенки и дно представляют собой кортикальное вещество кости и имеют толщину 1 см и более. Значительное различие объёма верхнечелюстных пазух зависит от строения лицевого черепа (долихоцефалы, мезоцефалы, брахицефалы).

Увеличение числа больных острым одонтогенным верхнечелюстным синуситом, сложность диагностирования причин развития, тяжесть послеоперационных осложнений при радикальной гайморотомии, неврологические расстройства, связанные с травмой второй ветви тройничного нерва при трепанации пазухи, нарушение иннервации зубов, нарушение обоняния и носового дыхания, диктуют необходимость изучения данного заболевания, в том числе индивидуальных особенностей строения верхнечелюстной пазухи для совершенства диагностики и лечения острого одонтогенного верхнечелюстного синусита.

В связи с этим, были изучены морфометрические особенности строения верхней челюсти и верхнечелюстной пазухи у 64 больных, находившихся на стационарном

лечения в отделении челюстно-лицевой хирургии городского медицинского объединения г. Самарканд с 2018 по 2020 г.

Цель исследования – изучение особенностей клинической картины одонтогенного верхнечелюстного синусита с учетом индивидуальных характеристик строения лицевого отдела черепа.

Материалы и методы исследования. Авторами проведены краниометрические исследования по методике Мартина, включающие измерения основных размеров между стандартными краниометрическими

точками и измерение черепного указателя, который представляет собой выраженное в процентах отношение поперечного диаметра черепа к продольному. В зависимости от величины черепного указателя различают

черепа удлиненной формы (долихокрания), более округлой (брахиокрания) и промежуточный вариант (мезокрания). Для измерений использовался скользящий циркуль. Измерения проводились 64 больным с одонтогенным верхнечелюстным синуситом.

Результаты и их обсуждение. На основании антропометрических данных пациенты были разделены на три группы: долихоцефалы, мезоцефалы и брахицефалы. У 34 (54%) больных с одонтогенным верхнечелюстным синуситом отмечен долихоцефалический тип строения черепа, характеризующийся большим объемом верхнечелюстной пазухи и узким альвеолярным отростком верхней челюсти, мезоцефалический тип строения черепа со средним объемом верхнечелюстного синуса и с нормальной высотой альвеолярного отростка отмечен у 16 (25%) больных. 14 (21%) имели брахицефалический тип строения черепа, характеризующийся малым объемом верхнечелюстной пазухи и высоким альвеолярным отростком верхней челюсти. Исследование анамнестических данных больных с одонтогенными верхнечелюстными синуситами показали, что острая перфорация верхнечелюстной пазухи отмечалась у тридцати одного долихоцефала, девяти мезоцефалов и в двух случаях у брахицефалов. Анализируя клиническое течение одонтогенных верхнечелюстных синуситов у данной группы больных, мы отметили, что у лиц с долихоцефалическим типом строения черепа, заболевание протекает более агрессивно, с тенденцией к развитию осложнений в виде флегмоны орбиты и тромбозом кавернозного синуса.

Выводы:

1. На основании полученных данных определена частота встречаемости и особенности клинической

картины верхнечелюстных синуситов, в зависимости от формы и размеров верхней челюсти.

2. В результате проведенной работы будет разработан алгоритм диагностики верхнечелюстных синуситов, позволяющий выбрать оптимальную тактику лечения.

3. Данные исследований позволяют сделать вывод, что одонтогенный верхнечелюстной синусит чаще наблюдается у больных с долихоцефалическим типом строения черепа. Высок и риск развития перфоративных одонтогенных верхнечелюстных синуситов у данной группы больных.

4. Проведение морфометрических исследований пациентам при первичном обращении в стоматологические учреждения, позволяют прогнозировать и предупреждать развитие перфоративных одонтогенных верхнечелюстных синуситов и их осложнения.

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КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ДИАГНОСТИКА И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЭХИНОКОККОВОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ

Аннотация. *Заболеемость эхинококкозом населения во многих регионах мира, в том числе и в Узбекистане остается высокой и продолжает расти. В этой связи не теряют актуальности проблемы совершенствования методов профилактики, диагностики и лечения болезни. Вместе с тем достигнутые успехи в этом направлении мало сказались на решении проблемы комплексной диагностики и лечения эхинококковой болезни.*

Ключевые слова: *эхинококковая болезнь, комплексная диагностика*

Введение. Эхинококковая болезнь (ЭБ) является наиболее распространенным паразитарным заболеванием, эндемичным для стран центральной Азии, включая Узбекистан. Заболевание зарегистрировано во всех регионах республики. По данным республиканского центра Государственного санитарно – эпидемиологического надзора в 2017 году число людей, страдающих эхинококкозом в Узбекистане составляло 2,1%, а заболеваемость среди детей до 14 лет составляло 1,2 на 100,000 населения.

Сложившаяся тенденция, обусловлена рядом факторов, к которым прежде всего следует отнести ухудшение санитарно – эпидемиологической ситуации, в первую очередь в регионах эндемичных по эхинококкозу проблемы с профилактикой и диспансеризацией населения, в том числе в группах риска

Вопросы диагностики и хирургического лечения рецидивного и рези-дуального эхинококкоза во многом изучены в ряде последних исследований Тем не менее, не потеряли актуальности вопросы их раннего выявления и раннего комплексного лечения. Появившиеся за последние 5-7 лет малоинвазивные методы хирургического лечения эхинококкоза требуют пересмотра и уточнения некоторых положений проблемы, поиска эффективных диагностических методов по раннему выявлению рецидивов. Однако предлагаемые для этого высокоспецифичные и чувствительные серологические методы позволяют выявить развитие рецидивов не ранее, чем через несколько лет после операции то не решает проблему. Профилактические меры, применяемые в настоящее время против эхинококкоза в определенной степени эффективные, но недостаточны, нет тенденции к снижению заболеваемости среди населения страны, что часто приводит к хроническим заболеваниям, неприятным осложнениям и инвалидности. Несмотря на значительный прогресс в хирургии за

последние десятилетия и совершенствование методики операции при ЭБ, отмечается большая частота рецидивов эхинококкоза. Многие аспекты, касающиеся причин рецидива заболевания, особенностей его клинического проявления, а также методов профилактики и лечения, не решены и нуждаются в дальнейшем изучении.

Цель исследования. Разработать комплексное лечебно-профилактические и гигиенические мероприятия направленных на снижение заболеваемости.

Материалы и методы исследования. По данным архивных и отчётных материалов за период с 2010 года по 2019 годы Управлений государственного санитарно-эпидемиологического надзора Ферганской области, карт эпидемиологического обследования при операции возраст пациентов варьировал от 16 до 76 лет. Подавляющее большинство больных были лица трудоспособной возрастной категории от 17 до 50 лет - 91,7%, что подчеркивает социально-экономическую значимость проблемы. Среди них мужчин было 48,2%, женщин - 56,8%. Городских жителей было 43,6%, сельских – 56,4%. Исследования проводились по общепринятой методике ретроспективного эпидемиологического анализа заболеваемости и “Карты – анкеты” (вопросников) обследования больных, страдающих эхинококковой болезнью. которая направлена для раннего выявления и для проведения гигиенических и хирургических мероприятий населению страдающих эхинококкозом. На основании результатов исследований “карт - анкет” больных страдающих и оперированных по поводу эхинококковой болезни тщательно анализированы основные причины и условия развития заболевания; а также оценивалось состояние оперированных больных.

Результаты исследования: Обозначив основные задачи направленные на улучшение качества диагностики, динамического мониторинга и лечения, а также с целью проведения комплексных лечебно – диагностических и профилактических мероприятий в Ферганской долине, мы построили свое исследование в следующих направлениях; очертить круг социально – гигиенических аспектов, проведение лечебно – диагностических и профилактических мероприятий и оценить качество оказываемой помощи больным с ЭБ, рассмотреть результаты хирургического лечения, разработать алгоритм диагностики и лечения больных с ЭБ а также разработать комплексные лечебно – диагностических и профилактических мероприятий на всех этапах диагностики и лечения ЭБ. По данным официальной статистики по Ферганской долине, с 2010 г. отмечается рост числа больных эхинококковой болезнью. Разработка лечебно – диагностических и профилактических комплексных мероприятий и совершенствование гигиенических и хирургических аспектов при ЭБ на фоне современных методов антипаразитарной фармакотерапии при этом заболевании имеет не только научное, но и большое практическое значение. Проведенный эпидемиологический анализ распределения по областям и районам всех случаев заболевания эхинококкозом показал, что наибольшее число больных зарегистрировано у жителей сельского населения. Значимую роль в профилактике эхинококкоза играют санитарное просвещение и гигиеническая культура. Проведено анкетирование 575 сельских жителей Ферганской долины. Анализ ответов показал, что население слабо информировано о факторах передачи эхинококкоза, о способах инфицирования человека, а также о способах проведения личной профилактики. В настоящее время

проблемы сохранения и укрепления восстановительных сил организма у больных с ЭБ продолжают оставаться актуальными вопросами в клинической хирургии, кроме того показано, что 80% неблагоприятных факторов окружающей среды оказывает влияние на организм человека через пищевые продукты и воду. Основными задачами питания состоят в обеспечении энергией и пластическими веществами или любые отклонения от адекватных потребностей организма пищевыми веществами могут нанести существенный ущерб здоровью, привести к снижению сопротивляемости организма у больных ЭБ. Проведено анкетирование 253 сельских жителей, страдающих ЭБ, которые оперировались в хирургических районных больницах и в клинике АГМИ. Анализ ответов показал, что население слабо информировано причинами возникновения и плохо осведомлена о мерах возможностей предупреждения ЭБ. При проведении опроса обращено внимание на то, что больные страдающие ЭБ, очень плохо ориентируются в вопросах рациональности и значимости гигиены питания. При изучении вопросов обстоятельства и условия в которых заражения важные с точки зрения возникновения болезни установлено, что из 253 обследованных больных 102 в домашних условиях содержат домашние животные и при этом не соблюдали правила ухода за личной гигиеной, 230 больные систематически занимались сельскохозяйственными работами, однако не пользовались марлевыми масками, либо респираторами. При изучении санитарно – гигиенических условий проживания 253 больных, страдающих ЭБ, установлено что 3 - 4% больных временами пользовались привозной водой, 85% из водопровода и 1% из открытого водоема. Анкетирование больных с ЭБ выявило нарушение режима питания у 81% опрошенных. При опросе было выявлено что 45% опрошенных больных питаются 3 раза в день, 50% 3 – 4 раза и 5% питаются 5 раз в день. Из числа обследованных горячую пищу принимают 1 раз в день 10% больных, 2 раза в день 85% и 3 раза в день 5% больных. Имело место нарушения при приготовлении горячих блюд и несоблюдение с правилами подготовки. При употреблении овощей, фруктов, зелени, земляники и клубники, также наблюдалось нарушение в проведении личной профилактики. Из 253 обследованных 93 больных часто пользовались не кипяченой водой и употребляли сырое молоко, кроме того, имело место нарушения при проведении личной гигиены перед едой, после сбора зелени и фруктов. По результатам карт – анкет 78 не соблюдали правила ухода за домашними животными и своевременно не предотвращали фекальные загрязнения окружающей среды. Также имелись места нарушения личной гигиены при сельскохозяйственных работах, а также после ухода за скотом и контактов с шерстью овец. По данным анкетного опроса в рационах питания выявлено недостаточное употребление мяса и мясных продуктов. Проведенные исследования выявили недостаточное употребление основных источников полноценных белков, витаминов, макро - и макроэлементов: мясо, рыба, молочных продуктов, сырых фруктов и овощей. Чтобы минимизировать риск заражения паразитами, важно следить за качеством питания, употреблять пищу только после тщательного мытья или термической обработки, не пить из подозрительных источников. Полноценное питание и соблюдение гигиены питания играет особую роль не менее важную чем любой вид лечебного направления. Абсолютными показателями к хирургическому лечению являлись крупные

(более 6,5 см) размеры кист печени, содержащие большое число дочерних кист, одиночные кисты печени, расположенные поверхностно и/ или непосредственно прилежащие к желчным путям или другим жизненно важным органам, в связи с риском разрыва (спонтанного или при травме), нагноившиеся кисты печени, а также кисты легких. Для обеспечения асептичности вмешательств использовались рациональные доступы с учетом локализации эхинококковых кист: срединный, верхнесрединный и косой разрез. Эффективность оперативного лечения в значительной степени зависело от выбора герметизирующего препарата для интраоперационной обработки гидатидных кист. Нами в настоящее время применяется раствор 0,02% Декасана и 10% раствор Бетадина. Интенсивная терапия в послеоперационном периоде включала: антибиотикотерапию, иммунокоррекцию, коррекцию нарушения питания, инфузионно-трансфузионную терапию, направленную на коррекцию анемии, гипопропротеинемию, нарушение электролитного баланса и поддержание функций жизненно важных органов и систем, коррекцию свертывающей и противосвертывающей системы, детоксикацию с использованием форсированного диуреза. Дискутабельным остается вопрос о целесообразности назначения антигельминтных препаратов до оперативного вмешательства. Имеются данные об эффективности предоперационного назначения медикаментозной терапии, однако в литературе недостаточно достоверных данных о целесообразности такой тактики. Безусловным преимуществом радикального хирургического вмешательства является излечение больного, однако нельзя не упомянуть об осложнениях, которые, по различным данным, регистрируются в 2-10% вмешательств, а летальные исходы составляют от 0,5 до 4%.

Эффективность лечения значительно повышает послеоперационная противогельминтная терапия. Своевременное назначение антигельминтных препаратов практически сводит к минимуму (менее 1%) риск рецидива заболевания при условии соблюдения правил оперативного вмешательства и удаления всех выявленных кист.

Сравнительный анализ эффективности указанных препаратов свидетельствует в пользу того, что препаратом выбора при проведении противорецидивной терапии эхинококкоза является альбендазол. С целью противорецидивной терапии после оперативного вмешательства больным назначались как минимум 3 курса лечения. Альбендазол назначали в дозе 10 мг на 1 кг массы тела в сутки в 1 прием - утро/вечер с интервалом 12 ч в течение 28 дней, с обязательным сочетанием гепатопротектора. Препарат рекомендуют принимать во время приема жирной пищи, что увеличивает его биодоступность. Интервал между курсами составляло 15 дней. Контроль функции печени и мониторинг клеточного состава крови проводили до лечения и каждые 15 дней первого курса терапии. При отсутствии выраженных изменений показателей крови при проведении последующих курсов исследования крови проводили не реже 1 раза в месяц. Лечение альбендазолом проводили на фоне базис-терапии (режим питания, диеты).

Заключение. Таким образом, оперативное вмешательство при ЭБ должно выполняться после комплексной, патогенетической обоснованной предоперационной подготовки, инструментальной диагностики и включать удаление паразита, разрешение остаточной полости. Как свидетельствует наш опыт, комплексное использование

высокоинформативных инструментальных и лабораторных исследований УЗИ, КТ и МРТ позволяют определить локализацию и размеры эхинококковых кист в печени и на органах брюшной полости, оценить состояние фиброзной капсулы, наличие и характер осложнений. Химиотерапия при эхинококковой болезни в до и послеоперационном периоде является одним из важных аспектов, а иногда единственным методом, способствующим в профилактике повторных рецидивов. Разработанная “карта - анкета” (вопросник), по всей вероятности, будет способствовать к раннему выявлению основных причин и клинических признаков заболевания, а также качественно оценить состояние оперированных больных, дает возможность своевременно и целенаправленно составить план проведения профилактических, гигиенических и хирургических мероприятий в регионах высокого уровня заболевания эхинококковой болезни.

Разработанная модель программы, по всей вероятности, будет способствовать к раннему выявлению эхинококковой болезни среди населения Ферганской долины и составить комплексный план лечебно – диагностических мероприятий.

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ПРЕВЕНТИВТІ МЕДИЦИНА ОРТАЛЫҒЫ ЖҰМЫСЫНЫҢ ҮЛГІСІНДЕ ЖҮРЕК- ТАМЫРЛЫҚ АУРУЛАРДЫҢ АЛДЫН АЛУДЫҢ ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН МҮМКІНДІКТЕРІ

Өзектілігі. Қауіп факторларымен жұмыс істеуге бағытталған профилактикалық медицинаны дамыту қазіргі уақытта стратегиялық маңызды міндет болып табылады. Созылмалы инфекциялық емес аурулардан, созылмалы аурудың үдеуі немесе миокард инфаркты (МИ) немесе ми инсульты (МИ) түріндегі жіті асқынудың дамуы нәтижесіндегі мүгедектіктен болған өлім-жітімнің себептері арасында қанайналымы жүйесінің аурулары (ҚЖА) жетекші орында тұр, бұл пациенттің отбасы мен тұтастай мемлекет бюджетіне масыл болуда [1]. Проблеманы алғашқы, екінші және үшінші профилактика тұрғысында қарастырған жағдайда бірқатар дамыған елдердің тәжірибесі алғашқы профилактика шараларының барынша тиімділігін көрсетіп отыр. ТМД елдерінің, әсіресе Қазақстанның аумағында кардиоваскулярлық превенция шараларының іске асырылуына келер болсақ, ондағы негізгі рөл екінші және үшінші профилактикаға беріледі [2]. Бұндай жағдайдың даму себебі дербес (әдет күші, отбасыдағы тәрбиелену ерекшеліктері, жаңаны қабылдамау, өмір сүру стилінің ригидтілігі), популяциялық (мәдениет пен дәстүр мұрасы), мемлекеттік деңгейде (әлеуметтік-экономикалық, саяси

алғышарттар) көптеген шартты аспектілермен байланысты. Осылайша, халықтың ақпараттандырылу проблемасы, кез-келген аурудың, соның ішінде ҚЖА алдын алу негізінде жатқан дәрі-дәрмекпен және дәрі-дәрмексіз емдеуге төмен бейілділік пациенттерді орталықтандырып және алгоритмдеп оқытудың қажеттілігін көрсетеді [3, 4]. Сондықтан да зерттеуіміздің мақсаты ҚЖА алдын алу шараларын жүргізуге ықпал ететін себептерді талдау болып табылады.

Материалдар мен әдістер. Ғылыми-зерттеу және консультациялық-ақпараттық мақсатта 2015 жылы Семей қ. ММУ жанында Превентивті медицина орталығы (бұдан әрі Орталық) құрылды. Пациенттерді ғылыми-зерттеу жобасына енгізу этика нормаларының және дербес деректердің құпиялылық қағидатының сақталуымен ерікті негізде жүргізілді. Верификацияланған созылмалы кардиоваскулярлық аурудың; артериялық гипертензияның (АГ), жүректің ишемиялық ауруының (ЖИА) болуы жобаға енгізу критеріі болып табылды. Жобадан шығару критеріі – психоорганикалық синдромның, өзге жерде орналасқан жіті соматикалық немесе өршу фазасындағы созылмалы аурудың, онкологиялық аурудың болуы. Зерттеу дизайны – сипаттамалық, аналитикалық. Зерттеуді жүргізу мерзімі 2015-2018 жылдар. Семей қ. Радиациялық медицина және экология ФЗИ-дың оңалту бөлімшесінде емдеу курсынан өтіп жатқан барлығы 403 пациент зерттеп-қаралды. Оның ішінде 40-тан 69-ға дейінгі жастағы 119 ер адам ($57,01 \pm 6,25$) және 284 әйел ($57,89 \pm 6,19$). Емдеуге бейілділік Мориски-Грин шкаласы [5] бойынша бағаланды. ҚЖА дамуына қатысты емдеу-алдын алу шараларын жүргізуге ықпал ететін факторлар 8-10 адамнан құрылған фокус-топтарда сұхбат алу арқылы зерттелді. Статистикалық өңдеу IBM SPSS Statistics 20.0 пакетінің көмегімен Семей қ. ММУ үшін жүзеге асырылды. Әрбір зерттеп-қаралатын адамнан денсаулық жағдайын зерттеуге қатысуға ақпараттандырылған келісім алынды.

Нәтижелер. Артериялық гипертензия көбінесе екінші дәрежесі ер мен әйел респонденттердің 100%-ында байқалды (119 (29,5 %) ер және 284 (70,5 %) әйел). АГ-ның ЖИА-мен жанама келуі 49 (41,2%) ерде және 84 (29,6%) әйелде белгіленді. Анамнезінде миокард инфаркты түріндегі асқынған жағдайлар – 14 (11,8%) ерде және 6 (2,1%) әйелде. Бастан өткерген ми инсульты, көбінесе ишемиялық – 12 (10,1%) ерде және 18 (6,3%) әйелде. HADS госпитальдық шкаласын қолдану арқылы мазасыздық пен күйзеліс деңгейін бағалау кезінде мынадай жағдай анықталды. Ерлердің басым көпшілігінде мазасыздық белгіленген жоқ (68 (57,1%)), клиникалық айқын мазасыздану – 14-інде (11,8%). Әйелдерде көбінесе субклиникалық мазасыздану белгіленді (146 – 51,4%), клиникалық нұсқасы 30-ында (10,6%) болды. Ерлер арасындағыдай (61 (51,3%)) әйелдер арасында да 124 (43,7%) күйзелістің жоқтығы анағұрлым кең таралған, клиникалық түрде 17 (14,3%) ерде және 71 (25,0%) әйелде көрініс табады.

Ерлер субпопуляциясында дәрігерлік тағайындамалар мен ұсынымдарды орындауға комплаенттілік $M=1,49 \pm 1,19$; $Me=1$ балды құрады, әйелдер субпопуляциясында - $M=1,63 \pm 1,17$; $Me=2$. Осы нәтиже екі топта емдеуге бейілсіздік ретінде бағаланды. Ерлер мен әйелдер арасында емдеуге бейілділіктің пайыздық арақатынасы мынадай болды. 6 (5%) ер мен 19 (6,7%) әйел комплаентті болды. 45 (15,8%) әйел мен 22 (18,5%) ер бейілсіздіктің дамуы бойынша қауіп тобында болды. 91 (76,5%) ер мен 220 (77,5%) әйел өздерін емдеуге бейілсіз деп есептеді.

Әдеби деректерге сәйкес мазасыздығы орташа пациенттер дәрігерлік ұсынымдарды орындауға көбірек ынталы, ал күйзеліс керісінше комплаенстің төмендеуіне әкеп соғады. Зерттелетін популяцияның деректерін талдау кезінде біз ерлердің клиникалық айқын күйзеліс деңгейі мен емдеуге бейілділігі арасындағы болмашы байланыстың бар екендігін ғана анықтадық (Фишердің нақты критеріі 0,204, $p > 0,05$; ϕ критеріі=V Крамер критерііне=K Чупров критерііне =0,125). Зерттеуіміздің цифрлық нәтижелері бойынша психоэмоциялық фактор мен емдеуге бейілділік арасында анық байланыстың жоқтығына қарамастан, біз көрсетілген факторды толығырақ және объективті бағалау үшін HADS сауалнамасын ғана пайдалану жеткіліксіз деп есептейміз.

Емдік және профилактикалық шараларға бейілділік мәселесін тереңірек зерттеу үшін біз фокус-топтарда дискуссия және топтық сұхбат түрінде жұмыс жүргіздік, сондай-ақ науқастардың әдеттегі медициналық практика барысындағы мінез-құлқына назар аудардық. Бұл бізге бірқатар үрдістерді бөліп көрсетуге мүмкіндік берді.

Пациенттердің кардиоваскулярлық қауіптің белгіленген факторлары және оған қарсы күресу шаралары туралы білімдерін бағалау кезінде, жалпы алғанда, олардың ақпараттандырылғаны, әсіресе дислипидемия, гипергликемия, семіздік, темекі шегу, психоэмоциялық стресс сияқты факторлар туралы мағлұмат алғандары белгіленді. Медициналық сипаттағы ақпарат көзі ретінде телехабарларды, баспасөз басылымдарындағы мақалаларды, ұқсас дерттен зардап шегетін басқа адамдардың кеңестерін, емдеуші дәрігердің ұсынымдарын (ауызша хабарлама, үлестірме материал) атап көрсетті.

Сондай-ақ амбулаторлық-емханалық буынның қызметкерлеріне наразылықтар айтылды: дәрігермен байланысуда уақыттың шектелуі, медициналық персоналдың лайықты коммуникативтік дағдыларының жоқтығы. Соның нәтижесінде пациенттердің көзқарасы тұрғысынан медициналық көмектің үстірттілігі мен нысандануы туралы пікір қалыптасты, бұл наразылықты тудырды, дәстүрлі медицинаға деген сенімді жойып, емдеудің баламалы тәсілдерін іздеуге мәжбүр етті.

Қорытынды. Осылайша, дәрігерлік тағайындамалар мен ұсынымдарды орындауға төмен бейілпроцділік пациенттерге тән болып табылады. Пациенттерді тиімді емдеудің негізінде көптеген аралас-құралас проблемалар жатыр, соларды білу проблемалардың өзін жоюға мүмкіндік береді. Күйзеліс симптомдарының болуы емдеуше комплаенсті төмендетуге себепші бола алады. Кардиоваскулярлық науқастарға орталықтандырып ақпарат беру және оқыту ҚЖА алдын алудың маңызды бөлігі болып табылады.

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ГИГИЕНА ФАНИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ ВА КОММУНАЛ ГИГИЕНАНИНГ АСОСИЙ ВАЗИФАЛАРИ

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада инсоннинг шахсий гигиенаси ва коммунал гигиена, гигиенага амал қилиш қоидалари ҳақида сўз юритилган. Шунингдек, гигиена фанининг ривожланиши ва коммунал гигиенанинг асосий вазифалари ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: шахсий гигиена, коммунал гигиена, гигиенага амал қилиш қоидалари, овқатланиш гигиенаси, болалар ва ўсмирлар гигиенаси.

Гигиена тушунчасининг тарихий келиб чиқиши. Гигиена сўзи (юнонча – hygeinosоғлом) – инсон саломатлигини сақлаш ва яхшилаш ҳақидаги тиббиётнинг бир бўлими ҳисобланади. Гигиена тушунчаси тарихдан маълум бўлиб, уни юнон саломатлик маъбудаси Гигея шарафига аталган. Тарихий суратларда Гигея гўзал қиз тимсолида тасвирланган бўлиб, қўлида илон ўралган қадаҳ ушлаган. Илон қадимий юнонларда донишмандлик тимсоли ҳисобланиб, ҳаёт қадаҳидан заҳарни ичиб, уни зарарсизлантираётгани ифодаланган.

Тарихий манбалардан маълум бўлишича, кўпгина халқлар ижтимоий саломатлик ҳақида қайғурганлар. Антик тиббиётнинг асосчиси Гиппократ, инсон саломатлигига ҳаво, сув, тупроқнинг таъсири ва касалликларнинг олдини олишда санитар тадбирларнинг аҳамияти катта эканлигини таъкидлаган. Ўрта асрда шахсий ва ижтимоий гигиенанинг пасайиши кузатилган. Доимий урушлар ва моддий етишмовчиликлар аҳоли орасида эпидемик шароитнинг ривожланиши сабаб бўлган. Оммавий касалланиш ва ўлим кўрсаткичлари жуда юқори бўлган. Масалан, ўлат, вабо, мохов, таносил ва бошқа касалликлар кенг тарқалган. Тикланиш давридан бошлаб, гигиенага бўлган қизиқиш орта бошлаган. Аллома Абу Али Ибн Синонинг – “Тиб қонунлари” китоби ўша даврларда кенг обрў топди. Тиб қонунларида овқатланиш гигиенаси, шахсий гигиена, сув, ҳаво, тупроқ гигиенаси ҳақида жуда кўп маълумотлар ёзилган.

Гигиенанинг асосий вазифаларига атроф-муҳит шароитининг инсон саломатлига таъсирини ўрганиш, одамлар иш қобилиятларини яхшилаш ва умрини узайтиришга қаратилган тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш киради. Инсон саломатлигини яхшилашга қаратилган тадбирлар бутун аҳоли миқёсида олиб борилиши керак.

Гигиена фанининг ривожланиши коммунал гигиена, овқатланиш гигиенаси, болалар ва ўсмирлар гигиенаси, авиацион гигиена, меҳнат гигиенаси йўналишларининг ривожланишига сабаб бўлади.

Коммунал гигиена. “Comptine” француз тилидан жамоа, одамлар ўрнашган жой маъносини билдиради (аҳоли турар жойлари гигиенаси, шаҳар, ишчи посёлкалар ва қишлоқлар).

“Hygienos” грекчада олинган бўлиб, саломатликка қўмаклашувчи, саломатлик келтирувчи маъносини беради.

Коммунал гигиена инсонга табиий ва онтропоген омиллар таъсирини ўрганадиган ва шулар асосида гагаеник меъёрларни, ҳамда санитария қоидаларини ишлаб чиқадиган фан бўлиб, бу қоидаларга риоя қилиш салматликни таъминлайди ва аҳоли турмуш шароитларини яхшилайди.

Коммунал гигиена атроф муҳитнинг ифлосданишини олдини олиш ва бартарф этишга, уни соғломлаштиришга қаратилган, аҳолини ксалланишининг олдини олишга ва камайтиришга қаратилган санитариягагаеник ва санитария эпидемик тадбирларни ишлаб чиқишга ва амалда қўлланишини назорат қилишга тадбиқ қилинишининг илмий асоси ҳисобланади.

Коммунал гигиена фан сифатида ўзининг олдида учта асосий масалани қўйган:

1. Аҳоли турар жойларида ташқи муҳитнинг инсон саломатлигига таъсирини ўрганиш.

2. Аҳоли яшаш жойларни соғломлаштириш, озодаплаштириш ва оптимал шароитга келтириш учун зарурий санитария меъёр ва профилактика тадбирларини ишлаб чиқиш.

3. Коммунал гигиена соҳисида санитария қонунларининг асосларини ишлаб чиқиш. Коммунал гигиенада қўлланиладиган усуллар.

Коммунал гигиенада, илмий изланишларда ва санитария амалиётида қуйидаги усуллардан фойдаланилади.

1. Аҳоли яшаш шароитларини санитария текширувдан ўтказиш ва олинган натижаларни статистик қайта ишлаб чиқиш.

2. Гигиеник текширувларни асбобусуналар ёрдамида ўтказиш. Буларга ҳарорат, намлик, ҳаво босими ва ҳаракат тезлиги, иссиқдик ва ультрабинафша радиациясининг кучланиши, ёритилганлик, шовқин интенсивлиги ва бошқа физик, кимёвий кўрсаткичларни ўлчаш.

3. Гигиеник текширувларни махсус лаборатория шароитида ёки уларнинг ёрдамида ўтказиш. Буларга ичимлик сувини, чиқинди сувларни, ёпиқ хоналар ҳавосини, атмосфера, тупроқ ва ташқи муҳитнинг бошқа элементларининг физиккимёвий, биологик, бактериологик, гельментологик, токсикологик ва радиологик усуллар билан текширувлар киради.

4. Ташқи муҳит омилларининг инсон организмга таъсирини физиологик усуллар ёрдамида аниқлаш.

5. Лаборатория шароитларида тажриба ўтказиш усуллари (камераларда, махсус тажрибавий асбобусуналарда).

6. Аҳоли яшаш жойларининг санитария шароитларига боғлиқ статистик синов усуллари билан аниқлаш.

7. Ташқи муҳит таъсирини аниқлаш учун аҳолининг турли гуруҳларини оммавий кўрикдан ўтказиш усуллари.

Коммунал гигиена фанининг ривожланиш тарихи. Гигиена фанининг ривожига, қадимий Турон ўлкасида яшаб ижод қилган, тиббиёт илмига ўзининг бебаҳо ҳиссасини қўшган истеъдодли олимлар Аба Али Ибн Сино, Исмоил Журжоний, Абу Райҳон Беруний, Умар Чағманий ва бошқалар ҳам ўз асарлари билан катта ҳисса қўшганлар.

Қисқа, аммо мазмунли ҳаёт кечирган, салкам 500 га яқин асарлар яратган буюк аллома Ибн Синонинг асарлари уни жаҳонга танитди.

Ибн Сино ўзининг "Тиб қонунлари" китобида гигиена илмига бағишланган кўп масалалар ечимларини ёзиб қолдирган. Жумладан, у агар ҳавода ва бошқа ғуборлар бўлмаганда эди, инсон ҳаёти анчагана чўзилган бўларди", деб атмосфера ҳавосининг ифлосланишидан ҳоли қилишни уқтиради. Айниқса, у ҳаво ҳароратига, унинг намлигага эътибор берган. Асарларида инсонлар йилнинг турли фаслларида соғликларини сақлашнинг эҳтиёт чораларини кўришлари зарурлигани, кўпгана касалликлар намлик ошганда, ёки иссиқлик даражаси ҳаддан ташқари ошиб кетганда зўрайишини айтиб ўтган. У шундай деган: "Шуни билганким, йил фаслининг турли иклим шароити қандайдир касалликни келтириб чиқариши мумкин, демак, иқдимга қараб ақлзаковат билан одамларга турли кун тартибини тавсия қилиш керак".

"Тиб қонунлари" китобида, жумладан, турар жойларни қуришда майдоннинг соф тупроғи, рельефи катта аҳамиятга эга эканлигани тушунтиради ва аҳоли яшаши учун қуриладиган майдонлар кунгай, баҳаво, қуруқ тупроқли бўлмоғи зарур, дейди. Юқорида қайд қилинганлардан ташқари ўз асарида инсон саломатлигани сақдашда ташқи муҳит омиллари: сув, тупроқ, атмосфера ҳавосининг аҳамиятини алоҳида таъкидлаб ўтади.

Исмоил Журжоний Хоразмшоҳлар даврида яшаб ижод қилган, тиббиёт фани ривожига ўз ҳиссасини қўшган йирик олим. У Хоразм вилоятининг иқдими, тупроғи, ҳавоси, географик ҳолати ҳақида ёзибгана қолдирмай, уларни инсонлар саломатлигига таъсирини ҳам ўрганди. Унинг фикрича, "Кимки Хоразм вилояти ҳавосидан нафас олса, ундаги доривор ўсимликлардан, мева ва резевор ўсимликлардан истеъмол қилса, унинг соғлиги устаҳкам бўлади".

Журжоний тиббиёт оламида икки бебаҳо китоб қолдирди, булар "Хоразмшоҳ хазинаси" ва "Хоразмшоҳ Карабадини", "Хоразмшоҳ хазинаси" 9 та китобдан иборат бўлиб, тиббиёт фанининг турли соҳаларига бағишланган. У касалликларнинг келиб чиқишига 6 хил омил сабаб бўлади, дейди, яъни, ҳаво (иқлим), озиковқат ва доридармон, уйку ва уйқусизлик, жисмоний ҳаракат ва ҳаракатсизлик, организмга кирувчи моддалар ва уларнинг организмдан ажралиши, ҳаддан ташқари хурсандчилик ва хафагарчилик.

Журжоний "Хоразмшоҳ хазинаси" номли китобида зах, намлиги юқори бўлган жойларга, уй-жой қурганда пойдеворини баландроқ қуришни тавсия этади. У ичимлик сувларга тўхталиб, қиш вақтида ёғган ёмғир ва эриган қор суви ёз вақтида ёғганига нисбатан тозароқ эканлигани уқтириб, бу ҳолни атмосфера ҳавосининг ёз вақтида ифлослиги натижаси, деб тўғри фикрлайди. Таркибида темир моддаси кўп бўлган сув киши организмга, яъни меъдаичак, буйрак ва жинсий аъзолар фаолиятига ижобий таъсир кўрсатиши, шўр сув эса, қонни ўзгартириши, ич кетказиши, буйрак, сийдик ҳолида тош ҳосил бўлишига сабаб бўлши тўғрисида маълумотлар берган. У сувнинг

тозалигани аникловчи кўрсаткичлар сифатида, унинг ранги, мазаси, ҳиди, тиниклигини кўрсатиб ўтган.

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, шахсий гигиена инсон саломатлигини сақлаш ва яхшилаш учун ўтказиладиган кундалик тадбирлардир. Бу тадбирларга организмни чиқиштириш, жисмоний тарбия билан мунтазам шуғулланиш, тана тозалигини сақлаш, рационал кийим ва оёқ кийим танлаш киради. Гигиена қоидаларига риоя қилиш юқумли касалликларни олдини олишда катта аҳамиятга эга. Шахсий гигиена ҳар бир кишининг ўзига, ёшига боғлиқ бўлиб, ақлий ва жисмоний меҳнатни тўғри йўлга қўйиш, жисмоний тарбия билан мунтазам шуғулланиш, овқатни вақтида ейиш, етарлича ушлаш, меҳнат ва дам олишни тўғри ташкил қилишдан иборат.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ (СТУДЕНТОВ) РАДИАЦИОННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И ПРОТИВОРАДИАЦИОННОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ

Аннотация. В данной статье приведены основные понятия о радиации, о радиационной безопасности и противорадиационной защите, комплексные меры обучения населения, представлены инновационные методы обучения радиационной безопасности, перечислены обучающие программы и курсы.

Ключевые слова. Радиация, радиационная безопасность, противорадиационная защита, безопасность населения, радиационное облучение, радиационный контроль, источники излучения, радиационная доза.

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RADIATION XAVFSIZLIK VA AHOLINI RADIATION MUHOFAZA QILISH (TALABALAR) BO'YICHA O'QITISH

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada radiatsiya, radiatsion xavfsizlik va radiatsion muhofaza to'g'risidagi asosiy tushunchalar, aholini o'qitish bo'yicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar keltirilgan, radiatsion muhofaza bo'yicha o'qitishning innovatsion usullari va metodlari taklif etilgan, o'quv dasturlari va kurslari ro'yxati berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Radiatsiya, radiatsion xavfsizlik, aholini radiatsion muhofaza qilish, jamoat xavfsizligi, radiatsiya ta'siri, radiatsiya nazorati, radiatsiya manbalari, radiatsion doza.

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TRAINING OF THE POPULATION (STUDENTS) OF RADIATION SAFETY AND ANTI-RADIATION PROTECTION

Annotation. This article presents the basic concepts of radiation, radiation safety and radiation protection, comprehensive training measures for the population, presents innovative methods of teaching radiation safety, lists training programs and courses.

Key words: *Radiation, radiation safety, anti-radiation protection, public safety, radiation exposure, radiation control, radiation sources, radiation dose.*

Широко известно, что **радиационная безопасность** – это дисциплина, которая появилась с началом развития атомной промышленности. Ее основной целью считается охрана здоровья населения от воздействия излучения. То есть, главным образом это относится к лицам, работающим с техногенными источниками радиационного излучения.

Введено и такое понятие как **радиационный контроль** – это сбор данных о радиационной обстановке, существующей на предприятии, который подразделяется на дозиметрический и радиометрический, производится инструментальным и расчетным способами.

Важно учитывать систему обеспечения радиационной безопасности, которая включает принципы для чрезвычайных ситуаций и общие. К общим принципам можно отнести:

- нормирование (соблюдение максимально допустимых без нанесения вреда здоровью индивидуальных доз облучения);
- обоснование (ограничение, вплоть до полной остановки, любой деятельности, связанной с радиационным излучением, экономическая, общественная и другая выгода которой не превышает возможного вреда здоровью населения);
- оптимизация (поддержание по возможности на самом низком уровне функционирования источников излучения и сокращение числа сотрудников, подвергающихся вредному воздействию при эксплуатации этих источников).

Нужно правильно понять, что обучение населения радиационной безопасности входит в комплекс мер, способствующих ее обеспечению, наряду с правовым, инженерно-техническим и санитарно-гигиеническим контролем. Такое обучение проводится для повышения квалификации сотрудников компаний, занимающихся обеспечением радиационной безопасности и контроля, эксплуатирующих источники ионизирующего излучения, производящих учет и контроль радиационных веществ и отходов.

В данный момент среди населения (студентов) обеспечивается качественное дополнительное образование с использованием новейших технологий и методических разработок. Ориентированное обучение на результат – это подготовка специалистов, конкурентоспособных на современном рынке труда, владеющих знаниями, умениями и навыками в сфере радиационной безопасности и контроля.

Также обучение должно включать в себя следующие учебные курсы и программы:

- Радиационная безопасность при обращении с генерирующими источниками излучения и производственный контроль;
- Радиационный контроль и радиационная защита;
- Проектирование помещений для источников радиационного излучения, расчет защиты от радиационного излучения;

- Проектирование промышленных источников ионизирующего излучения и средств индивидуальной защиты, их конструирование и производство;

- Дозиметрические и радиометрические измерения, и т. д.

Целевой аудиторией курсов должны являться сотрудники соответствующих служб и подразделений промышленных предприятий, специалисты, ответственные за учет и контроль радиационных веществ и радиоактивных отходов, сотрудники лабораторий (заводских, аналитических и научно-исследовательских), и все, кому может быть интересно обучение в этой сфере.

При обучении радиационной безопасности и противорадиационной защиты учитываются следующие этапы:

1. Эффективное обеспечение радиационной безопасности.

Нормативно-правовая база регулирования вопросов радиационной безопасности.

Известно, что радиация в малых дозах присутствует во многих областях повседневной жизни человека и его работы – люди подвергаются облучению на производственных предприятиях, в самолетах и в других ситуациях. В большинстве таких случаев дозы радиации, поглощаемые организмом, являются микроскопическими и потому безвредными для здоровья. Однако в случае, если человек постоянно работает на предприятии, где присутствует повышенный радиационный фон, это может оказать серьезное негативное влияние на его организм. Именно поэтому к таким предприятиям действующее законодательство предъявляет особые требования в области обеспечения радиационной безопасности.

2. Нормативно-правовая база регулирования вопросов радиационной безопасности.

Ключевым документом, устанавливающим условия эксплуатации радиоактивных объектов в Узбекистане, является Федеральный закон от 31.08.2000 N120-II «О радиационной безопасности населения». Указанный нормативно-правовой акт определяет, что организация, чья деятельность является источником повышенной радиационной опасности, должна принимать все необходимые меры для обеспечения радиационной безопасности непосредственно на территории своего объекта, а также в отношении задействованного в производственной деятельности персонала и населения, проживающего в непосредственной близости от такого объекта.

3. Обеспечение радиационной безопасности.

Комплекс мер радиационной безопасности представляет собой многоуровневую систему, которая должна учитывать все аспекты возможного негативного воздействия радиации на окружающую среду и людей. Поэтому обеспечением безопасности такого объекта должен заниматься персонал, прошедший специализированное обучение в области радиационной безопасности в уполномоченной образовательной организации. При этом необходимо, чтобы обучающая программа учитывала специфические особенности производственного процесса на предприятии, которые обуславливают возможный характер облучения – например, это может быть использование рентгеновских аппаратов или производство атомной энергии. Во всех этих и других

случаях сотрудники должны быть компетентны в вопросах ограничения вредного воздействия излучения в условиях конкретного предприятия.

В частности, система мер, которая обеспечивает радиационную безопасность на объекте, в общем случае складывается из следующих мероприятий:

- строгое соблюдение условий эксплуатации радиационного объекта, включая зонирование пространства согласно проекту и принятие мер по физической защите действующих источников радиации;
- наличие действующей системы контроля уровня радиации в помещениях, на территории объекта, на границах санитарных зон и на прилегающих территориях, а также регулярная проверка используемых материалов и технологий на соответствие установленным требованиям;
- строгий отбор персонала для работы с источниками излучения по физическим характеристикам и наличие системы ограничений допуска к такой работе;
- неукоснительное соблюдение техники безопасности при работе с опасными объектами;
- регулярное информирование персонала о методах работы с источниками радиационной опасности и техниках защиты от вредного воздействия, а также проведение обучающих мероприятий по защите от радиации;
- наличие эффективно действующей системы инструментов и методов радиационной защиты населения и окружающей среды от излучения.

Нельзя забывать, что с момента Чернобыльской аварии прошло больше 30 лет, но последствия ощущаются до сих пор. Кроме влияния на экосистему и человека есть еще один эффект - страх перед атомной энергетикой и связанной с ней радиацией. Что изменилось в радиационной безопасности со времен Чернобыля, какие дозы облучения опасны, можно ли вообще жить рядом с АЭС.

2 Вообще, появляется конкретный вопрос: Когда люди поняли, что радиация опасна? В 1895 году Вильгельм Конрад Рентген открыл рентгеновское излучение, которое практически сразу стали использовать в медицине. Уже через год Анри Беккерель открыл естественную радиоактивность солей урана. С этого момента началось активное исследование радиации. Через несколько лет Пьер и Мария Кюри открыли радий, а вместе с этим – целебные свойства радия, его способность ускорять процесс заживления тканей. Радий стали воспринимать как «эликсир жизни»: появились кремы, помады, зубные пасты с радием. Его добавляли в воду, таблетки, хлеб. Эта эйфория в обществе продолжалась несколько десятилетий.

Таким образом, обучение ответственных за радиационную безопасность и противорадиационную защиту включает в себя следующие требования и обязанности:

- **Ответственные за радиационную безопасность:** Руководящие должности предприятия (замы директоров, главные инженеры, их замы), которые в дальнейшем могут быть назначены ответственными за РД. Они обязаны взаимодействовать с контролирующими органами, составлять отчетность, вести финансирование РД в организации, утверждать рабочие моменты (инструкции и т.д.);

• **Ответственные за радиационную безопасность и радиационный контроль:** в обязанности входит непосредственная работа с ионизирующими излучениями (производство измерений, ведение документации радиационного контроля);

• **Ответственный за радиационный контроль сырья, металлоизделий, строительных материалов и отходов:** учитывается программа, предназначенная для организаций, производящих строительные материалы (в т.ч. сыпучие материалы, бетон, гранит, цемент и т.д.), металлоизделия и металла, а также отходы (включая металлолом);

• **Проектирование помещений для размещения источников ионизирующего излучения:** программа, предназначенная на специалистов, которые отвечают за разработку рентген-кабинетов и других помещений, оборудованных источником ионизирующих излучений.

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РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ И МЕРЫ ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЯ В КОРОНАВИРУСНОЙ ИНФЕКЦИИ SARS-COV-2 В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ В ТЕЧЕНИЕ ГОДА

Аннотация. *Во исполнение Распоряжения Президента Республики Узбекистан №5537 “Об образовании Специальной республиканской комиссии по подготовке Программы мер по предупреждению завоза и распространения нового типа коронавируса в Республике Узбекистан” от 29 января 2020 года, а также согласно требованиям Министерства здравоохранения Республики Узбекистан разработан перечень мероприятий первичной профилактики, проводимых ВОП в условиях первичного звена здравоохранения*

Ключевые слова: *коронавирусная инфекция, профилактика, вирус SARS-CoV-2*

Актуальность. Пандемия COVID-19 – текущая пандемия коронавирусной инфекции, вызванная коронавирусом SARS-CoV-2. Вспышка впервые была зафиксирована в Ухане, Китай, в декабре 2019 года. 30 января 2020 года Всемирная организация здравоохранения объявила эту вспышку чрезвычайной ситуацией в области общественного здравоохранения, имеющей международное значение, а 11 марта – пандемией. По состоянию на 15 февраля 2021 года, в ходе пандемии было зарегистрировано свыше 109 млн случаев заболевания по всему миру; более 2.4 млн человек скончалось и более 81.5 млн выздоровело.

В основном вирус SARS-CoV-2 передаётся при тесном контакте: чаще всего через небольшие капли, образующиеся при кашле, чихании и разговоре. Капли обычно падают на землю или на поверхности, а не перемещаются по воздуху на большие расстояния. Передача может также происходить через более мелкие капли, которые способны оставаться взвешенными в воздухе в течение более длительных периодов времени. Реже возможно заражение после прикосновения к загрязнённой поверхности, а затем к лицу. Инфицированный наиболее заразен в течение первых трёх дней после появления симптомов, хотя распространение возможно и до появления симптомов, а также через людей, не проявляющих симптомов.

Одной из задач, стоящих перед врачами является наблюдение за пациентом с момента появления первых симптомов заболевания и обучения его соблюдению правил карантина, личной гигиены и здорового образа жизни. Такой подход позволяет

уменьшить влияние негативных факторов риска, предотвратить развитие серьезных осложнений, уменьшить показатели смертности, а также необходим для спасения жизни тысяч людей и экономии средств государственного бюджета. Основные изменения касаются маршрутизации и амбулаторного лечения пациентов. К распространённым симптомам относятся лихорадка, кашель, утомление, одышка и anosmia, возможна заложенность ушей. При осложнениях могут возникать острый респираторный дистресс-синдром (ОРДС) и пневмония. Инкубационный период, то есть отрезок времени от момента заражения до проявления симптомов, обычно составляет около пяти дней, но может варьироваться от двух до четырнадцати дней. Существует несколько возможных вакцин против COVID-19, хотя ни одна из них не прошла клинических исследований. Поскольку нет никаких противовирусных препаратов для лечения заболевания, первичное лечение производится при помощи симптоматической терапии.

В качестве профилактических мер рекомендуются мытьё рук, прикрывать рот и нос локтевым сгибом при кашле или чихании, поддержание дистанции от других людей (социальное дистанцирование), ношение защитной маски в общественных местах, дезинфекция поверхностей, увеличение вентиляции и фильтрации воздуха в помещении а также мониторинг и самоизоляция для людей, подозреваемых, что они инфицированы. Органы власти во всём мире приняли меры введя ограничения на путешествия, контроль риска на рабочем месте и закрытие объектов. Кроме того, многие учреждения работают над повышением потенциала тестирования и отслеживанием контактов инфицированных лиц. Пандемия COVID-19 стала причиной серьёзных социально-экономических последствий, включая крупнейшую мировую рецессию после Великой депрессии и массовый голод затронувший около 265 млн человек. Это привело к переносу или отмене множества спортивных, религиозных, политических культурных мероприятий, а широко распространённый дефицит поставок усугубился паническими покупками. Уменьшились выбросы загрязняющих веществ и парниковых газов. Школы, университеты и колледжи были закрыты либо на общенациональной, либо на местной основе, в 172 странах, что затронуло приблизительно 98,5 % мирового населения школьного и студенческого возрастов. Дезинформация о вирусе распространилась через социальные сети и средства массовой информации. Известны случаи ксенофобии и дискриминации в отношении китайского народа и тех, кто воспринимается как китайцы или выходцы из регионов с высоким уровнем инфицирования

Причины возникновения

Многие первые заболевшие имели отношение к рынку Уханя, на котором продаются морепродукты, а также птицы, змеи, летучие мыши и сельскохозяйственные животные. Поскольку в ходе расшифровки генома коронавируса в нём были обнаружены составные части, близкие коронавирусам летучих мышей и панголинов, то предполагалось, что на пространстве Уханьского рынка морепродуктов произошла встреча летучих мышей и панголинов, создавшая условия для рекомбинации коронавирусов этих животных. Впервые версия появилась в заявлении городских властей Уханя 31 декабря 2019 года, на следующий день после того, как за выяснение

происхождения нового вируса взялось руководство Уханьского института вирусологии. 30 декабря 2019 года власти Уханя направили в Уханьский институт вирусологии запрос – провести проверку на предмет того, не было ли в УИВ неправильного обращения с экспериментальными материалами. 31 декабря Ши Чжэнли начала проверку своей лаборатории на предмет возможной утечки из неё коронавируса. 6 февраля профессор Ботао Сяо опубликовал статью, в которой высказал версию о возможном происхождении нового коронавируса в УИВ. 7 февраля Ши Чжэнли заявила, что коронавирусом не имеет отношения к её лаборатории.

С 12 марта 2020 года Кабмин ввёл карантин на всей территории Украины на три недели, до 3 апреля. В частности, карантин предусматривал закрытие учебных заведений, запрет массовых собраний более 200 человек и закрытие авиасообщения с некоторыми странами. Также было запланировано закрытие 179 из 219 контрольно-пропускных пунктов.

3 апреля 2020 года Премьер-министр записал видеообращение, в котором рассказал о дополнительных ограничениях, что будут введены кабинетом министров:

- запрещается перемещаться по улицам более, чем вдвоём, за исключением людей, которые сопровождают детей

- останется работать только 21 пункт пропуска на границе

- обязательная обсервация всех лиц, прибывающих в страну сроком на 14 дней.

Почти год прошел как в Узбекистан зашла эта зараза и много жизней унесла, внизу на таблице указана статистика по заражению коронавируса, по смертельным случаям, выздоровевших, болеющих (серьезные и критические случаи) и сделавших тестов.

Текущая статистика по коронавирусу на 06.03.2021г.		
Всего заражений	80 081	
Смертельные случаи	622	0,8%
Выздоровевшие	78 722	98,3%
Сейчас болеют	737	0,9%
из них серьезные и критические случаи	27	
Сделано тестов	1 377 915	
тестов на 1 млн.	40 773	

На сегодняшний день почти 10 тыс. граждан Узбекистана прошли испытания на китайскую вакцину от коронавируса, добровольцы будут вакцинированы тремя дозами.

В Узбекистане 12 декабря началась третья фаза испытаний вакцины от коронавируса, передает CentralAsia со ссылкой на Министерство инновационного развития. Более двадцати членов семьи руководства были вакцинированы первой дозой рекомбинантной вакцины, импортированной из Китая. Как сообщается, в испытании примут участие 5000 добровольцев старше 18 лет, не страдающих хроническими заболеваниями. Добровольцы будут вакцинированы всего тремя дозами

вакцины в течение испытательного периода. По состоянию на 23 января число лиц, пришедших на скрининг, составило 9596. Из них 4281 добровольцев получили первую дозу вакцины, 251 человек - получили 2-дозу вакцины ZF 2001.

Выводы: Таким образом, защитите себя и других от инфицирования КОРОНАВИРУСОМ – COVID-19. Коронавирус обладает поражать клетки дыхательных путей. Инкубационный период который составляет от 2 до 14 дней. Симптомы коронавируса как выше указывалась это - лихорадка (температура), кашель, затрудненное дыхание.

Меры, предупреждающие заражение:

- Часто протирайте руки с помощью влажных салфеток на спиртовой основе, используйте спиртовые дезинфицирующие средства или мойте руки с мылом. К полету не допускаются пассажиры с признаками респираторных заболеваний и температурой выше 37⁰ градусов.

- Избегайте тесного контакта с людьми, у которых имеются признаки простуды или гриппа.

- Соблюдайте социальную дистанцию при прохождении регистрации, получении багажа – расстояние не менее 2 метров между лицами.

- В случае несоблюдения правил борьбы с эпидемиями, предусмотрена административная ответственность до 10-ти БРВ (базовых расчетных величин)

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ХРОНИЧЕСКАЯ ПАТОЛОГИЯ ПОЧЕК И ЕЕ АСПЕКТЫ

Хроническая болезнь почек известна как одно из тех хронических заболеваний, которым уделяется меньше всего внимания.

Патология органов мочевой системы в настоящее время относится к одной из важнейших проблем медицинской науки и практики, и в структуре заболеваемости детей в мире занимает одно из ведущих мест. Исход многих заболеваний почек - хроническая почечная недостаточность, является наиболее трагичным патологическим состоянием, нередко формирующимся уже в детском возрасте.

Статистика показала, что по показателю распространенности инвалидности у детей и подростков, на долю заболеваний органов мочеполовой системы приходится в среднем 11,0%.

А также статистические данные показывают, что хроническая почечная недостаточность у детей как причина инвалидности встречается с частотой 5,0 на 100000 детского населения авторы описывают, что смертность детей на диализе в 30-150 раз выше, чем в популяции, а ожидаемая продолжительность жизни детей в возрасте от рождения до 14 лет на диализе составляет в среднем 20 лет.

Прогрессивный рост числа больных с патологией почек в последнее время расценивается как пандемия. Большие экономические потери в связи с утратой трудоспособности в молодом возрасте, инвалидизация детского и взрослого населения, значительная стоимость лечения и реабилитации пациентов так же определяют социальную значимость хронических заболеваний органов мочевой системы и почек в частности. Для совершенствования медицинской помощи детям с инвалидизирующими хроническими заболеваниями чрезвычайно важны эпидемиологические исследования, направленные на изучение распространенности заболеваний, факторов риска их развития и прогрессирования. Современные методы клинической эпидемиологии позволяют оценить риск развития патологии и ее прогноз у конкретного индивидуума.

По данным Н.А. Коровиной и соавт. (2008), заболевания почек оказывают выраженное негативное влияние на состояние костной ткани. Патология почек как фактор риска развития вторичного остеопороза занимает одно из ведущих мест. Остеопороз в настоящее время рассматривается как одна из значительных проблем педиатрии, касающаяся детей обоих полов и различных половых групп. Почки являются ключевым органом в регуляции фосфорно-кальциевого обмена и костного ремоделирования как в физиологических, так и патологических условиях. Нарушения фосфорно-кальциевого обмена, способствующие развитию метаболических болезней костной системы, встречаются при различной патологии мочевой системы. В исходе формируется одно из грозных осложнений хронических заболеваний мочевой системы,

получившее название «минеральные и костные расстройства, ассоциированные с хронической болезнью почек» (Мое Друеке, Т., 2006).

Отечественными авторами отмечен тот факт, что исследования, касающиеся эпидемиологии хронических болезней почек и ее осложнений (почечной остеопении) в условиях крупного промышленного центра в РФ единичны и не содержат достаточно полной информации о территориях, группах, времени и факторах риска хронической нефрологической патологии. Именно изучение региональных особенностей формирования патологии у детей является ключом к эффективному управлению здоровьем населения.

Специалистами также отмечено, что надежные оценки глобального бремени хронической болезни почек требуют проведения исследований, более ориентированных на популяционный уровень, но определенные риски возникают во всем социально-экономическом спектре: от нищеты до богатства, от недоедания до ожирения, от аграрного до постиндустриального сегментов общества, а также в течение всей жизни от новорожденных до взрослых людей. Ряд инфекционных и неинфекционных заболеваний приводит к осложнениям, затрагивающим почки, а многие люди с хронической болезнью почек не имеют возможности получить медицинскую помощь. Причины, последствия и расходы, связанные с заболеваниями почек, имеют значение для политики общественного здравоохранения во всех странах. Риск развития хронической болезни почек также зависит от этнической принадлежности, пола, территории проживания и образа жизни. Рост диспропорций в области экономики и здравоохранения, миграция населения, демографические изменения, небезопасные условия труда и экологические угрозы, стихийные бедствия и природное загрязнение могут помешать попыткам снизить заболеваемость хронической болезнью почек и связанную с ней смертность. Для решения проблемы глобального бремени хронической болезни почек необходим многосекторальный подход. Цели в области устойчивого развития подчеркивают важность многосекторального подхода к здравоохранению. Авторы составили план действий по достижению всех целей в области устойчивого развития, которые могут улучшить понимание аспектов хронической болезни почек во всех возрастных группах, а также исследование, профилактику и лечение этой болезни. Эти действия могут также способствовать инновациям в области лечения и уменьшить бремя этого заболевания для будущих поколений.

Дальнейший анализ литературных источников показал, что ранняя диагностика хронической болезни почек (ХБП) у детей, направленная на профилактику прогрессирования и предотвращение осложнений заболевания, до настоящего времени является актуальной задачей педиатрии и нефрологии. А также, что ХБП в детской популяции диагностируется лишь в 1% случаев, при этом истинная частота ХБП у детского населения колеблется от 10 до 12%.

У детей возможно обратное развитие хронического повреждения почек с восстановлением функции органа, а раннее выявление и своевременное лечение хронических прогрессирующих заболеваний почек является важной предпосылкой для предупреждения или отдаления ее фатального исхода.

Вместе с тем, применяемые в педиатрии клинико-параклинические маркеры диагностики почечного повреждения мало информативны для оценки ранних стадий структурно-функционального нарушения почек. До настоящего времени не разработаны критерии прогнозирования течения хронических заболеваний почек (ХЗП) и маркеры диагностики ранних стадий ХБП у детей.

Принимая во внимание важную роль дисфункции эндотелия в патогенезе ХБП, перспективным является оценка функционального состояния эндотелия у пациентов с различными стадиями ХБП.

Авторами отмечен также тот факт, что в настоящее время для диагностики почечного повреждения и нарушений функции почек используются показатели снижения скорости клубочковой фильтрации, электролитных нарушений, повышения уровня креатинина, мочевины. Однако повышение уровня креатинина отмечается при утрате ренальных функций до 50% (K/DOQI 2002).

Для оптимизации диагностики ХБП на субклинических стадиях необходимо дальнейшее изучение патогенетической роли нарушений функции эндотелия, развивающихся задолго до возникновения структурных изменений в почках. Вместе с тем, в литературе недостаточно научных данных по оценке маркеров эндотелиальной дисфункции у детей при различных стадиях ХБП. Тогда как современная концепция ХБП, отражающая характер и скорость прогрессирования почечной патологии до V стадии ХБП, требует научного обоснования роли эндотелиальной дисфункции как возможного прогностически значимого фактора в развитии нефросклероза, что имеет высокую научную и практическую значимость.

Другими авторами литературы подтверждено, что в детской популяции ХБП сопровождается высоким риском развития хронической почечной недостаточности (ХПН) и инвалидизации уже в детском или взрослом молодом возрасте. По показателю распространенности инвалидности у детей и подростков, на долю заболеваний органов мочевой системы приходится в среднем 11,0%. Известно, что смертность детей на диализе в 30-150 раз выше, чем смертность в популяции, а ожидаемая продолжительность жизни детей на диализе составляет менее 20 лет.

Отечественными авторами было установлено, что изучение региональных особенностей формирования патологии у детей является ключом к эффективному управлению здоровьем населения. Одним из направлений оптимизации диагностики и лечения ХБП, а значит возможного замедления прогрессирования нефропатий, является информированность педиатров, нефрологов о региональных особенностях хронической болезни почек у детей. Термин ХБП уже достаточно полно и широко внедрен во взрослой популяции, выявлены и классифицированы маркеры развития и прогрессирования болезни, однако многие из них не применимы у детей, в том числе потому, что структура ХБП у детей и взрослых значительно различается. Поэтому одним из актуальных направлений современной детской нефрологии является выявление и изучение маркеров ХБП у детей с целью разработки программ, направленных на замедление прогрессирования и развития ХПН.

В настоящее время большинство работ посвящено изучению общих, не зависящих от этиологии, маркеров формирования и прогрессирования ХБП у детей.

Отдельные исследования касаются поиска новых маркеров прогрессирования заболевания (в том числе при изучении геномики, протеомики и др.). Однако, такие маркеры сложно и экономически затратно исследовать в практической работе нефролога, педиатра, поэтому необходима разработка простых, доступных маркеров, основанных на клиническом, лабораторном и визуализационном обследовании детей с учетом этиологии ХБП.

Несмотря на современные достижения нефрологии, раннее выявление и замедление прогрессирования заболеваний почек разной этиологии, отдаление формирования ХПН, снижение риска осложнений, обусловленных почечной дисфункцией, по-прежнему представляет трудности и остается нерешенной медико-социальной проблемой.

Пересмотрено представление об относительной редкости ХБП: ежегодный прирост числа этих больных составляет 10,5%. Распространенность ХБП сопоставима с такими социально-значимыми заболеваниями как ожирение, метаболический синдром, гипертоническая болезнь, сахарных диабет.

Вместе с тем до настоящего времени не разработаны критерии, позволяющие оценить степень структурно-функционального нарушения и прогноз течения хронических заболеваний почек на ранних стадиях, в связи с чем возможности нефропротективной терапии для профилактики прогрессирования ХБП используются неэффективно.

Одним из перспективных направлений оптимизации диагностики и лечения этой патологии является информированность о региональных особенностях хронической болезни почек. Изучение региональных особенностей формирования патологии у детей является ключом к эффективному управлению здоровьем населения. Раннее выявление факторов риска формирования и прогрессирования этой патологии будет способствовать разработке ренопротективных мер и позволит максимально отсрочить ХПН или приостановить прогрессирование нефропатий.

Вместе с тем, исследований, касающихся изучения хронической болезни почек у детей во многих регионах мира недостаточно. Отсутствует информация о факторах риска развития и прогрессирования этой хронической нефрологической патологии в детском возрасте.

Таким образом, подводя итог литературного анализа можно отметить, что поиск информативных критериев для выявления ранних стадий поражения почек и их широкого применения в клинической практике представляет одно из актуальных направлений в медицине в целом.

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ОИВ ИНФЕКЦИЯСИ БИЛАН ЗАРАРЛАНГАН БОЛАЛАРНИ ИММУНОСУПРЕССИЯ ҲОЛАТИДА ОҒИЗ БЎШЛИҒИ ПАТОЛОГИЯЛАРИ

Аннотация: Бу мақолада ОИВ инфекцияси билан касалланган болаларга касалликни кечиши, айниқса оғиз бўшлиғи патологиялари ўчрашини урганилди. Текширувмиздаги бемор болаларга пародонтит, стоматитлар, тукли лейкоплакия, кандидозли хейлит ва бошқа оғир касалликлар ўчради. Айниқса оғиз бўшлиғи замбуруғли ва вирусли инфекциялари икки баробар кўп юзага келиши ўрганилди.

Калит сўзлар: ОИВ инфекцияси, болалар, иммуносупрессия, перигонтал касалликлар, оппортунистик инфекциялар.

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ДЕТИ, ИНФИЦИРОВАННЫЕ ВИЧ-ИНФЕКЦИЕЙ РОТОВАЯ ПОЛОСТЬ ПРИ ИММУНОСУПРЕССИИ ПАТОЛОГИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье было установлено, что дети с ВИЧ-инфекцией испытывают мигрени, особенно патологии полости рта. В нашем исследовании у детей были пародонтит, стоматит, волосатая лейкоплакия, кандидозный хейлит и другие тяжелые заболевания. Особенно в полости рта изучено возникновение грибковых и вирусных инфекций в два раза больше.

Ключевые слова: ВИЧ-инфекция, дети, иммуносупрессия, заболевания перигонта, оппортунистические инфекции.

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ORAL CAVITY IN CASE OF IMMUNOSUPPRESSION PATHOLOGIES

Annotation: In this article, it was found that children with HIV infection experience migraines, especially oral pathologies. In our study, parodontitis, stomatitis, hairy leukoplakia, candidiasis heylitis and other severe diseases were extinguished in children. Especially in the oral cavity studied the occurrence of fungal and viral infections twice as much.

Keywords: HIV infection, children, immunosuppression, peridental diseases, opportunistic infections.

Мавзунинг долзарблиги: ОИВ инфекцияси-одамнинг иммунитет танқислиги вируси келтириб чиқарадиган сурункали юқумли касаллик бўлиб, касаллик прогрессив кечиши билан тавсифланадиган кеч босқичларда орттирилган иммунитет танқислиги синдроми (ОИТС) ҳосил бўлиши ва ривожланиши билан иммун тизимининг ўзига хос зарарланиши юқори даражада ўлимга олиб келадиган иккиламчи, оппортунистик ёки онкологик касалликлар ривожланиши билан характерланиди. [1]

БМТ маълумотларига кура 2014 йил бўйича ОИВ инфекцияси билан касалланиб яшаш 36,9 млн кишини, шулардан 3-15 ёшдаги болаларни касалланиши 2,5 млн дан ортиқ болаларни ташкил қилмоқда. [2]

Ўзбекистон Республика ОИТСга қарши курашиш марказининг 2016 йил 1 январ ҳолатига кўра берилган маълумотида Ўзбекистон Республикасида 17993 киши ОИВ инфекцияси билан зарарланган, улар орасида аёллар 30%, 14 ёшгача бўлган болалар 18% ни ташкил этади (Негматова Н.У. ва ҳаммуалиф., 2017й).

ОИВ инфекцияси тарқалишининг олдини олиш тизимини янада такомиллаштириш, шунингдек, 2017 – 2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналишлари бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегиясида белгиланган вазифаларни изчил амалга ошириш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси президентининг ПҚ-3493 сонли 25.01.2018 йилда келтириб ўтилган. [3]

ОИВ инфекцияси ҳозирги кунгача олимлар томонидан чуқур ўрганилаётган ва ечимини топиши лозим бўлган долзарб муаммолардан саналади. ОИВ инфекцияли болаларнинг 55-61% ида оғиз бўшлиғи патологиялари учрайди. [4-5]

Мақсад: ОИВ инфекцияси билан зарарланган болаларда иммуносупрессия ҳолатида оғиз бўшлиғи патологияларни ўрганиш.

Материал ва методлар: Текширув Термиз шаҳар ОИТС га қарши кураш марказида, 2017-йил январь ойидан 2020-йил март ойигача муддат оралиғида ётиб даволанган бемор болалар касаллик тарихларини ретроспектив тахлилилари асосида олиб борилди. Текширув учун 14 ёшдан 14 ёшгача ОИВ- билан касалланган, иммуносупрессия фонида оғиз шиллиқ қаватида ўзгаришлар кузатилган болалар олинди. Ушбу болалардан анамнез малумотлари, лаборатор ва инструментал текширувлар олиб борилган. Айниқса қон таҳлилида СД4 лимфоцитлари миқдорини текширув усуллари қўлланилган.

Натижа ва таҳлиллар: Текширивимиздаги болалар умумий сони 30 нафарни ташкил этди. Уларни жинс бўйича тақсимланганда 19 (63.3%) нафарни ўғил болалар, 11(36.6%) нафарни қиз болалар ташкил этди. Кузатувимиздаги бемор болалар орасида жинс бўйича фарқланиш бўлиб, 1,7:1 нисбатда ўчради. Биринчи касалланиш гуруҳига: кандидозли стоматит, сурункали афтоз стоматит яралари киради, перидонтал касалликлар, вирусли инфекциялар (herpes simplex virus, инсон парилломавирус, Varicella zoster virus).

Иккинчи гуруҳга қуйидаги оғир касалликлар киради: тукли лейкоплакия, Неходжкин лимфомаси, Капоши саркомаси, сил яраси. Ушбу касалликлар билан чамбарчас боғлиқ. ОИВ инфекцияси, кўпинча катта ёшли беморларда топилган, аммо ОИВ инфекцияси бўлган болаларда деярли кузатилмаган.

Текширувдаги бемор болаларда оғиз бўшлиғи патологияларидан кандидозли стоматит 9 (30%) нафар, герпетик стоматит 6 (20%) нафар, афтоз стоматит 4 (13.3%) нафар, милклардаги чизиксимон эритемалар 4 (13.3%), пародонтит 2 (6.66%) та, кандидозли хейлит 1 (3.3%), оғиз бўшлиғи тукли лейкоплакияси 2 (6.66%) ва ниҳоят бир нафар (3.3%) беморнинг оғиз бўшлиғида саркома капоши ёмон сифатли ҳосиласи кузатилди. Олинган натижалардан кўриниб турибдики кандидиоз стоматит бошқа оғиз бўшлиғи патологияларига нисбатан деярли икки баробар кўп кузатилади. Оғиз бўшлиғи тукли лейкоплакияси, саркома капоши, кандидозли хейлит эса энг кам учраган.

Ушбу патологиялар аниқланган болалар чуқур иммуносупрессия ҳолатида бўлиб, СД4 лимфоцитлари миқдори текширилганда 250 кл/мкл дан паст натижа олинди.

Хулоса: ОИВ билан зарарланган болаларда иммуносупрессия ҳолатида бошқа оппортунистик инфекциялар қатори оғиз бўшлиғи патологиялари ҳам учраш ҳолатлари кўпайиши аниқланди. Айниқса оғиз бўшлиғи замбуруғли ва вирусли инфекциялари икки баробар кўп юзага келиши ўрганилди.

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ИНСОН ҲАЁТИДА СОҒЛОМ ТУРМИШ ТАРЗИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ ВА ШАХСИЙ ГИГИЕНА

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада инсоннинг шахсий гигиена ва гигиенага амал қилиш қоидалари, инсон ҳаётида соғлом турмуш тарзини шакллантириш ҳақида сўз юритилган. Шунингдек, соғлом турмуш тарзининг таркибий қисмлари ва гигиенанинг асосий вазифалари ҳақида маълумотлар келтирилган.

Калит сўзлар: соғлом турмуш тарзи, шахсий гигиена, гигиенага амал қилиш қоидалари, овқатланиш гигиенаси, болалар ва ўсмирлар гигиенаси.

Турмуш тарзи – бу аниқ шароитдаги диалектик тушунчалар ҳосиласи бўлиб, инсоннинг аниқ жамиятда, муҳитда ифодаланган ҳаёт, меҳнат, дам олиш ва ҳоказоларини ўз ичига олган тушунчадир. Унинг таркибий қисмларига фақат ижтимоий-сиёсий ва ишлаб чиқариш фаолиятигина эмас, балки ишлаб чиқаришдан ташқари вақтдаги фаоллиги, ижтимоий-маданий фаолияти ҳам киради. Тиббий фаоллик ҳам унинг бир туридир. Турмушда одам турли ҳил таассуротлар, ножўя ҳолатлар ва шароитларга тушиб қолиши мумкин. Булар эса ўз навбатида саломатлик, турмуш тарзини соғломлаштириш ҳақида тўла билимга эга бўлишга мажбур қилади, аҳолининг ўз саломатлигига бўлган муносабатларини тарбиялаш ва тиббий билимларни тарғиб қилишни тақозо этади.

Соғлом турмуш тарзи кенг маъноли тушунча бўлиб, унумли меҳнат қилиш, фаол дам олиш, бадантарбия ва спорт билан шуғулланиш, организмни чиниқтириш, шахсий ва психогигиенага риоя қилиш, оқилона овқатланиш, зарарли одатлардан ўзини тийиш ва ҳар йили шифокор кўригидан ўтиб туришдан иборат. Жамиятнинг ҳар бир аъзоси шуларни турмушида тадбиқ этса, соғлом ҳаёт кечиради.

Соғлом турмуш тарзи қуйидаги таркибий қисмларидан иборат:

1. Шахсий ва психогигиена қоидаларига риоя қилиш.
2. Фаол дам олиш.
3. Тўғри (рационал) овқатланиш.
4. Бадантарбия ва спорт билан шуғулланиш.
5. Организмни чиниқтириш.
6. Унумли меҳнат қилиш.
7. Ёмон одатлардан ўзини тийиш.
8. Ҳар йили диспансер кўригидан ўтиш.

Гигиена. Гигиенанинг асосий вазифаларига атроф-муҳит шароитининг инсон саломатлига таъсирини ўрганиш, одамлар иш қобилиятларини яхшилаш ва умрини узайтиришга қаратилган тадбирларни ишлаб чиқиш киради. Инсон саломатлигини яхшилашга қаратилган тадбирлар бутун аҳоли миқёсида олиб борилиши керак.

Юқумли касалликларни олдини олишда шахсий гигиенанинг аҳамияти каттадир. Шахсий гигиена деб инсон саломатлигини сақлаш ва яхшилаш учун ўтказиладиган кундалик тадбирларга айтилади. Бу тадбирларга организмни чиниқтириш, жисмоний тарбия билан мунтазам шуғулланиш, тана тозаллигини сақлаш, рационал кийим ва оёқ кийим танлаш киради. Гигиена қоидаларига риоя қилиш юқумли касалликларни олдини олишда катта аҳамиятга эга. Шахсий гигиена ҳар бир кишининг ўзига, ёшига боғлиқ бўлиб, ақлий ва жисмоний меҳнатни тўғри йўлга қўйиш, жисмоний тарбия билан мунтазам шуғулланиш, овқатни вақтида ейиш, етарлича ухлаш, меҳнат ва дам олишни тўғри ташкил қилишдан иборат.

Биринчи навбатда бадан терисини тоза сақлаш зарур. Тери организмни механик, химик, физик таъсиротлардан ва микроблардан сақлайди. Соғлом тери тер ажратиш билан организмдан заҳарли моддаларни ташқарига чиқаради. Инсон териси меҳнат фаолияти ва маиший шароитда тез ифлосланади, бунда қўллар, юз, бўйин ва оёқ териси тез-тез ифлосланади ва турли инфекциялар ривожланишига шароит яратади. Болаларни шахсий гигиенага ёшлигидан ўргатиш зарур. Айниқса, ҳар кунги овқатлангандан кейин тишларини ювишларини, юз-қўлларини тоза тутишларини ўргатиш керак. Шахсий гигиена ижтимоий аҳамиятга эга бўлиб, инсон атрофдагилар билан мулоқотда бўлганда, бошқа инсонларнинг соғлиғи ва юқумли касаллик билан оғриган беморлар билан мулоқотда бўлганда шахсий гигиена қоидаларига риоя қилиш зарур.

Юқумли касалликлар касалхонасига борганда беморнинг ажратмалари ва атрофидаги буюмларига яқин юрилгандан кейин ҳар сафар қўлларини совунлаб ювиш, дезинфекция қилишлари зарур. Бемор ётадиган ўринга ўтириш, бўлимда овқатланиш, бемор қўли теккан нарсаларни (хатлари, идиш-товоғи, шахсий буюмлари) бўлимдан олиб чиқиш; беморларга мўлжалланган хожатхонадан фойдаланиш таъқиқланади. Бундан ташқари, юқумли касалликлар билан оғриган беморлар билан мулоқотда бўлганда касалликни юқтириб олмаслик учун алоҳида кийим (халат, шиппак, қалпоқ, дока ниқоб) кийиб олиш зарур. Баъзи ўта хавfli инфекциялар касалликлар ўчоғида махсус кийим кийиб ишлашга тўғри келади.

Беморларни тўғри парваришлаш инфекция тарқалишига йўл қўймайдиган эпидемияга қарши энг муҳим тадбирдир. Бу ўринда ўтказиладиган гигиена чоратадбирлари катта аҳамиятга эга. Беморнинг териси тоза сақланиши, ётоқ яраларни олдини олиш, тўғри овқатлантириш, кўрпа-тўшагини ўз вақтида алмаштириб туриш лозим. Бемор ишлатган идиш-товоқлар, шахсий буюмлар, кийим-кечаклар, ажралмалар дезинфекция қилинади. Гигиена соғлом турмуш тарзининг бир қисми бўлиб, инсон саломатлигини яхшилашда ва узоқ умр кўришда катта роль ўйнайди

Ҳаракат ва саломатлик. Соғлом турмуш тарзини шакллантириш ва касалликларнинг олдини олишнинг асосий йўли тўғри ташкил этилган жисмоний фаолликдир. Ҳаракат натижасида одамнинг турли аъзо ва тизимларининг фаолияти меъёрлашади, бузилган фаолиятлари эса тикланади, ақлий ва жисмоний меҳнатга бўлган фаоллиги ошади. Ҳар қандай ёшдаги одам учун ҳаракат тўлақонли ҳаёт ва фаолият кўрсаткичидир.

Ҳаракат натижасида қувват сарфи ошади, тўқималарнинг қон, кислород ва озик моддалар билан таъминланиши яхшиланади. Юрак мускуллари толаларининг тузилиши мустаҳкамланади, организмни идора этувчи гормонал ва нерв системасининг иши фаоллашади. Ҳаракат ва жисмоний машқлар суяклар тизимини мустаҳкамлайди, мушак кучини ошириб, уларнинг бир хил шаклини сақлайди. Гўдаклар ва мактаб ёшидаги болалар учун ҳаракатнинг аҳамияти жуда катта бўлиб, у бола организмнинг шаклланишига, таянч-ҳаракат аппарати, юрак-қон томир системаси, эндокрин ва организмдаги бошқа системаларнинг ривожига яхши таъсир қилади.

Ҳаракат фаоллиги мускуллар билан скелетни ривожлантиради, қадди-қоматни расо қилади, алмашинув жараёнлари, қон айланиши ва нафаснинг идора этилишини такомиллаштиради, юрактомир системасининг ривожланишини белгилаб беради. Кундалик турмуш ҳар куни эрталаб бадантарбия, ишлаб чиқариш гимнастикаси қанда қилмаслик, спорт билан шуғулланиш, жисмоний меҳнат қилиш, кўпроқ пиёда юриш зарур. Бунда жисмоний тарбиянинг аҳамияти жуда муҳим бўлиб, киши ҳар жиҳатдан интизомли бўлади, кучлилиқ, чаққонлик, иродаликни ўзида шакллантиради. Жисмоний тарбия машғулотлари жуда хилма-хил бўлиб, гимнастика, юриш, сузиш, велосипед ҳайдаш, турли спорт ўйинлари, аэробика, чанғи, терренкур, тренажерлар ва бошқаларни ўз ичига толади.

Узоқ умр кўриш (геронтология). Геронтология-(юнунча- gerontos –кекса, қари ва logosфан) тирик организмлар, жумладан, одамнинг ҳам қариш жараёнининг ўрганадиган фан бўлиб, тиббиёт-биология фанларининг бир қисмидир. Қари организм касалликларининг хусусияти ҳақида таълимот-гериатрия, кексайган ва катта ёшдаги кишилар гигиенасини ўрганадиган герогигиена ва кексалар руҳияти ҳамда феъл-атворини ўрганадиган фан-герантопсихология геронтологиянинг асосий таркибий қисмларидир. Ҳозирги геронтология қариш сабаблари ва механизмларини молекула ва хужайрадан тортиб, бутун организмгача олиб ўрганмоқда. Нерв системасининг етакчи ролига алоҳида аҳамият берилмоқда.

Геронтология, асосан, экспериментал, клиник ва ижтимоий йўналишларда ривожланмоқда. Геронтологиянинг ижтимоий гигиена соҳасидаги илмий тадқиқотлари барвақт қариш сабабларини, кишиларнинг яшаш шароитларига боғлаб ўрганиш, кексайган кишиларнинг меҳнат қилиши, овқатланиши, юриш-туришини мақсадга мувофиқ ташкил этиш, тиббий ёрдам беришнинг оқилона усулларини излашга қаратилган.

Геронтология таснифи(классификация)га биноан узоқ умр кўрувчи кишилар ўзларининг маълум хусусиятларига кўра 3 гуруҳга бўлинади:

1. 60 дан 74 ёшгача – ёши қайтган кишилар.
2. 75 дан 89 ёшгача – қариган кишилар.
3. 90 дан ошган кишилар – узоқ умр кўрувчилар.

Ҳар бир ажратилган гуруҳга мансуб кишиларда анатомик, физиологик ва психологик хусусиятлар мавжуд. Ушбу хусусиятларнинг, уларга тегишли муаммоларни геронтология ва унинг тегишли қисмлари очиб беради. Қарилик, қариш- ёш улғая бориши билан организмда пайдо бўладиган ўзгаришлар натижасида қонуний рўй берадиган жараён, ўзгаришлар аста-секин организмнинг ҳаётга мослашув

имкониятларини сусайишига олиб келади. Қарилик-организм индивидуал ривожланишининг интиҳосидир. Шунини айтиб ўтиш керакки, физиологик қариш бошланганда ақлий ва жисмоний қувват, маълум иш қобилияти, хушчақчақлик ва атроф дунёга қизиқиш сақланади. Турли хил нохуш ташқи таъсиротлар ва ички омиллар сабабли қариш жараёнининг тезлашуви, барвақт ёки патологик қаришга олиб келади. Одатда, қариликнинг дастлабки белгилари одамда етуқлик даврида (шартли равишда 60 ёшдан) сўнг намоён бўлади. Бироқ аслини олганда, қариш жараёни организмнинг ўсиши ва ривожланиши тўхтагандан кейин бошланади.

Инсон саломатлиги қатор омилларга боғлиқ бўлиб, агар уларни схематик тарзда тасвирланса, мазкур схема ўзида учта тушунчани ҳосил қилади:

- А) инсоннинг биологик имконияти;
- Б) ижтимоий муҳит;
- В) табиий-иқлимий шароит.

Валеологиянинг объекти амалий соғлом, бундан ташқари, барча чекланмаган, кўп йўсинли унинг психофизиологик, ижтимоий-маданий ва бошқа аспекти моҳияти касалланиш олди ҳолатида турган инсондир.

Валеологиянинг методи сифатида саломатликни сифат ва миқдорий баҳолаш, бундан ташқари уларни ошириш йўлларини тадқиқ этиш акс этади.

Валеологиянинг асосий вазифаларига қуйидагилар кирди:

- инсон саломатлиги ҳолати ва резервларини миқдорий баҳолашни тадқиқ этиш; соғлом турмуш тарзи установакаларини шакллантириш;
- уни соғлом турмуш тарзига иштирок эттириш орқали инсон саломатлиги резервларини сақлаш ва мустаҳкамлаш.

Мустақил Ўзбекистоннинг биринчи Конституциясида бизнинг республикамызда ёш авлод саломатлигини шакллантиришнинг зарурий шароитларида инсон, оила ҳуқуқларини ҳимоя қилиш, фуқаролар соғлигини сақлашга тегишли эркин фуқаролик жамиятининг ҳуқуқий асослари аниқ белгилаб берилган.

Ҳалқаро хайрия жамғармалари – “Соғлом авлод учун”, “Экосан”, “Қизил ярим ой” жамияти, “Хотин-қизлар” қўмитаси, “Ибн Сино”, “Болалар”, “Маҳалла”, “Нуроний”, “Меҳр нури”, “Сен ёлғиз эмассан”, “Камолот ёшлар ижтимоий ҳаракати”, “Маънавият ва маърифат” Республика маркази, “SOS” Ўзбекистон болалар шаҳарчаси, “Оила” Республика илмий-амалий маркази аҳолини соғломлаштириш жараёниларига йўналтирилган, болалар ва ўсмирларни соғлом тарбиялашда аниқ мақсадга эга бўлиб, ўз фаолиятини ривожлантирмоқда.

Сўнги йилларда аҳолининг соғлом генофондини уларни турли касалликлар, шу жумладан, катта қизиқиш, жиддий муносабатда бўлишса бу ҳолда бола ҳам уларнинг кайфиятига шерик бўлади, иш ва ташвишларига кўшилади, мувофиқ равшда ахлоқий меъёрларни ўзлаштиради. Оилавий микроиқлим кўп жиҳатдан педагогик таъсирлар (агар дўстлик, ишонч, ўзаро ҳурмат муҳитида ўсса, бола кўпроқ тарбиявий таъсирларга моил бўлади)нинг самарадорлигига боғлиқ бўлади.

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САМАРҚАНД ВИЛОЯТ АҲОЛИСИ МЕҲНАТ МИГРАНТЛАРИНИНГ ОИВ ИНФЕКЦИЯСИ БИЛАН ЗАРАРЛАНИШИНИ ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИК БАХОЛАШ

Аннотация. Мақолада Самарқанд вилояти аҳолисининг кейинги 5 йил давомида чет элга меҳнат миграциясига чиқаётганлар орасида ОИВ инфекциясининг тарқалиши хусусиятларига эпидемиологик баҳо берилган. Текшириш натижаларга кўра, ОИВ инфекциясининг йилдан йилга ошиши сабабларидан бири, меҳнат мигрантларининг ошиш сони билан узвий боғлиқлиги, айниқса аҳоли қатламининг 25-50 ёш гуруҳлари орасида куп тарқалганлиги аниқланди. Бу гуруҳ ёш қатламлари билиб-билмасдан касалликни юктириб олиши холлари куплаб кузатилмоқда. Кейинчалик, ушбу фуқоралар иш фаолиятини тухтатиб, ўз юртига қайтишига ва соғлигини юқотишига сабаб бўлмоқда. Шунинг учун ушбу гуруҳлар орасида профилактик тарғибот ишлари яхши йулга қуйилса, ОИВ инфекциясининг юктириб олиши кескин камайишига замин яратилади

Калит сўзлар: ОИВ инфекцияси, эпидемиологик баҳолаш, ОИТС, мигрант

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ЭПИДЕМИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СИТУАЦИИ ОИВ ИНФЕКЦИИ СРЕДИ МИГРАНТОВ САМАРКАНДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности трудовых-мигрантов Самаркандской области, которые покинули страну за последние 5 лет. Согласно результатам, среди трудовых мигрантов подвергающиеся риску инфекций, передаваемых половым путем, включая ВИЧ/СПИД. Среди них ОИВ инфекция чаще встречается в возрасте 25-50 лет, поэтому необходимо провести профилактические работы среди этих возрастных групп населения, которые могут способствовать снижению количества ОИВ инфекции в данной категории.

Ключевые слова: ВИЧ-инфекция, эпидемиологическая оценка интенсивная терапия, мигрант

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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SITUATIONS OF STI INFECTION
AMONG MIGRANTS IN SAMARKAND PROVINCE

Resume. *The article provides an epidemiological assessment of the prevalence of HIV infection among the population of Samarkand region during the last 5 years. According to the results of the study, one of the reasons for the increase in HIV infection from year to year is the increase in the number of migrant workers, especially among the 25-50 age group. causing him to cease his activities, return to his homeland, and lose his health. Therefore, if prophylactic advocacy among these groups is well established, there will be a sharp reduction in HIV infection.*

Key words: *HIV infection, epidemiological assessment, migrant*

Долзараблиги. Хозирги вақтда жахонда 35 млндан ортиқ аҳолида ОИВ инфекцияси қайт этилган бўлиб, шундан йилига 1,7 миллиондан кўпроғи вафот этмоқда. Ўзбекистон Республикасида 40 минг дан ортиқ кишиларда ОИВ инфекцияси қайт этилган бўлиб, зарарланганларни аксарият қисми меҳнат мигрантлари ташкил қилади. Кейинги 10 йилликда Ўзбекистон аҳолисининг ташқи меҳнат мигрантлари оқимининг турғун ошиши кузатилмоқда. Меҳнат миграцияси аҳолининг турли гуруҳларига кирганлиги учун (ёши, жинси ва ижтимоий ҳолати) мигрантларнинг аниқ куламини баҳолашда қийинчилик туғдирди, чунки унинг асосий оқими статистик ҳисоботдан утмайди. Ушбу маълумотлар баъзи давлатларда (Россия, Қозоғистон) виза режими йўқлиги ва Ўзбекистон Республикасидан қабул қилувчи мамлакатларга ноқонуний кириши аниқ ҳисоботларга тусқинлик қилади. Ўзбекистон ташқи миграция агентлигининг маълумотига кўра, 2,6 млндан 3 миллионгача ватанимиз фуқоралари чет элларга ишга кетишган, улардан 72% Россияга, 20% Қозоғистонга кетишади. Ички, ташқи миграциянинг ўсишига қишлоқларнинг кенгайиши ва қишлоқ аҳолисини шаҳарда, вилоят марказларида вақтинча ёки доимий расмий, норасмий иш излашга мажбур қилади. Шу мунособат билан меҳнат мигрантлари учун химоя чораларини такомиллаштириш, шунингдек, улар орасида ОИВ инфекциясини тарқалишига сабаб бўладиган омилларни ўрганиш актуал вазифалардан ҳисобланади.

Мамлакатдан ташқарига йўналтирилган меҳнат миграцияси мамлакатнинг ривожига ижобий таъсири билан бирга салбий оқибатларга ҳам эга. Аёлларнинг олдинги ижтимоий статусини йўқотиши, уларни ҳуқуқларини паймол бўлишига ва одам савдосига айланишига олиб келмоқда. Миграцияга ёшларни жалб этилиши эса давлатнинг меҳнат потенциалини камайишига олиб келади. Миграция жараёнида ижтимоий назорат кучсизланади ҳамда хулқ-атвор стереотипларини ўзгаришига сабаб бўлади. Натижада кўпгина мигрантлар хавф гуруҳларига тушмоқда, уларда тасодифий интим алоқалар сони ошишига, шу билан бир қаторда мигрантларни тиббий хизматдан фойдаланиш имконияти камайишига олиб келади. Буларнинг барчаси, меҳнат

мигрантлари ўртасида жинсий йўл билан юкувчи инфекциялар (ЖЙЮИ), жумладан ОИВ/ОИТС билан касалланиш даражасини ошириш долзарб ҳисобланади.

Тадқиқот мақсади: Самарқанд вилояти мисолида меҳнат мигрантлари ўртасида ОИВ инфекциясини учраш ҳолатини (2015-2020 йилларда) ўрганиш.

Тадқиқот материаллари ва усуллари Тадқиқот иши Самарқанд ОИТСга қарши кураш марказида олиб борилди. Танланма дизайни - Кросс – секцион тадқиқот бўлиб, кўп босқичли кластер (маҳалла комитети томонидан берилган рўйхат асосида) усулидан фойдаланилди. Ҳар бир кластерда респондентларни (меҳнат мигрантларини) танлашда оддий рандомизация усулидан фойдаланилди. Кузатувдаги респондентлардан махсус сўровнома асосида олиб борилди.

Тадқиқот натижалари: Қўйидаги жадвалдаги маълумотларга кўра, миграция жараёни хусусиятлари ўрганилганда маълум бўлдики, кузатувдаги 282139 нафар меҳнат мигрантлари асосан, Қозоғистон ва Россия давлатининг турли хил ҳудудларига чиқишган.

Жадвал 1.

Самарқанд вилояти аҳолисининг миграцияга чиқиши ва улар ўртасида ОИВ инфекцияси ҳолати (йиллар ва ёшлар сони кесимида)

Йиллар	Мигрантлар Сони	ОИВ инфекцияли шахслар	Процент миқдори	Жами қайд этилган ОИВ инфекцияси ҳолати	Умумий аҳоли сонига нисбатан процент ҳисобида. %	Ёшлар сони кесимида					
						20-24	25-28	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59
2015 йил	75380	86	0.11	452	19.1	7	28	22	14	11	4
2016 йил	63560	108	0.16	492	21.9	11	27	28	21	14	7
2017 йил	45793	72	0.15	481	14.9	1	13	19	27	7	5
2018 йил	46042	113	0.24	465	24.3	20		21	25	15	10
2019 йил	35882	77	0.21	434	17.7	3	11	22	27	11	3
2020 йил	15482	25	0.16	240	10.4		8	7	6	3	1
Жами	282139	481	0.17	2564	18.05	42	109	119	120	61	30

Мигрантларни норасмий равишда мамлакатдан ташқарига чиқишини йиллар кесимида кўрилганда, 2015 йил 75380 нафаридан 86(0,11%)таси, 2016 йилда 63580 нафаридан 108(0,16%)таси, 2017 йил 45793 нафардан 72(0,15%), 2018 йил 46042 нафаридан 113(0,24%)таси, 2019 йил 35882 нафардан 77(0,21%)таси, 2020 йил 15482 нафардан 25(0,16%)таси ОИВ инфекциясини юқтирган. Жами 5 йилда 282139 та мигрантлардан 481 таси(18%) ОИВ инфекцияси билан зарарланган.Тадқиқотимиздаги мигрантлар сонининг ошиши,камайишидан қаттиқ назар, ОИВ инфекциясини сони диарли камаймаган.2020 йилда коронавирус пандемияси натижасида чет элга чиқиб ишлаган аҳолининг сони камайган ва мигрантларнинг ОИВ инфекцияси билан зарарланиши ҳам пасайган. Юқоридаги олинган натижалар шуни кўрсатадики, миграция даврида ОИВ инфекциясининг ошиши меҳнат мигрантларининг йилдан йилга

ошиши билан туғри пропорционал эканлигини курсатади. Юқоридаги жадвалга кура, вилоятнинг 282139 нафар аҳолисининг 481 нафари меҳнат миграцияси вақтида ОИВ инфекцияси билан зарарланган. Бу аҳолининг 42 таси 18-24 ёш, 109 таси 25-29 ёш, 119 таси 30-34 ёш, 120 таси 35-39 ёш 61 таси 40-49 ёш ва 30 таси 50-59 ёшлар орасида ОИВ инфекцияси билан зарарланган. ОИВ инфекцияли шахсларнинг 409 нафари (85%) 25 ёшдан 50 ёшли аҳоли зиммасига туғри келмоқда, яъни инсоннинг энг фаол меҳнат қилиш даврига туғри келади. Маълумотлардаги ОИВ инфекцияли шахсларнинг меҳнат қилиш фаолияти пасаяди ёки уз ватанига чиқарилиб юборилади. Ушбу гуруҳлар билан уз вақтида профилактик чора-тадбирлар қурилмаса, касалликни юқтириш хавфи янада купаяди. Меҳнат мигрантларининг 42 нафари 20-25 ёшли фуқоралар ташкил этади ва уларнинг 31 нафари турмуш қурмаган ёшлардир. Бу фуқоралар турмуш курса, касаллик юқтириш хавфи юқори булади. Шунинг учун ушбу ёшлар билан профилактик тадбирлар ўтказиш уринлидир.

ХУЛОСА

1. Миграциядаги аҳолининг ОИВ инфекцияси билан зарарланиши 25-50 ёшли фуқоралар зиммасига туғри келиб, уларнинг иш фаолиятининг пасайишига олиб келади.

2. Миграция даврида мигрантларни тиббий хизматдан фойдаланиши паст ва ОИВ инфекцияни юқтириб олиши тез кечади.

Калит сўзлар: ОИВ-инфекцияси, ОИТС, мигрант.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ФОСФОЛИПИДНОГО СОСТАВА МЕМБРАН МИТОХОНДРИЙ ГЕПАТОЦИТОВ ПРИ ГИПЕРГЛИКЕМИИ

Ключевые слова: мембрана, МХ-митохондрия, ФХ – фосфатидилхолин, ФЭ – фосфатидилэтаноламин, КЛ - кардиолипин, ФИ – фосфатидилинозит, ФС – фосфатидилсерин, ФК - фосфатидная кислота, ФЛ – фосфолипаза, СЖК - свободные жирные кислоты, аллоксановый диабет, гипергликемия.

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ГИПЕРГЛИКЕМИЯ ХОЛАТИДА ЖИГАР МИТОХОНДРИЯ МЕМБРАНАЛАРИДАГИ ФОСФОЛИПИД ТАРКИБИДАГИ ЎЗГАРИШНИ ИҶГАНАШ

Мақолада аллоксан диабетли каламушлар жигар митохондрия мембраналаридаги фосфолипид таркибини ўзгариши ва уларга сабаб бўлувчи омиллар экспериментлар тажриба асосига текширилди. Патологик ўзгаришлар хужайра даражасига ўзгаришларга олиб келган холда, юқори даражадаги салбий таъсир биринчи навбатда митохондрияларга акс этади. Ички муҳитдаги ўзгаришлар митохондрия мембранасидаги структур ўзгаришларга олиб келиб уларнинг турғунлиги бузилишига сабаб бўлади.

Калит сўзлар: мембрана, МХ-митохондрия, ФХ – фосфатидилхолин, ФЭ – фосфатидилэтаноламин, КЛ - кардиолипин, ФИ – фосфатидилинозит, ФС – фосфатидилсерин, ФК - фосфатидная кислота, ФЛ – фосфолипаза, ЭЁК – эркин ёғ кислоталари, аллоксан диабет, гипергликемия.

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STUDY OF PHOSPHOLIPID COMPOSITION OF MEMBRANES OF MITOCHONDRIA OF HEPATOCYTES IN HYPERGLYCEMIA

The article studied the phospholipid composition of mitochondrial membranes of alloxan-diabetic rats and changes in phospholipid composition under the influence of damaging factors. Pathological processes or any types of damaging influences cause

responses from the cell, and mitochondria are most susceptible to external influences. Minor changes in environmental parameters and weak forms of pathology lead to changes in the structure of MX membranes, which sharply reduces their stability.

Key words: *membrane, MX - mitochondria, PF – phosphatidylcholine, PE – phosphatidylethanolamine, KL – cardiolipin, PHI – phosphatidylinositol, FS – phosphatidylserine, FC - phosphatidic acid, FL – phospholipase, FFA - Free Fatty Acids, alloxan diabetes, hyperglycemia.*

За последние три десятилетия стало очевидно, что клеточный метаболизм контролируется не только биохимическими реакциями, но и так называемым “пластическим” метаболизмом. Об этом свидетельствует тот факт, что активность некоторых ферментов, во многом определяется физическим и физико-химическим состоянием мембран [7;9]. К ним можно отнести АТФазу, фосфатазу, протеинкиназу, трансферазу, ферменты дыхательной цепи и другие ферменты. Особенно интересны в этом отношении мембранные фосфолипазы, так как их субстратами являются мембранные фосфолипиды и изменения в их активности отражаются на физико-химическом состоянии мембран. Много исследований в этом отношении проведено на мембранах митохондрий (МХ), так как они являются мишенями для разрушительных воздействий. Имеются сообщения, что митохондрии играют ключевую роль в апоптозе. Закономерности изменения фосфолипидного состава, их метаболитов и активности липолитических ферментов мембран митохондрий представляют практический интерес для анализа особенностей молекулярной патологии биомембран при различных физиологических, стрессовых и патологических состояниях организма [3; 8].

Материалы и методы исследования:

Опыты проводились на крысах- самцах массой 160-180 г. Диабет вызывали однократным внутрибрюшинным введением аллоксан-гидрата (“Chemarol”, Чехия) из расчета 15 мг на 100 г. массы тела [4]. Исследования проводились на шестые сутки после введения аллоксана [2].

Сахар в крови определяли глюкометром. Первую группу составляли контрольные животные (уровень сахара в крови $3,8 \pm 0,8$ мМ). Вторую, третью и четвертую группу составляли крысы с различной тяжестью сахарного диабета. У крыс 2-ой группы уровень сахара в крови составлял $7,6 \pm 1,2$ мМ, у 3-ей – $10,4 \pm 1,4$ мМ.

Митохондрии выделяли из печени здоровых и аллоксан-диабетических животных методом дифференциального центрифугирования.

Фосфолипидный состав анализировали методом двумерной тонкослойной хроматографии, в основе которого лежит современный физико-химический метод анализа в тонком слое сорбента [4].

Экспериментальная часть:

Как следует из полученных данных, содержание общих фосфолипидов в МХ печени незначительно снижается лишь при тяжелой стадии диабета (табл.1) Однако при этом отмечается уменьшение основных фракций фосфолипидов (ФХ, ФЭ, ФС и ФИ), коррелирующее с динамикой гипергликемии состояния: при легкой стадии экспериментального диабета – на 4,2, 2,0, 5,5 и 4,1 %, средней – на 13,6, 6,4, 15,7 и 12,4%,

при тяжелой – на 24,6, 12,6, 28,2, и 16,7 %. Следует отметить, что уменьшение ФХ и ФС происходит выраженнее, чем уменьшение ФЭ и ФИ.

В динамике гипергликемии в МХ печени повышается содержание СЖК и лизоформ фосфолипидов. Так, если при легкой стадии диабета уровень СЖК, ЛФХ, ЛФЭ и ЛКЛ был увеличен лишь на 9,1, 15,3, 5,8 и 5,5%, по сравнению с нормой, то при средней – на 14,5, 27,7, 16,0 и 18,3% и при тяжелой – на 36,6, 62,3, 28,9, и 26,5%. Характерной особенностью диабета является резкое повышение содержания КЛ в МХ печени.

Таблица 1. Фосфолипидный состав МХ печени крыс в норме и при гипергликемии (мкг Рн/ мг белка) (M ± m, n=10-12).

Фосфолипиды и их лизоформы	Содержание фосфолипидов (мкг Рн/мг белка)			
	Здоровые животные	Диабетические животные, степень диабета		
		Контроль	Легкая	Средняя
СФ	338,78±4,79	338,56±4,4	328,91±4,32	318,34±4,17
СлФл	25,16±1,47	27,20±1,58	29,88±1,90	35,57±2,13***
ФХ	144,40±1,67	138,54±1,44*	124,64±1,35**	108,00±1,12***
ФЭ	102,04±1,06	100,00±1,11	95,53±0,98***	89,20±0,96****
КЛ	70,33±0,83	77,74±0,68***	86,71±0,96****	99,00±1,05****
ФС	9,52±0,42	9,00±0,39	8,06±0,41***	6,84±0,34****
ФИ	7,44±0,31	7,04±0,28	6,51±0,29***	6,20±0,26****
ЛФХ	7,90±0,36	9,11±0,41***	10,09±0,54****	12,82±0,57****
ЛФЭ	5,92±0,31	6,26±0,33	6,87±0,44	7,63±0,49*
ЛКЛ	4,90±0,22	5,17±0,23	5,80±0,28*	6,20±0,31**
ФК	5,05±0,50	6,24±0,50	7,46±0,33***	9,10±0,44****
ЛФК	6,44±0,58	6,66±0,61	7,12±0,64	8,92±0,76*
СЖК	2,62±0,10	2,86±0,08	3,00±0,12*	3,58±0,14**
Содержание сахара в крови, мМ	3,8±0,8	7,6±1,2**	10,4±1,6***	14,0±1,8****

Примечание: в таблице коэффициент достоверности обозначен звездочками: *р < 0,05; **р < 0,02; ***р < 0,01; ****р < 0,001; СФл-сумма фосфолипидов (ФХ, ФЭ, КЛ,ФС,ФИ,ФК); СлФл-сумма лизофосфолипидов (ЛФХ, ЛФЭ, ЛКЛ, ЛФК)

Видно, что при концентрации сахара в крови 7,6±1,2 мМ содержание КЛ в МХ повышается всего лишь на 10,5%, тогда как при концентрации 14,0±1,8– на 49,7 %. Соотношение ФХ/ФЭ, играющее важную роль в сохранении целостности мембранных структур, при легкой степени диабета не изменяется, а при средней и тяжелой формах уменьшается на 7,8 и 14,2% от нормы, соответственно.

Отмечено существенное повышение основных фосфолипидов и уменьшение содержания кислых фосфолипидов. Важное значение имеет повышение гидролитической активности Фл А₂ и лФл А₁, что препятствует накоплению лизоформ,

тем самым предотвращая деструкцию бислоя мембран. Также нормализуется образование и накопление метаболитов гидролитических ферментов, что способствует восстановлению структурной организации мембран МХ.

Было обнаружено также изменения в соотношении диацильных форм фосфолипидов и их лизопроизводных. При легкой, средней и тяжелой

степенях диабета коэффициент ФХ/ЛФХ уменьшался на 22,5; 32,4 и 53,9%, соответственно, от нормы. Величина соотношения ФЭ/ЛФЭ при легкой степени практически не меняется, однако с повышением степени тяжести патологического состояния данные соотношение снижается: при средней - на 18,8, и при тяжелой - на 32,2%. Из этих результатов следует, что экспериментальный сахарный диабет в организме животных сопровождается заметным изменением соотношения ФХ/ЛФХ.

Как следует из данных, представленных в таблице 3.2 при аллоксановом диабете в МХ печени содержание ГФХ и ГФЭ уменьшается в зависимости от тяжести патологического состояния. Особенно выражено уменьшение содержания ГФХ. Так, если в соответствии с тяжестью диабета уровень ГФЭ снижался на 4,0; 13,7 и 19,6%, то в случае ГФХ - на 9,9; 19,7 и 27,9% соответственно.

При диабете уровень холина и этаноламина в МХ печени увеличено по сравнению с нормой, причем данное изменение коррелирует с тяжестью патологического состояния. При легкой, средней и тяжелой степенях диабета содержание холина увеличивается на 8,5; 24,0 и 33,3%, соответственно. Из этих результатов следует, что с ростом тяжести патологического состояния в МХ печени более выражено изменение содержания этаноламина, чем холина. Гипергликемия приводит к повышению содержания ФК и ЛФК. Повышение уровня этих фосфолипидов находится в прямой зависимости от степени патологического состояния: при легкой степени он увеличен на 24,1 и 3,8%, при средней - на 48,3 и 10,5%, при тяжелой - на 81,1 и 38,5%, соответственно. При этом накопление ФК выраженнее, чем содержание ЛФК.

Из таблицы 2 видно, что гипергликемия в организме животных приводит также к повышению содержания 1,2-ДАГ в МХ печени. Отклонение в содержании данного метаболита также коррелирует с тяжестью диабета. При легкой, средней и тяжелой стадии диабета содержание 1,2-ДАГ увеличивается на 30,0, 57,5 и 107,8 % соответственно.

Таблица 2. Метаболиты фосфолипидов МХ печени здоровых и диабетических животных (мкг/ мг. белка) ($M \pm m$, $n=8-10$).

Метаболиты фосфолипидов	Содержание метаболитов фосфолипидов (мкг/мг белка)			
	Здоровые животные	Диабетические животные, степень диабета		
		Контроль	Легкая	Средняя
ГФХ	0,61±0,04	0,55±0,04	0,49±0,03*	0,44±0,03**
ГФЭ	0,51±0,04	0,49±0,03	0,44±0,02*	0,42±0,03**
Холин	0,59±0,02	0,64±0,04	0,68±0,03*	0,72±0,04**
Этаноламин	0,90±0,04	0,98±0,04	1,12±0,06*	1,20±0,07***

1,2-ДАГ	1,27±0,08	1,65±0,11*	2,00±0,14***	2,64±0,10****
Содержание сахара в крови, мМ	3,8±0,7	7,6±1,2**	10,4±1,4***	14,0±1,6****

Таким образом, повышенный уровень сахара в крови животных приводит к уменьшению в МХ печени ФХ, ФЭ, ФС, ФИ, ГФХ, ГФЭ и повышению фракций КЛ, ФК, СЖК, лизоформ фосфолипидов, холина, этаноламина и 1,2-ДАГ. Эти изменения находятся в прямой зависимости от патологического состояния. При этом наиболее выраженные изменения наблюдаются со стороны ФХ, ФС, ГФХ, КЛ, ФК, 1,2-ДАГ.

Причиной уменьшения содержания ФХ, ФЭ, ФС и ФИ и увеличение фракции лизофосфолипидов - ЛФХ, ЛФЭ, ЛКЛ и СЖК при аллоксановом диабете в организме животных, по-видимому, является прямым следствием изменения интенсивности энзиматических реакций метилирования и декарбоксилирования, протекающих в ткани печени, или повышения гидролитической активности фосфолипаз мембран МХ [1;5]. Можно полагать, с одной стороны, что при диабете в клетках печени замедляется превращение ФС в ФЭ (реакция декарбоксилирования), что в свою очередь приводит к ослаблению реакции метилирования – превращения ФЭ в ФХ [9]. Но, с другой стороны, повышение содержания ЛФХ, ЛФЭ, ЛКЛ и СЖК свидетельствует о повышении гидролитической активности фосфолипазы А₂ [3;6], а так же снижении гидролитической активности лизофосфолипазы А₁ мембран МХ печени, либо о снижении трансацилазной функции [10] ферментов гепатоцитов печени при диабете.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Патологические процессы или любые виды повреждающих воздействий вызывают ответные реакции со стороны клетки, причем наиболее подвержены внешним воздействиям митохондрии. Незначительные изменения параметров среды и слабые формы патологии, приводят к изменениям в структуре МХ мембран, что резко снижает их стабильность. Как следует из приведенных выше данных, при аллоксановом диабете в условиях гипергликемии наблюдается уменьшение содержания фракций ФХ, ФЭ, ФС, ФИ, ГФХ, ГФЭ и повышение содержания КЛ, ФК, ЛФХ, ЛФЭ, ЛКЛ, СЖК, в митохондриях печени, коррелируя с тяжестью патологического процесса.

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ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ ВЕНТИЛЯЦИОННО-ПЕРФУЗИОННЫХ НАРУШЕНИЙ ЛЕГКИХ И ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ОБСТРУКТИВНОЙ БОЛЕЗНЬЮ ЛЕГКИХ С ЛЕГОЧНОЙ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИЕЙ

Хроническая обструктивная болезнь легких (ХОБЛ) с легочной гипертензией во многом предопределяет неблагоприятный исход заболевания. Это в значительной степени обусловлено тем, что ХОБЛ относится к группе психосоматических заболеваний, поскольку в ее происхождении психоэмоциональные и соматические факторы тесно переплетаются, создавая сложные причинно-следственные связи.

Цель. Изучить параметры качества жизни (КЖ) у больных хронической обструктивной болезнью легких с легочной гипертензией.

Материал и методы. Скрининг-анкетирование по Сиэтлскому опроснику проведено у 52 больных. Изучение параметров качества жизни больных ХОБЛ проводилось по специализированному Сиэтлскому опроснику и оценивалось по балльной системе. Сиэтлский опросник позволяет оценивать у больного уровень физического и эмоционального состояния профессиональной пригодности и удовлетворенности лечением.

У больных по показателям доплерэхокардиографии (ДоплерЭхоКГ) оценивали легочную гипертензию без ДПЖ (уровень среднего легочного артериального давления ЛАДср больше 25 мм.рт.ст) и с ДПЖ (толщина передней стенки ПЖ меньше 5 мм, при переднезаднем размере ПЖ больше 2,5 см).

Вентиляционную способность легких (ВСЛ) определяли на аппарате Medikor (Венгрия), с оценкой объема форсированного выдоха за 1 сек (FEV_1 , %), жизненной емкости легких (FVC, %) и индекса Тиффно (FEV_1/FVC , %). Контрольную группу (КГ) составили 30 здоровых волонтеров. В зависимости от уровня среднего легочного артериального давления и наличия структурно-функциональных изменений ПЖ все больные распределены на 2 группы: 1-я группа – 25 больных с легочной гипертензией (ЛГ) и 2-я группа – 27 больных с дилатацией ПЖ (ДПЖ).

Результаты обработаны с помощью пакета программ Excel, с использованием t-критерия Стьюдента. Различия между изучаемыми параметрами признавали достоверными при $p < 0,05$.

Результаты исследования. Установлено, что параметры КЖ снижены у всех больных ХОБЛ с легочной гипертензией по сравнению с КГ. Однако выраженность изменений в указанных группах не однозначна. Так, больные 2-й группы хуже адаптированы к умеренной физической деятельности, и среди них достоверно чаще наблюдалось резкое ограничение физической деятельности, затруднения при прогулке, что среди больных ЛГ наблюдалось достоверно реже ($P < 0,05$) соответственно. У больных ДПЖ установлен более выраженный эмоциональный дистресс, проявляющийся низкими баллами оценки эмоционального состояния, по сравнению с

больными ЛГ. Больные с ДПЖ достоверно чаще испытывали боязнь физической активности, чем больные с ЛГ ($P < 0,03$).

Заключение. У больных ДПЖ степени отмечается более выраженное снижение качества жизни по эмоциональному состоянию и профессиональной пригодности, и удовлетворенности лечением, что необходимо учитывать при проведении реабилитационных мероприятий.

SECTION: PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

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LOGICAL SCHEME OF CONCEPTS BASED ON ENGLISH SYNTAX

This article shows what the logical scheme is, how to use it and the role of logical scheme in English syntax. Additionally, there is given some schemes on syntax, its use and some advantage sides of practicing logical scheme in the learning and teaching process.

Keywords: *concept, logical scheme, English syntax, parts of speech*

Аннотация: *В этой статье показано, что такое логическая схема, как ее использовать и роль логической схемы в английском синтаксисе. Кроме того, приводятся некоторые схемы синтаксиса, его использования и некоторые преимущества использования логической схемы в процессе обучения и преподавания.*

Ключевые слова: *концепт, логическая схема, английский синтаксис, части речи.*

Today, in order to further develop our country, we must learn more languages and make effective use of modern technologies. This, of course, requires learning foreign languages⁸. Today, in order to effectively teach foreign languages in our country, many linguists and teachers are constantly working on new methods of teaching. One such new way of teaching is to teach according to a logical scheme. A logic diagram summarizes many areas of a field into a single diagram so that it can be stored in the reader's memory faster and longer⁹. So, a logic scheme is a form in which a field of science or a concept is schemed and put into a definite pattern. We face many problems in the process of learning English, and the most important of these is the concept of syntax. Syntax is derived from the Greek word "syntax", which means "to compose". Syntax is a branch of grammar that studies the relationship between words and sentences, the types of phrases and sentences, and the ways in which they are combined. In this respect, syntax differs from morphology. Because morphology examines the structure, construction, variation, and spelling of words. Syntax, on the other hand, studies the dynamics of these forms, their function, and their role in expressing a particular idea. In linguistics, syntax is the set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences (sentence structure) in a given language, usually including word order. The term syntax is also used to refer to the study of such principles and processes. The goal of many syntacticians is to discover the syntactic rules common to all languages. One basic description of a language's syntax is the sequence in which

⁸ Karimov I.A. «Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch». T., Ma'naviyat. 2010.

⁹ I.V. Arnold. "The English word" – M.:, 1986, 180 p.

the subject (S), verb (V), and object (O) usually appear in sentences. Over 85% of languages usually place the subject first, either in the sequence SVO or the sequence SOV. The other possible sequences are VSO, VOS, OVS, and OSV, the last three of which are rare. In most generative theories of syntax, these surface differences arise from a more complex clausal phrase structure, and each order may be compatible with multiple derivations. There are a number of theoretical approaches to the discipline of syntax. One school of thought, founded in the works of Derek Bickerton, sees syntax as a branch of biology, since it conceives of syntax as the study of linguistic knowledge as embodied in the human mind. Other linguists (e.g., Gerald Gazdar) take a more Platonistic view, since they regard syntax to be the study of an abstract formal system. Yet others (e.g., Joseph Greenberg) consider syntax a taxonomical device to reach broad generalizations across languages.

Syntacticians have attempted to explain the causes of word-order variation within individual languages and cross-linguistically. Much of such work has been done within frameworks of generative grammar which assumes that the core of syntax depends on a genetic structure which is common to all mankind. Typological research of the languages of the world has however found few absolute universals, leading some to conclude that none of syntax has to be directly genetic. Alternative explanations have been sought in language processing. It is suggested that the brain finds it easier to parse syntactic patterns which are either right or left branching, but not mixed. The most widely held approach is the performance-grammar correspondence hypothesis by John A. Hawkins who suggests that language is a non-innate adaptation to innate cognitive mechanisms. Cross-linguistic tendencies are considered as being based on language users' preference for grammars that are organized efficiently, and on their avoidance of word orderings which cause processing difficulty. Some languages however exhibit regular inefficient patterning. These include the VO languages Chinese, with the adpositional phrase before the verb, and Finnish which has postpositions; but there are few other profoundly exceptional languages. **Syntax**, the arrangement of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases, and the study of the formation of sentences and the relationship of their component parts. [3. 195] In a language such as English, the main device for showing the relationship among words is word order; e.g., in "The girl loves the boy," the subject is in initial position, and the object follows the verb. Transposing them changes the meaning. In many other languages, case markers indicate the grammatical relationships. In Latin, for example, "The girl loves the boy" may be *puella puerum amat* with "the girl" in initial position, or *puerum puella amat* with "the boy" in initial position, or *amat puella puerum*, *amat puerum puella*, or *puella amat puerum*. The meaning remains constant because the *-um* ending on the form for "boy" indicates the object of the verb, regardless of its position in the sentence.

Syntax, for Bloomfield, was the study of free forms that were composed entirely of free forms. Central to his theory of syntax were the notions of form classes and constituent structure.

In Merriam Webster dictionary there is given definitions like: Syntax is:

A – the way in which linguistic elements (such as words) are put together to form constituents (such as phrases or clauses)

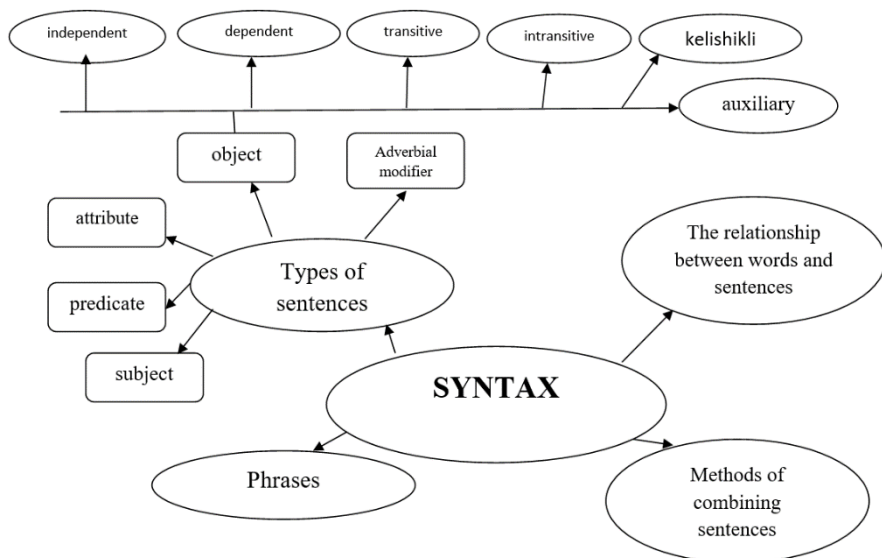
B – the part of grammar dealing with this

C – a connected or orderly system: harmonious arrangement of parts or elements the syntax of classical architecture

D – especially as dealing with the formal properties of languages [2. 260]

Syntax is basically about what word comes before and after another word; in other words, it's part of the larger subject of grammar. Syntax is often an issue in poetry, and it's usually discussed in connection with *diction*—that is, the poet's choice of words. So, for example, your English professor might point out the *syntactic* difference between "Whose woods these are I think I know" and "I think I know whose woods these are;" whereas if the discussion was about diction instead, the question might be about the choice of "woods" rather than "land", or "think" rather than "bet".

Based on the following logical scheme, we can see that English syntax studies the types of sentences, words and their interrelationships, phrases, and ways of combining sentences. One of these types is divided into 5 according to the sentence scheme: subject, predicative, attribute, object, and adverbial-modifier. Based on the above scheme, we can see that the filler, which is one of the types of speech, is dependent, independent, mediated, indirect, conciliatory and auxiliary¹⁰. Of course we can continue the scheme again. So, the fact that the above syntax concept is represented by a single diagram helps to keep it in the reader's memory quickly. Because the student learns faster by seeing and understanding. In this way, the logic scheme allows students to quickly and effectively learn knowledge about a science or a field, or to easily memorize information.



¹⁰ A.Koonin "English lexicology" – M.:, 160 p

In summary, the goal of logic-based teaching is to further expand students' learning potential and skills, firstly, to ensure that memorization is effective for most students, so the concept given in the diagram is easy to remember, secondly, the concept is short and clear and helps to easily develop skills in the mind of the reader, thirdly, the concepts are written sequentially in the diagram, which makes the multi-volume text short and clear serves to summarize. Teaching syntax by a logical diagram in English language helps learners to study about the syntax and give opportunity to read and to have knowledge everywhere. Because the diagram can be carried on their smart phones and any time learners have the chance to look through it easily. Additionally, learning by this diagram is useful especially for the learners who have ability learning quickly by visual and kinesthetic learning styles.

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FRANSUZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA SO'Z SEMANTIKASINING O'ZIGA HOS JIHATLARI

Annotasiya: Mazkur maqolada so'z turli tizimga oid fransuz va o'zbek tillarida so'z semantik tuzilishining o'ziga hos jihatlari, so'zlarning asosiy va ko'chma ma'nolarda ishlatilishi hamda funksional-stilistik jihatlari hususida boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: nominativ yarus, kontekst, so'z semantikasi, asosiy va ko'chma ma'no, metafora, metonimiya.

Ma'lumki har bir til lug'at tarkibidagi mavjud so'zlar kommunikasiyaga chiqqanlarida ob'ektiv borliqning turli tomonlarini aks ettirib kommunikativ xususiyatlariga ko'ra bir xil bo'lmagan informativ kommunikativ qimmat oladilar. Bu xolat so'zlar ma'no tuzilishining kommunikasiya yaruslariga ko'ra aspektlashuvidan dalolat beradi. Nutqda so'z ma'no tuzilishining logik, affektiv, funksional-stilistik aspektlari farqlanadi. [2. 44]

Logik aspekt kommunikasiyaning nominativ yarusiga aloqador bo'lsa, affektiv aspekt pragmatik yarusga aloqadorligi bilan xarakterlanadi. So'z ma'no tuzilishining funksional-stilistik aspekti kommunikasiyaning funksional yarusiga ko'ra farqlanadi. So'z semantikasining har bir aspekti asosida asosiy va ko'chma ma'no yotadi.

Shunga ko'ra mavjud ma'no aspektlarida asosiy va ko'chma ma'nolar farqlanadi.

Ma'no aspektlari	Logik aspect	Affektiv aspect	Funksional stilistik aspect
Ma'no turlari			
Asosiy ma'no	Asosiy logik ma'no	Asosiy affektiv ma'no	Asosiy funksional stilistik ma'no
Ko'chma ma'no	Ko'chma logik ma'no	Ko'chma affektiv ma'no	Funksional stilistik ma'no

So'z semantik tuzilishining har bir aspekti o'ziga xos xususiyatiga ko'ra bir-biridan farq qiladi. Jumladan, logik aspekt asosiy ma'no planida ob'ektiv reallikning konkret predmetini aks ettirib neytral xususiyat kasb etadi. [1. 65]

Ma'no logik aspekti asosan har bir til lug'at tarkibining intellektual guruxiga oid bo'lgan so'zlarda mujassamlashgandir. Bunday so'zlar qatoriga uy, ko'cha, dala, daraxt, ruchka, qalam... va boshqa shu kabi so'zlarni kiritish mumkin. Mazkur so'zlar ob'ektiv borliqdagi mavjud predmetlarni maksimal xolda neytral tarzda belgilaydi va kommunikasiyada ko'proq sof informasiya ifodasi uchun xizmat qiladi. Logik aspektdagi ko'chma ma'noli so'zlar qatoriga metaforik hamda metonimik qo'llanish ko'lamiga ega bo'lgan so'zlar kiritiladi.

Logik metafora hamda metonimiya kommunikasiyaning nominativ aspekti bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib sof informatsiya uchun xizmat qiladi va shu jarayonlarga moyil bo'lgan so'zlar nutqda qo'shimcha emosional-ekspressiv qimmat olmaydilar.

Logik metafora quyidagi ko'chma ma'noli so'zlarda o'z aksini topgan: choynakning tumshug'i, pechkaning og'zi, kemanding burni, qozonning qulogi.

Logik metanimiya esa o'z aksini butunni qism bilan belgilanishi jarayonida, predmetning ayrim tashqi ko'rinishlari bo'yicha belgilanishi asosida va boshqa xollarda kuzatiladi.

Logik metanimiya ham nominativ aspekt bilan uzviy bog'lanib uning realizatsiya jarayoni informatsiyaning amalga oshirilishini ta'min etadi. Logik metanimiya planida qo'llanuvchi so'zlar qatoriga ko'z, quloq, jiggar, yurak, qo'l, og'iz, salla, telpak, shapka, mo'ylov, surnay, karnay... va boshqa shu kabi so'zlarni kiritish mumkin. [4. 29]

So'z semantik tuzilishida ob'ektiv reallikning ijtimoiy-ruxiy tomonini aks etishiga ko'ra affektiv aspekt farqlanadi. Affektiv aspekt logik aspektdan tubdan farq qiladi. Shu boisdan affektiv aspekt xususiyatiga ko'proq to'xtalishga to'g'ri keladi.

Ma'lumki nutq jarayoni bilan uzviy bog'langan barcha informatsiyalar odatda logik hamda affektiv qismlarga ajraladi. [5. 24]

Ularning har ikkalasi berilayotgan informatsiya tarkibida bevosita kommunikatsiyada o'z aksini topadi. Berilayotgan informatsiyaning logik qismi mazkur xabarning denotativ qismini, ya'ni sof informativ tomonini tashkil etadi. Kommunikatsiyada o'z aksini topgan xabarning affektiv qismi esa informatsiyaning inson ruxiy xislati ichki kechinmalari (xis-xayajon, zavqlanish, xafa bo'lish, achinish va boshqalar bilan uzviy bog'langan emosional-ekspressiv tomonini ochib beradi.

Shuni aytish kerakki, kommunikatsiya bilan bog'langan barcha xabar vositalari faqatgina sof informativ xarakterda bo'lib qolmay, balki ma'lum darajada kommunikatsiya ishtirokchilarining shu informatsiyaga bo'lgan emosional munosabatini ham aks ettiradi. Bu esa berilayotgan xabarning ma'lum monosemantik qiymatini belgilaydi.

Bundan ko'rinadiki, nutq jarayoni birgina sof informatsiyalar uchungina xizmat qilmay, balki kommunikatsiya ishtirokchilarining shu informatsiyaga bo'lgan emosional munosabatlarini ochib berishda ham muxim ahamiyat kasb etar ekan. Sh. Ballining ta'kidlashicha, nutq jarayoni o'zining barcha ifoda shakllarida bevosita berilayotgan xabarning mantiqiy va emosional tomonlarini yoritib beradi. [1. 32]

Ularning har ikkisi kommunikatsiyada turli proporsiyada aks etib, ularning o'zaro kommunikativ tengsizligi so'zlovchi ruxiy xolatining konkret vaziyatdagi, ijtimoiy xarakteri bilan bog'liqdir. Chunki so'zlovchi konkret situatsiyadagi xolatiga qarab o'z fikrini sof informativ tarzda yoki bo'lmasa unga emosional bo'yoq bergan holda ifoda etishi mumkin.

Demak, inson nutqi kommunikatsiyada logik hamda emosional informatsiyalar ifodasi uchun ishtirok etar ekan. Bu spesifik xususiyat barcha nutq faktlari uchun ham xosdir. Nutq faktlarining barchasi kommunikatsiya xarakteriga qarab informatsiyaning har ikkala tomonini aks ettirishi mumkin.

Bu xususda til va nutq elementi bo'lmish so'z aloxida o'rin tutadi. Odatda, barcha nutq faktlari qatori so'zlar semantik strukturasida logik ma'no bilan bir qatorda affektiv ma'no komponentlari farqlanadi. Bular o'zaro semantik oppozitsiyada joylashadilar. So'zlar semantik

strukturasida logik ma'no bilan bir qatorda affektiv ma'noning mavjudligi ularning kommunikasiyadagi assimetrik funksiyasini belgilaydi. So'zlarning mazkur assimetriya funksiyalari ular ifoda potentsialligida mujassamlashgan bo'lib, kommunikasiyada logik hamda emosional informasiyalarda o'z aksini topadi. Affektiv ma'noning ijobiy hamda salbiy aspektlari mavjud bo'lib, ular baho kategoriyasi bilan bog'liqdir. [2. 35] Atamashunoslik nuqtai-nazardan ijobiy aspekt meliorativ (+) deb, salbiy aspekt esa pejorativ (-) ma'no deb nomlanadi. Baxo kategoriyasi nuqtai-nazardan meliorativ ma'no substansiyalar va xarakterlarning "yaxshi tomonini, pejorativ ma'no esa ularning "yomon tomonlarini tasvirlaydi.[...] Affektiv planda so'zlar meliorativ hamda pejorativ ma'nolari bo'yicha farqlanadilar: Mexnatsevar – dangasa,

Rostgo'y – yolg'onchi qaxramon, Vatanparvar - xoin, Saxiy – xasis...

Emosional baholi so'zlarning farqli tomoni neytral so'zlarga nisbatan qiyoslaganda o'rgatiladi. Misol uchun "ot so'ziga nisbatan "tulpor, "qirchang" so'zlari farqlanadi. "Sasimoq fe'li esa "xid taratmoqqa nisbatan olinadi. Bu xususda shuni aytish kerakki, "sasimoq oddiy xid taratmoq bo'lib qolmay, balki "qo'llansa, sassiq xid taratmoq deganidir. Demak, sasimoq fe'lida pejorativ ma'no komponenti mavjud. Ushbu so'zlar qatoriga rus tilidagi "geroy, "trus, " fransuz tilidagi "heros", "avare", "lache"... kabi bir qator affektiv so'zlarni kiritish mumkin.

Affektiv planda ko'chma ma'no hosil etilishi jarayonini metafora hamda metonimiya tashkil etadi.

Affektiv metaforik qo'llanish turiga oid so'zlar qatoriga o'zbek tilidagi **qo'zichog'im, toylog'im, bo'talog'im, munchog'im, chirog'im, tulki, bo'ri**, rus tilidagi **lisa, kotik**, fransuz tilidagi **chat, renard, chou** turidagi so'zlar guruxini kiritish mumkin.

Affektiv metonimik so'zlarga esa **fitna, ig'vo, ahl, iste'dod**, ... tipidagi so'zlarni kiritish mumkin. Fransuz tilida affektiv metonimik qo'llanishdagi so'zlar qatoriga **"une beaute"** ni kiritish mumkin. Demak, affektiv planda qo'llanuvchi barcha so'zlar baho kategoriyasiga aloqadorligi bilan xarakterlanadi.

Shuni aytish kerakki, emosional informatsiya ifodasi uchun har bir til lug'at tarkibidagi mavjud leksik qatlamlar bir xil ishtirok etmaydi.

Misol uchun: bir tomondan «homme», «enfant» ikkinchi tomondan «avare», «heros» kabi so'zlarni olib qarasaq, ular ma'no tarkibida emosional-ekspressiv ma'no komponentlarini turlicha aks etganini ko'ramiz. Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan «enfant», «homme», so'zlari semantik strukturasida emosional-ekspressiv ma'no komponentlari kuzatilmaydi. Qolgan «avare» hamda «heros» so'zlari ma'no strukturasi tarkibida mazkur semantik komponentlar mavjudligi seziladi va emosional ekspressiv nuqtai nazardan ular meliorativ (+) hamda pejorativ (-) xususiyatlari bo'yicha differensiyalashadi.

Bu jixatdan so'zlar leksik qatlamining emosional-ekspressiv ma'nolarga bo'lgan munosabati bir xil emasligini sezish mumkin.

So'zlar semantikasida emosional-ekspressiv ma'no komponentlarining mavjud yoki mavjud emasligi ularni shu til lug'at tarkibida tabaqalab leksik qatlamlarga ajratish imkonini beradi. So'zlarning bu xilda farqlash jarayoni ular ifoda potentsialligini ma'lum darajada aniqlash, nutqda farqlash uchun qo'shimcha imkon yaratadi. Albatta, nazariy jixatdan lug'at tarkibidagi mavjud so'zlarning barchasi nutqda emosional-ekspressiv informatsiya ifodasi uchun ishtirok etishi mumkin. Lekin, so'nggi yillarda tilshunoslikda so'zlarning emosional-

ekspressiv informatsiya ifodasiga ishtiroki ko'proq ularning lug'at tarkibidagi leksik qatlamlar xarakteriga bog'liqligi to'g'risida ko'pgina nazariy farazlar olg'a surilmoqda. Ayrim leksik-grammatik razryadlarning (ot, sifat, fe'l) affektiv xususiyati bunga misol bo'la oladi. Bu xususda hozirgi zamon fransuz tilidagi affektiv antroponimik otlarni misol qilib keltirish o'rinlidir. Hozirgi zamon fransuz tili lug'at tarkibidagi antroponimik otlar "intellektual hamda "emosional leksik qatlamlar orasidagi farq ularning o'z denotatlariga, referentlariga bo'lgan umumiy munosabatlaridan kelib chiqadi. Demak, so'zning semantikasi, narsalar, hodisalar, harakatlar bilan bevosita bog'lanmay, balki mehnat jarayonida, hayotiy tajribalar natijasida borligining kishi ongida aks etishi orgali vujudga keladi. Har bir tilda so'zlar asosiy ma'nosidan tashqari ko'chma ma'nolarda ham qo'llaniladi. So'zning ko'chma ma'nolari uning asosiy ma'nosidan kelib chiqadi.

So'zlarning qaysi ma'noda qo'llanilgani faqat kontekstda aniqlanadi. Ko'p ma'noli so'zlarni gapda to'g'ri va o'rinli ishlata bilish nutqimizni mazmunli, ta'sirli qilishga juda katta yordam beradi. Biz bir narsaga aminmizki, nutqda so'z ma'no strukturasi logik, affektiv, funksional – stilistik aspektlari farqlanadi. So'z semantikasining har bir aspekti asosida asosiy va ko'chma ma'no yotadi. Har bir so'z ma'nosi yani semantema mayda semantik komponentlardan tashkil topadi.

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CLUSTERIZATION OF CONCEPTS AND CORRELATIONAL ANOMALIES WITHIN THE DISCOURSE OF CHINESE INTEGRATION PROJECTS IN DIGITAL MEDIA SOURCES IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE OF CENTRAL ASIA. NETWORK ANALYSIS AS METHOD OF SOCIAL- AND POLITICAL-ORIENTED MEDIA RESEARCH

The present article aims to demonstrate the capabilities of the network discourse analysis on the practical example of the research dedicated to the ideological concept of development of the infrastructure, financial and other projects, carried out or planned by the Chinese side on the territory of countries of the Central Asia. Within the mentioned research the author analyses system relations between semantic entities relevant to the research object appearing in the field of the digital media sources of countries in the mentioned region. To do so, the author conducts analysis in the texts of these articles by the application of statistical linguistic methods for the future visualization of system relations. The results of the visual analysis are then described in the relevant part of the article: the author reveals tendencies, highlights clusters of structurally neighboring semantic entities, and explains “anomalies” or absence of those connections that, according to the author’s expectations should take place. Additionally, the article contains an overview of the history of the network analysis and discourse analysis, methods of data acquisition and data processing, critical overview of the strong and weak sides of the methodology as well as perspectives of the practical application for the data acquired.

Key words: *Discourse analysis, network analysis, corpus analysis, media analysis, visual analysis, cluster analysis, applied linguistics, China Studies, international relations, Central Asia, China, infrastructure projects, Pearson R, ForceAtlas2*

КЛАСТЕРИЗАЦИЯ ПОНЯТИЙ И КОРРЕЛЯЦИОННЫЕ АНОМАЛИИ В ДИСКУРСЕ ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫХ ИНИЦИАТИВ КИТАЯ В ЦИФРОВЫХ МЕДИАРЕСУРСАХ НА ПОСТСОВЕТСКОМ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ. СЕТЕВОЙ АНАЛИЗ КАК МЕТОД СОЦИАЛЬНО И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИ ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОГО МЕДИА-ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ

Данная статья имеет целью продемонстрировать возможности сетевого дискурс-анализа на практическом примере исследования, посвященного идеологическому концепту развития инфраструктурных, финансовых и других проектов сотрудничества, планируемых или реализуемых китайской стороной на территории стран Средней Азии. В рамках упомянутого исследования анализируются системные взаимосвязи между смысловыми понятиями, касающимися предмета исследования,

возникающими в поле интернет-медиаресурсов стран упомянутого региона. С этой целью тексты статей соответствующих ресурсов подвергаются анализу с применением статистико-лингвистических методов для последующей визуализации системных связей. Результаты визуального анализа разбираются в соответствующей части статьи: обобщаются тенденции, выделяются скопления структурно близких понятий, отдельно рассматриваются «аномальные связи» либо их отсутствие «ожидаемых» связей. Помимо этого статья содержит краткий обзор истории сетевого и дискурс-анализа, методы сбора и обработки материала, обязательные критические замечания относительно как сильных, так и слабых сторон метода, а также перспективы практического применения полученных таким путем данных.

Ключевые слова: Дискурс-анализ, сетевой анализ, корпусный анализ, медиа-анализ, визуальный анализ, кластерный анализ, прикладная лингвистика, китаеведение, международные отношения, Центральная Азия, Китай, инфраструктурные проекты, критерий корреляции Пирсона, ForceAtlas2

“Bridges of Konigsberg” by Leonhard Euler are often recognized as first known problem solved by the application of the Graph Theory, also known as Network Theory [1]. It made a methodological foundation of such research methods as Social Network Analysis (SNA), Dynamic Network Analysis (DNA, DyNet), Semantic Network Analysis etc. Although Network Theory is widely applied both in natural and liberal sciences, it came to prominence due to the development of social networks software, and, thus, is closely associated with social sciences. In 1934, far before the emergence of Internet, a Romanian-American psychosociologist Jacob Moreno first described sociographs in his book “Who Shall Survive” [2], stressing importance of group structure of society and anticipating development of the clustering method. Until the beginning of the 70s, research in the field of Network Theory remained fragmented and lacked systematic terminological and methodological basis. Systematization of the approach to the Network Theory is associated with the name of Harrison White and his students Bary Wellman and Mark Granovetter, who shaped the modern school of network analysis. These researchers, along with Linton Freeman and Stanley Wasserman are now recognized as key persons in the network analysis [3].

Network analysis is widely used in such fields as urban development, transportation, security, medicine, network biology and chemoinformatics, marketing, mass psychology, public policy, environmental studies, criminology, media and international relations. Depending on the field of research, nodes can be represented by molecules, individuals, districts, countries, products, ideas, media sources etc. Edges may appear as chemical bonds, frequency of communication, share of import or export, trip duration, share of republished materials or mutual correlation calculated from the text-code frequency matrix. Depending on the nature of nodes and edges, a researcher may define the most appropriate research method: chemical analysis, link analysis, archive research, field research, similarity text or discourse analysis.

Due to the fact that semantic entities can be represented by the mix of different categories, discourse analysis implies the widest area of application¹¹. Political and social researchers started considering discourse analysis as research method in the early 1990s, due to the rise of the open discussions about globally-related topics (technical-political, environmental etc.) [4]. Moreover, many consider Internet as a way to the direct democracy through so-called e-democracy. The first (partly) Internet-based referendum took place in Geneva canton, Switzerland, in 2003 [5]. Nowadays, Internet is widely used to gather citizens ideas regarding improvement of the state's and municipal legislation, such as "Active Citizen" in Moscow, Russia [6]. Although such media phenomenon as "interference" into US president elections undermine the perception of security of e-democracy, they only increase the importance of an open political discourse. Accordingly, discourse analysis in the area of public policy and international relations also grows in its importance.

Language is a key for dividing discourse of a particular topic into several language-specified parts. Thus, discourse analysis in the area of international relations is usually characterized by the existence of a "primary mediator" – a local media source that creates information and distributes it to its audience. As long as mediator shapes information in a way it needs, it influences the whole language-specified discourse. Remarkable are attempts of some mediators to "unite" discourses by translating and re-posting either pieces of information (articles, posts etc.) or comments to them. Such artificial "unification", however, is usually limited to one step and lacks systematization.

Depending on the amount of people involved, discourses may have different amount of primary mediators. Their identification, characterization and development of a policy toward them are the targets of a political media research, and the discourse analysis possesses a required methodological basis. However, discourse analysis, in the first line, operates meanings, and its primary target is to create a systematized picture of them in their interconnection within specific discourse restricted by language, governmental, territorial and other factors. In the opinion of the author, combination of network and discourse analysis provides a technical and mathematical basis for creating such picture.

Discourse mapping supports practical objectives determined by the area of socio-political research. First, it possesses a powerful explorative potential, revealing edges that are unable to identify by application of other methods. Second, it allows to organize them into neuron-like network, revealing two and more -step connections and providing visualization of connection strength. Accordingly, discourse network analysis is applicable for producing solutions for systematized, coordinated indirect action by using media, financial and other resources and is closely related to the Frame Analysis first developed by Erving Goffman [7].

Speaking of both edges (connections) and nodes (semantic entities), it is necessary to stress the importance of "anomalies". The author defines "anomaly" of the discourse network as deviation of connectivity strength between semantic entities or deviation of usage frequency of semantic entities from expectation of the researcher or his or her audience. Obviously, the matter of "anomalies" is subjective due to the difference in academic, cultural,

¹¹ In the present research, there are such categories as public persons, organizations, countries, territories and areas of activity.

political etc. backgrounds of particular members of the group, defined as “audience”. In the research described below, considering open-endedness of the audience of the present article, “anomalies” will be identified with regard to the researcher’s expectations.

Identification of anomalies is not only the second important objective of the discourse network analysis, but, as the author believes, the main explorative target of the social sciences. As long as natural sciences study relations between physically existing elements, while liberal sciences study relations between ideas [8], anomalies appear to be the most valuable explorative findings, while everything else may lay in the sphere of description, evaluation and hypothesis proof [9].

Naturally, “strength” of each element in the discourse network is determined to the large extent by the number and intensity of connections with other elements. Accordingly, to weaken or strengthen one element may need to decrease or increase the number of connections between that and other elements. An obstacle to the implementation of this method is, obviously, that fact that within the big corpus many elements already are interconnected, if take linear correlation for calculation basis. Thus, main advantage of the visual method is minimized by the inability of an average researcher to consider too many connections simultaneously. However, weaker connections, although being important as well, in larger texts are based not on syntactical framework, and their factual linkage may be random. According to the Chaddock’s scale, linear correlation determinants with magnitude $<0,3$ are considered weak [10]. Accordingly, it is reasonable to take into account edges with at least “moderate” connectivity strength.

Table 1: Chaddock's scale

Absolute r_{xy} value	Connectivity strength
$r_{xy} < 0,3$	weak
$0,3 < r_{xy} < 0,5$	moderate
$0,5 < r_{xy} < 0,7$	Significant
$0,7 < r_{xy} < 0,9$	High
$0,9 < r_{xy}$	very high

Organization of nodes and edges into network may lead to the emergence of clusters. Cluster analysis, according to Britannica, is understood as a “set of tools and algorithms that is used to classify different objects into groups in such a way that the similarity between two objects is maximal if they belong to the same group and minimal otherwise” [11]. In network visualization, layout algorithms may support settings that emphasize clusters more or less, such as LinLog in ForceAtlas2. Accordingly, in the present discourse network analysis, cluster is defined as a structural entity of codes, distinguished from other codes by layout algorithm based on the magnitude of correlation determinant.

It should be noted, that apart from the visual network analysis there are methods of numerical taxonomy supporting a number of determinants, such hierarchical clustering, k-mean clustering etc. [12]. The choice of network visualization is determined by the desire to analyze the whole complex structure of clusters; at the same time, determinants are represented exclusively by Pearson r_{xy} values.

Pearson's criteria of correlation was developed in the 1890s by the group of British scientists led by Carl Pearson [10]. It allows calculating the strength of correlational connectivity between two variables with numeral values, providing linear model calculated by the formula:

Figure 1: Pearson R correlation formula

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum d_x \cdot d_y}{\sqrt{\sum d_x^2 \cdot \sum d_y^2}}$$

where d is deviation from an arithmetic mean. Correlational coefficient may take values from -1 to 1, where 1 indicates an absolute positive correlation and -1 indicates an absolute negative correlation. In the present research, we applied Pearson r for calculation of correlational connectivity between 160 pairs of variables, represented by codes of public persons, organizations, countries, territories, areas of activity and one category of sentiment (positive, negative).

By the detailed description of the interconnection of codes after the visualization the author applied to the following terminology of network analysis, which is drawn from the working papers "Visual Network Analysis" [13] and "ForceAtlas2, a Continuous Graph Layout Algorithm" [14] by Tommaso Venturini and others and "Network Analysis Basics and Applications to Online Data" [15] by Katja Ognyanova, combined together and slightly modified:

Main cluster - structural entity of nodes (cluster), which is not a *sub-cluster*;

Sub-cluster - cluster, which is part of larger cluster;

Island - cluster without connections to other clusters;

Structural hole - empty zone between clusters;

Star - a node which is highly central;

Liaison - a node which connects two groups of codes, but is not a part of them;

Bridge - an edge which connects two groups of codes without a *liaison*;

Gatekeeper - a node connected to a *bridge*;

Mainland - entity of two or more *main clusters*;

Isolate - a node without connections;

Degree - count of edges connected to a node.

Layout algorithms applied for network visualization may be different. Considering importance of the determinant and relatively complicated structure of the codes, ForceAtlas2 was considered the most appropriate solution. ForceAtlas2 was developed by the group of French developers from Gephi Consortium and represents an example of a force directed layout. The energy model implies three forces interacting with each other: repulsion force (F_r), attraction force (F_a) and gravitation force (F_g). After these forces reach a balanced state, nodes stop their movement.

Gravitation force attracts nodes to the centre of the spatialization space to prevent isolates and islands from drifting away under the action of repulsion force and is calculated as follows:

Figure 2: Formula of gravitation force in ForceAtlas2

$$F_g(n) = k_g(deg(n)+1)$$

where k_g is given and deg represents degree. Thus, nodes with more connections are more attracted to the center than isolates and islands.

Repulsion force pushes nodes away from each other. ForceAtlas2 algorithm, in order to prevent visual cluttering, takes degree into account, preventing hubs from being too close to each other and weakening repulsion between hubs and poorly connected nodes:

Figure 3: Formula of repulsion force in ForceAtlas2

$$F_r(n_1, n_2) = k_r \frac{(deg(n_1)+1)(deg(n_2)+1)}{d(n_1, n_2)}$$

Attraction force in our research was dependable from the magnitude of the determinant w and edge weight influence coefficient δ set by the researcher [14].

Figure 4: Formula of attraction force in ForceAtlas2

$$F_a = w(e)^\delta d(n_1, n_2)$$

Other modifiers (LinLog, Dissuade Hubs) were not applied during the research.

Thematically, the above-mentioned research is dedicated to “One Belt One Road” (OBOR) initiative proposed by President Xi Jinping in 2013 in Astana [16], a successor of “Open Policy” [17] and “Going Globally” [18] by Deng Xiaoping. Being used widely in different occasions, OBOR lacks institutionalization, centralized management and thematic boundaries, so that every project regarding (primary, but not limited to) export of Chinese goods and investments may be labeled with “OBOR”. It makes OBOR a media phenomenon that requires a deep investigation with regard to its discursive characteristics.

The corpus was formed by 810 articles published on 12 most visited web sources affiliated with the most influential magazines and news agencies, three per each of the four countries of Central Asia – Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Turkmenistan, however, was excluded from research due to its specific cultural, political and economic features. The texts were retrieved from the web sources by applying the key phrase “One Belt One Road”; search results were filtered in order to exclude irrelevant articles.

In order to construct a stem-document frequency matrix, the author conducted an operation of text mining, constructing a matrix of more than 2300 stems. As a part of the operationalization, the relevant ones were transformed into 160 codes, associated with 6 categories: public persons, organizations, countries, territories, areas of activity and basic sentiments.

The author applied the already described Pearson R correlation criteria to evaluate magnitude of the mutual media influence of media entities represented by codes. The correlational matrix, then, was visualized with the help of ForceAtlas2 two-dimensional layout

algorithm. By the visualization, the strength of connections between nodes was determined by the correlation between each two codes of the code-text frequency matrix. In order to avoid visual disturbance, the author filtered all visualized connections by the magnitude of correlational determinant, whereby magnitude less than 0,3 was considered as insignificant. The results of the brief visual analysis are described as follows.

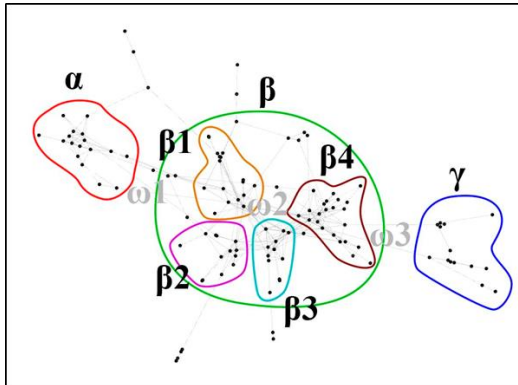
During the “reading” (by applying Venturini’s terminology [13]), the author addressed the following questions:

1. What are the main clusters and sub-clusters and how to characterize them with regard to the:

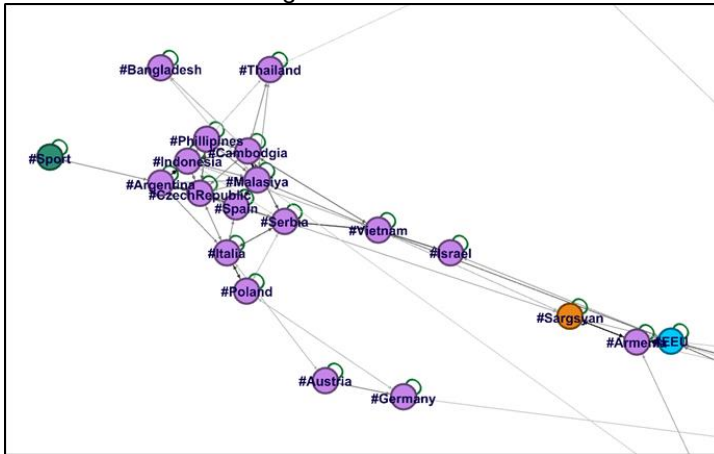
- a. Represented categories;
 - b. Number of nodes;
 - c. Meaning of nodes (codes);
 - d. Structure and tightness of connections (strength of edges, stars);
 - e. Connections with other clusters (bridges, liaisons, gatekeepers)?
2. What are structural holes and where are they located?
3. What are islands and isolates?
4. What are general expected trends and anomalies and how to explain them?

By the network visualization through ForceAtlas2 layout algorithm the coefficients were set as follows: scaling (k_f) =10, gravity (k_g) =0.25, edge weight influence (δ) =5. Other behavior alternatives (Dissuade Hubs, LinLog mode, Overlapping Prevention) were not applied in order to avoid unnecessary sophistication. Visualization of edges was restricted by weight (magnitude of correlation determinant) and set by $0,3 < w < 1,0$ (from “moderate” to “very high” according to the Chaddock’s scale [10]).

Image 1: Mainland of OBOR discourse in Central Asia’s network



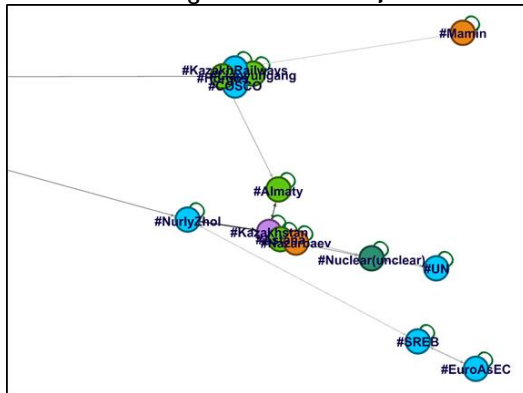
As a result, 160 nodes (100%) and 820 edges (3,2%, in fact – only 410 connections due to the fact that in the correlation matrix comparison between two numbers is conducted twice): accordingly, an arithmetic mean of the degree =2,56. The mainland is represented by three main clusters (α , β , γ); main cluster β consists of four sub-clusters ($\beta 1$, $\beta 2$, $\beta 3$, $\beta 4$).

Image 2: Main cluster α 

Main cluster α consists of 17 nodes. This cluster is characterized by very high level of uniformity with regard to the categorization, where 16 nodes represent category of a country. Noteworthy, except of Argentina and Israel, all related countries are located either in South-East Asia (Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand etc.) or Europe (Serbia, Czech Republic, Serbia, Poland, Austria etc.). One single node related to another category is “Sport” (connected to “Argentina”). Due to the tight interconnection of nodes within the cluster it is almost impossible to identify a star. The most central position in the cluster is taken by the “Czech Republic”.

Cluster α is connected with sub-clusters β_1 and β_2 of the main cluster β , first, through the gatekeeper “Germany” (bridge to “Europe”) and, secondly, through the liaison group “EEU-Armenia-Sargsyan” (bridges to “EU” (β_1) and “Moldova” (β_2)). One more connection leads from the gatekeeper “Thailand” to “Vladivostok” that is not related to any cluster.

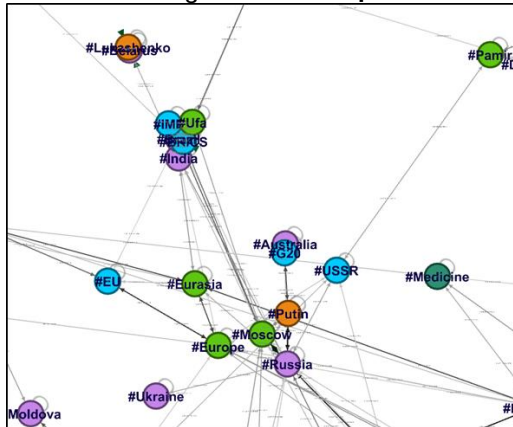
Main cluster γ consists of 14 nodes, thematically mostly related to Kazakhstan (“Kazakhstan”, “Horgos”, (Askar) “Mamin”, “Kazakh Railways” etc.). Level of categorical diversity is high – 5 of 6 categories (all except “sentiments”), mostly organizations (6) and territories (4). Structurally, two smaller tight groups may be identified within the cluster: “Kazakh Railways-COSCO-Lianyungang-Horgos” and “Kazakhstan-Astana-Nazarbaev-Altmy”.

Image 3: Main cluster γ 

The last mentioned group naturally takes the central position in the cluster: name of the country, capital and president plus name of the ex-capital (the largest city of the country). With the country's name is closely associated ($r_{xy}=0,49$) the local integration project "Nurly Zhol", which, for its part, is associated with Chinese Silk Road Economic Belt ("SREB") and further Russian-initiated EuroAsEC (part of which is the Customs Union). Names of both the President Nursultan Nazarbaev and the country are both interconnected with "Nuclear" (technologies) and through its mediation with United Nations.

The liaison "Almaty" connects the core group with the second group, which is thematically related to logistics: railways ("Kazakh Railways"), duty-free zone ("Horgos"), sea logistics ("COSCO", "Lianyungang" (port city in the Yellow Sea in Jiangsu, China)). Additionally, with the Kazakh Railways is associated the name of Askar Mamin, the First Deputy Prime Minister of Kazakhstan. Cluster γ is connected to sub-cluster β_4 of the main cluster β through the bridges "Nurly Zhol-Infrastructure" and "Horgos-Logistics".

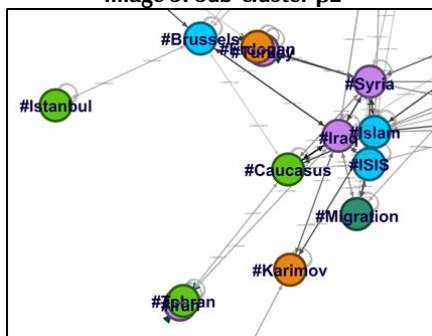
Main cluster β is located in the center of the network and consists of four tightly interconnected sub-clusters. This interconnection of nodes makes distinguishing between the sub-clusters relatively difficult. However, by the closer look it may be noted that the thematically close (in the author's opinion) codes are grouping together, while all four sub-clusters are positioned around a central structural hole.

Image 1: Sub-cluster β_1 

Being de-facto the star of the sub-cluster β_1 (connected to 9 of 17 nodes), “Russia” holds its position on the periphery of the cluster due to that fact, that it is also connected to other 8 nodes outside the cluster. The reason why it belongs to sub-cluster β_1 is that the strongest relations to other influential in-cluster nodes (“Putin”, “Moscow”) are stronger than to the nodes outside the cluster ($r_{xy}=0,66$ and $r_{xy}=0,50$ respectively against $r_{xy}=0,48$).

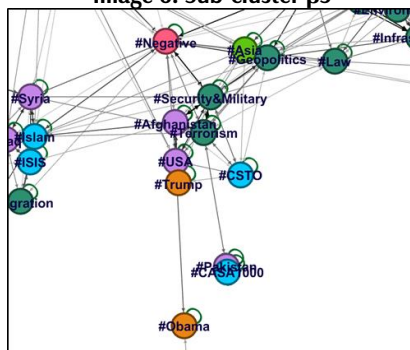
Considering represented categories, important is the absence of “areas of activity”; most frequent category is a “country” (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, India, Brazil and Australia), which except of the last ones are European CIS members or powerful developing countries. “Organization” is the second important category represented by “EU”, “G20”, “USSR”, “IMF” and “BRICS”. Worth mentioning is the code of “Ufa” (category of a territory), closely related to “IMF”, “BRICS”, “Brazil” and “India”. These nodes are forming a separate group with a very high magnitude of correlational determinant ($0,55 < r_{xy} < 0,92$). An extraordinary strong correlation is also between Belarus and its President Alexander Lukashenko ($r_{xy}=0,88$).

Through the bridges “Moscow, Russia-Syria, Iraq, Islam, ISIS” sub-cluster β_1 is connected to the sub-cluster β_2 , the star of which is “Iraq” ($deg=8$). Semantically, represented nodes are mostly related to Islam religion: “Syria”, “Iran”, “Iraq”, “Turkey”, in the category of a country, “Caucasus” and cities of the above mentioned countries in the category of a territory as well as their national leaders (“Erdogan”, “Karimov”).

Image 5: Sub-cluster β_2 

The total amount of nodes in the cluster is 13. However, the gatekeeper (Islam) “Karimov” connects the tight group of nodes related to Uzbekistan (“Uzbekistan”, “Mirziyoev”, “Bukhara”, “Samarkand”) that, due to the Muslim influence in the country can also be added to the cluster (at least thematically). The sub-cluster is characterised by very strong connections (7 connections with $r_{xy} > 0.4$), what makes it very compact. The strongest connections are between countries and their leaders or capitals (“Turkey-Erdogan”, “Iran-Tehran”). Connections with the neighbouring sub-cluster β_3 are also intensive (three connections with $r_{xy} > 0.4$).

Sub-cluster β_3 is characterized by the highest possible variety of represented categories – 6. Thematically, nodes of the cluster are related to closely associated (in the author’s opinion) topics of “Military&Security-Terrorism-Geopolitics-Law” (areas of activity), “CSTO” (Collective Security Treaty Organization), “USA-Afghanistan” (countries). The sentiment node “Negative” is connected with six nodes inside the cluster and eleven nodes outside, which makes its association with the sub-cluster β_3 questionable. However, layout algorithm placed it near the β_3 due to the biggest number of common edges (six against four with β_1 and β_2) and strength of connection with “Military&Security” ($r_{xy} = 0.52$).

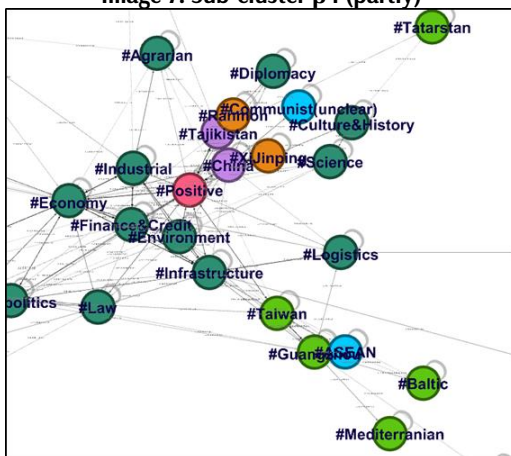
Image 6: Sub-cluster β_3 

The star of β_3 is “Security&Military” ($deg=15$), which has connections to all members of the cluster, except of “Pakistan” and “CASA1000”. Represented countries are Afghanistan, closely associated with terrorism ($r_{xy}=0.46$) and security ($r_{xy}=0.58$), USA with strong connections to its former and present presidents and Pakistan, extremely strongly connected to the energetic project CASA1000 ($r_{xy}=0.71$). Notable are also “Japan” and “Korea”, associated with the US President Obama.

Many nodes of β_3 are connected to “Russia” of the sub-cluster β_1 and “Syria” and “Islam” of the sub-cluster β_2 . Speaking of β_4 , it is important to stress the importance of the liaison “Law”, connecting all activity-related nodes of both sub-clusters. Sub-clusters β_3 and β_4 unite 14 of 18 all such nodes.

The last and the biggest sub-cluster β_4 is the only group with a “sentimental” node in its center (“Positive”, $deg=18$). The second important node with the strong connection to the first one is “China” ($r_{xy}=0.61$). As in the β_3 , all categories are represented: territories by the Africa, Mediterranean, Baltic, Tatarstan, Guangzhou and Taiwan; countries by China and Tajikistan; persons by their leaders (Xi Jinping, Emomali Rahmon), organizations by the Communist (party?) and ASEAN. However, the largest represented category is “Area of activity” (10 nodes), for example: “Industry”, “Agrarian”, “Diplomacy”, “Culture&History”, and “Science”.

Image 7: Sub-cluster β_4 (partly)



“Areas of activity” provide the external connections: “Logistics” and “Infrastructure” with the main cluster γ , “Economy”, “Finance”, “Environment”, “Infrastructure” with the sub-cluster β_3 , while “Economy” also connects it with β_1 .

Thus, the whole network structure contains three main clusters, one of which contains four sub-clusters. Roughly summarizing nodes in terms of their semantical meaning and taking into account stars, may can assign the following names to the clusters: main cluster α – “Countries of Europe and East Asia”, sub-cluster β_1 – “Russia and Developing

Countries”, sub-cluster β_2 – “World of Islam”, sub-cluster β_3 – “Military and USA”, sub-cluster β_4 – “China and Activity Areas”, main cluster γ – “Kazakhstan and Logistics”. There are three structural holes, dividing (see Image 1): ω_1 – main clusters α and β , ω_2 – sub-clusters of β , ω_3 – main clusters β and γ . Especially interesting is the structural hole ω_2 that appeared due to the mutual repulsion force of four clusters and created a blank space in the center of the structure.

Already now we are able to say how different thematic blocks are associated in the mass perception of Central Asian people with certain countries. Geopolitically, three major powers able to influence them – Russia, China and USA – are taking positions within their own clusters. Kazakhstan, being the leading country of the Central Asia, holds a separate group, what highlights its importance.

Network also contains islands and isolate located on the periphery. Apart from some cases that do not worth explanation (such as “Britain-London” and “Pacific-APEC¹²”), there are also some examples of thematic groups: “Turkmenistan-Energy-CNPC”, “Zhang Gaoli-(Bakytzhan) Sagintaev¹³”, “Shanxi-Sharif Said¹⁴” and “Azerbaijan-Caspian-Aktau¹⁵”. Isolates are relatively few, but rich with regard to represented categories and meanings: “Zhang Dejiang¹⁶”, “Li Keqiang¹⁷”, “Boao Forum”, “AIIB¹⁸”, “Xinjiang”, “CIS”, and “Media”. Additionally, not being an island, but also not belonging to any particular cluster due to the equal and significant distance to the sub-clusters β_1 and β_4 , the mini-cluster “Petersburg-Petrochemistry-Dushanbe-Pamir” forms a separate independent group.

The present visualization gave the author both (more or less) obvious and surprising results. By the description of a visualized discourse network it is important to provide a more or less detailed description of the unexpected results (anomalies). Considering this, the description in this particular case must be structured in accordance with the following findings:

1. Unexpected direct associations (one-step connections);
2. Unexpected indirect associations (two-step connections);
3. Unexpectedly long or weak connections between particular nodes.

Considering unexpected isolations, may need to mention that only connections with $r_{xy} \geq 0,3$ were visualized, while connections with $r_{xy} < 0,3$ were considered insignificant (see Chaddock’s scale[10]). Accordingly, such important nodes as “Zhang Dejiang” and “Li Keqiang” (expected to be associated with “China”), “Boao Forum”, “AIIB” (expected to be connected with “Finance&Investment”), “Xinjiang” (expected to be connected with “SREB”, “Logistics”), and “CIS” (expected to be connected with “Russia” and other nodes of CIS member states) do have connections, not strong enough to be considered significant. Thus, “Hangzhou” should be

¹² Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

¹³ Prime Minister of Kazakhstan

¹⁴ Chairman of the Trade and Industry Chamber of Tajikistan

¹⁵ City in the South-East Kazakhstan

¹⁶ Chairman of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People’s Congress of China

¹⁷ Premier of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China

¹⁸ Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

naturally associated with “G20”¹⁹, “Atambaev” – with “Kyrgyzstan”, “Switzerland” with “Europe” etc.

Island “Turkmenistan-Energy-CNPC” is a classic example of how discourse network analysis helps to reveal important commercial projects. Already on October 2013 NUR.KZ (Kazakhstan) reports in its article “The People’s Republic of China lays a New Silk Road in Asia” about signing of contracts regarding natural gas extraction for 7,6 billion dollars with Turkmenistan [19]. In October 2014, as VB.KG (Kyrgyzstan) reports, President Xi Jinping participated in a ceremony of opening of the new Galkynysh gas field which is considered the second in the world on gas reserves (21.2 trillion cubic meters) and signed the agreement on construction of new branches of the gas pipeline to increase twice the volume of the gas exported to the People’s Republic of China [20]. At the same time, NEWS.TJ (Tajikistan) reports about the construction start of the gas pipeline Turkmenistan – Uzbekistan – Tajikistan – Kyrgyzstan – China, mentioning the sum of \$3.2 [21]. In June 2015, NEWS.TJ (Tajikistan) reports that Turkmenistan “delivers more than a half of the gas imported by China” [22]. On September of the same year, ZAKON.KZ (Kazakhstan) writes about three possibilities that cooperation with this country opens for Beijing, one of which is a possible role of Turkmenistan as a transit territory for Iranian energy resources [23].

Island “Zhang Gaoli-(Bakytzhan) Sagintaev” demonstrates the instrument for key person’s identification. In June 2016 ZAKON.KZ (Kazakhstan) publishes a press-release on the meeting between Prime Minister of Kazakhstan Bakytzhan Sagintaev and Deputy Prime Minister of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China Zhang Gaoli, mentioning water resources, projects in the spheres of energy, agriculture and metallurgy [24], followed by the similar article, generally repeating above mentioned statements, adding tourism as a sphere of cooperation and inviting Chinese companies to the EXPO -2017 on behalf of the Prime Minister Sagintaev [25]. As it appear in the Kazakhstan media, same two persons are also responsible for the interface of Nurdy Zhol and SREB, beginning from the June 2016 [26]. However, Prime Minister Sagintaev is not mentioned together with Deputy Prime Minister Zhang Gaoli in numerous publications regarding the “One Belt One Road” Forum in Beijing in May 2017 due to the personal participation of the President Nursultan Nazarbaev.

Island “Shanxi-Sharif Said” is related to the media connection between the Chairman of the Trade and Industry Chamber of Tajikistan Sharif Said and the province in the Central China, Shanxi (山西). Shanxi appears in the Central Asian OBOR discourse already in November 2014 when, according to VB.KG (Kyrgyzstan), 100 Kyrgyz workers from the oil refinery station in Chuiskaya Oblast were sent to the Northwestern University in Xian city to take part at the 10-month “Program of Personnel Training of the Silk Road and Professional Development” initiated by the Chinese side [27]. Since then, Shanxi often appears as a center for coordination of OBOR-related projects. For instance, it was a place of the Eurasian Economic Forum 2015, as KHOVAR.TJ (Tajikistan) reports [28]. In connection with Shanxi, Sharif Said appears already in October 2014 when he meets with the Deputy Secretary General of the government of Shanxi Zhang Xiaoning, mentioning that “now on the territory of the Republic more than 70 Chinese enterprises operate in the spheres of reconstruction

¹⁹ Summit of G20 took place in Hangzhou in 2016 [35]

and construction of roads, tunnels, bridges, combined heat and power plants, developing power lines, production of cement and other construction materials function, intending to expand cooperation on other spheres, such as food and agriculture, health and care, education and technologies [29]. Three years later, he appears again during the meeting with delegation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (VSNP) of Shanxi province, stressing again importance of development of the local pharmacology and medical materials [30]. Since then, Trade and Industry Chamber of Tajikistan appears as a main instrument of coordination between Chinese and Tajik projects, very often cooperating with Shanxi government.

The relation between the nodes of the last thematic island "Azerbaijan-Caspian-Aktau" is more obvious. Since May 2015, Aktau appears in the Central Asian media as an end point of the railroad part of central logistic branch of the SREB in Central Asia, leading further to the ports of the South Caucasus – in Azerbaijan [31], and continues to keep this position.

The mini-cluster "Petersburg-Petrochemistry-Dushanbe-Pamir" is a clear example of an anomaly emerged due to the imperfection of the calculation method. Both being relatively big, important urban centers, St. Petersburg and Dushanbe appear in the same large texts related to festivals and annual meetings of international organizations that have a weak factual connection to OBOR and to each other.

Another mini-cluster "IMF-BRICS-Brazil-India-Ufa" may require a short description. Ufa²⁰ appears mostly in June and July of 2015 due to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) summit when the membership of India and Pakistan²¹ was under consideration²². Brazil and BRICS are associated with them due to that fact that BRICS summit was arranged at the same place and the same time. Later articles from June and August 2016 and September 2017 refer to the same event.

The group "Lianyungang-COSCO-Kazakh Railways-Horgos" is based on the agreement between Kazakhstan and Chinese companies "China COSCO Shipping" and "Port Group Lianyungang" which aims to develop the infrastructure of the Free Economic Zone on the Chinese-Kazakh border near the Jarkent town. Although this agreement was met in February 2017 [32], cooperation between Kazakh Railways, Chinese Railways and Lianyungang can be traced to the June of 2014 (first agreement about the Kazakh-Chinese terminal in Lianyungang was signed by Askar Mamin, the First Deputy Prime Minister of Kazakhstan [33]).

An individual connection "Armenia-Moldova" emerges due to the participation of both countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Astana Economic Forum (AEF), Eastern Partnership (EP)²³ and discourses around the Euro-Asian Economic Union (EEU) and Euro-Asian Development Bank (EDB).

²⁰ Administrative center of Bashkortostan Republic, Russia

²¹ Both of them obtained SCO membership on June 9th of 2017

²² The summit took place on 9th and 19th of July 2015

²³ USA and Europe's cooperation policy towards East European and southern Caucasian sub-regions of the CIS

Another strong connection ($r_{xy}=0,71$) is between “CASA-1000” and “Pakistan”. Although the energy project is related not only to Pakistan, but also at least to Afghanistan, there is no connections of significant strength between them, which indicates the orientation on Pakistan as a main buyer of Kyrgyz and Tajik hydropower energy.

“Guangzhou” and “Africa” are connected due to the significance of Guangzhou as a starting point for sea lines. The ships leave the southern Chinese port of Guangzhou, pass India and Sri Lanka and reach ports in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, after that they follow to Alexandria, Antioch and others ports and finally reach Europe. Considering geographical position of the East African states, may be able to mention how conveniently they are located with regard to the main water arteria of Chinese logistics.

Indirect associations may influence the public opinion in a very significant way. Consider the following example: node of the President Xi Jinping has degree of 2 (one connection to “China” and one to “Positive”). However, through the indirect association it obtains 18 more connections only from the node “Positive” ($deg=18$) – mainly to the areas of activity.

Description of all anomalies goes far beyond the scope of the present article. However, the brief analysis above already provides an overview of the capabilities of the discourse network analysis. It visualizes the structure of OBOR discourse in Central Asia by the application of objective, quantitative research methods and explains important connections between particular semantic entities through the qualitative explanatory methodology.

Naturally, this method has its weaknesses, and they are many. The first one is acquisition of data. Even without taking social networks into account, “traditional” Internet web-sites containing news articles are too numerous to be identified and analyzed. A number of texts cannot be accessed due to the reasons of (self-) censorship or pure technical issues. Texts may be copied, modified and reposted by different or same media sources. Media sources themselves disappear and reappear as new ones. Metadata may be corrupted (names of the authors, data of publication etc.). Moreover, a large amount of information does not appear in the text format at all. And, what is especially important, the connection to the object of research may be coincidental or wrong.

By the text processing, many linguistic-related issues may negatively influence the creativeness of results. Language diversity may not only require machinery translation of texts, but also influences operationalization of names. Abbreviations, fixed expressions also may create additional difficulties. Again, coincidental appearance of particular concepts in the same texts may give a wrong expression of the factual connection where it does not exist. Even the visualization algorithms may create illusory conjunction, especially without understanding of their underlying basic physical principles.

Innovative solutions developed by computer linguists may solve these problems. Already now, discourse network analysis lets social researchers to identify media structural tendencies with more or less precision.

Considering network discourse analysis, media landscape may be presented as a set of concepts (nodes) able to accumulate people’s negative- or positive-connoted attention and transfer it to other concepts through the system of connections (edges), while the energy of a

media field is based on the natural people's need for communication. Connections may appear naturally (logically or associatively) or artificially. Thus, a competence of a media analyst implies an ability to identify relevant nodes, edges and concentrations of attention in order to manipulate them. It does not appear possible to manipulate concepts or attention directly. However, manipulation of connections is a powerful tool to "load" and "unload" nodes with positive or negative attention.

The OBOR itself as a node was not visualized as a node as long as it has connections with every text and, thus, with very semantic entity in the corpus. OBOR as a global ideological concept is hard to underestimate. So is the role of the Central Asia. Not accidentally Zbigniew Brzezinski called this region the "Eurasian Balkans" [34]. Main logistic corridors for goods and energy resources and main investments into this sphere of activity with regard to "One Belt One Road" will take place in Central Asia, and understanding of the relevant discourse is crucial for successful financial management and political steps.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NETWORK ANALYSIS AND JOINING TREES AS TEXT CLASSIFICATION TOOLS

Abstract. *The present research aims to identify differences between two approaches to text classification – Network Analysis and Cluster Analysis – on the practical example of 60 texts in English language, extracted from the TOP-3 digital media sources of United States of America. Focusing rather on the methodology of the quantitative corpus research than on actual results, the author explains the sequence of corpus processing in Python and text classification in Gephi and Statistika. The content of the paper, due to the amount of source code, may be used for practical purposes of NLP by university students and teaching staff.*

Key words: *Comparative discourse analysis, network discourse analysis, joining trees, linguistics, statistics, international relations, media analysis, Python, computational linguistics*

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СЕТЕВОГО АНАЛИЗА И СОЕДИНЯЮЩИХСЯ ДЕРЕВЬЕВ КАК МЕТОДОВ ТЕКСТОВОЙ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ

Аннотация. *Настоящее исследование преследует цель определить различия между двумя подходами к классификации текстов – Сетевым Анализом и Кластерным Анализом – на практическом примере 60 текстов на английском языке, выбранных с трех наиболее влиятельных медиа площадок в Соединенных Штатах Америки. Будучи нацеленным главным образом на методологию количественного корпусного исследования нежели на анализ собственно медийных тем, исследование описывает последовательность обработки корпуса текстов и Python и классификации текстов в Gephi и Statistika. Содержание статьи, в силу наличия исходного кода, может быть*

применено для практических целей при обработке естественных языков студентами и преподавательским составом учебных учреждений.

Ключевые слова: Сравнительный дискурс-анализ, сетевой дискурс-анализ, соединяющиеся деревья, лингвистика, статистика, международные отношения, анализ медиа, Python, компьютерная лингвистика

1. Introduction

Classification of texts in a corpus may imply a variety of classification criteria: topic, sentiment, syntactical structure etc. depending on the area of research. For a media analyst, for instance, research on topics would be, highly likely, the most frequent one. Using a corpus of 60 media texts, the author will develop a methodology to group them into several categories depending on their content.

Such clustering method as “Joining Trees” is the well-recognized categorization tool, based on the calculation of distance between objects in a multidimensional space. It allows both visualized and table-like view, provides reports of calculations and therefore is considered as a reliable research tool. On the contrary, network analysis is a visual clustering method; its strengths are visibility (the possibility to trace connections between nodes) and two-dimensional (optional – three-dimensional) field of visualization that makes understanding also between clusters easier. The implication of the manual, man-operated identification of clusters may be considered both as negative and positive factor.

2. Main Part

2.1 Data pre-processing (Stage 1)

By assigning such names as “pre-processing”, “processing” and “analyze” to different stages of research, the author understands the analyze as the manually, man-operated process of description of results of machine-made calculations (data processing), data processing, for its part, as a man-programmed, but automated process of final calculations of data, extracted from a raw text (pre-processing).

The data for the present research was collected from the most visited media sources of United States in accordance with the Amazon’s Alexa monitoring service [1]. The most visited source is the CNN, followed by the New York Times and the MSN.

Table 1: Sources

Source	Associated Country	National Rank	World Rank (Alexa)
CNN	USA	18	96
New York Times	USA	29	101
MSN	USA	45	49

All the texts are related to the foreign policy and were extracted from the relevant categories (such as “World”) and were published during the same period of 24 hours (2019, October the 18th-19th). The data was saved as separate UTF-8-coded files.

The processing of raw text (data mining) may be used by the application of different software solution. The author used Python (programming language) and its modules, such as

NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit), Pandas, Jieba and several others. The choice of the Python was driven by the desire of the author to construct the processing instrument by him, avoiding using “black boxes”. The purpose of data processing during the present research was to construct a table, showing the frequency of usage of bigrams for each text of the corpus, and export it to any format, suitable for external use (as long as data analysis is performed by the application of different software).

As mentioned, the text categorization may imply different purposes. For instance, the sentiment analysis would require the sentiment annotation for relevant words, syntactical analysis – annotation of sentence complexity etc. When analyzing the topics, it's natural to use parsing methods (find key words). The identification of keywords requires the expanding of stoplists, that need to contain all words with more or less neutral meaning. Therefore, the author decided to use another reliable method – counting collocations – to categorize texts.

Collocations, as mentioned by Bird, Klein and Loper, are “essentially just frequent bigrams, except that we want to pay more attention to the cases that involve rare words” [2]. Bigrams, for their part, are all combinations of two words in a sequence. NLTK provides a function that returns collocations (*collocation_list()*), however, it is not compatible with *ConditionalFreqDist*, that counts values for each variable for each case and is essential for constructing a table. Therefore, the author decided to construct an instrument of retrieve the collocations from bigrams.

Apart from bigrams, other text objects may be successfully used for thematic categorization. Speaking of ready-to-use solutions, for instance, Annie Gazetteer (the component of GATE package) technically allows to annotate person's names, geographical objects, organizations names etc. to automatically identify relevant tokens, annotate them and store them together as extensible markup language files [3]. Similar annotation system can be developed in Python. Another, simpler solution would be to extend lists of stopwords, including in them all words with more or less neutral thematic connotation (such as all modal verbs, “reporting” verbs (‘tell’, ‘say’, ‘explain’ etc.)). The last solution, however, is a bit risky, since it implies a large factor of individual, subjective perception. Since the present research is focused not on the results of corpus analysis, but on the results of comparison between two tools for categorization, it was decided to apply the most neutral method – counting of bigrams.

Back to the definition of collocations from the “Natural Language Processing with Python”, we notice two conditions that make a bigram a collocation: their frequency of appearance and rarity of words they contain. Collocations may be sorted out by the frequency of use after the table is constructed (for instance, by the build-in components of Microsoft Excel), while the rarity of words must be taken into account before the calculation of conditional frequency distribution and before the merging of word-strings into bigram-strings. Merging of word strings into bigram strings is possible by the application of *list(bigrams(text object))* command that unites every two tokens in a sequence.

To do so, the author used stoplists provided in NLTK module for different languages, including English, to cut off the most frequent and meaningless (or, to be more precise, having too many meanings) words, such as “than”, “too”, “very”, “can”, “will”, “just”, “don”, “don't”, “the”, “of” etc. Stopwords naturally hamper the thematic categorization of texts both

by using individual words and n-grams. NLTK provides lists of relevant stopwords for different languages (but not every language – for instance, program for identification and deleting Chinese stopwords must be written manually).

Then, considering the flexions that are not so influential in English that in German or Russian, but still important enough, the author stemmed the words by the application of the Snowball Stemmer. Stemming is the operation of cutting off flexions and suffixes from a word. Unlike of lemmatization (converting all words to their ground forms), stemming does not require a thesaurus, in other words, lemmatizers work exclusively with words appearing in the dictionary, stemming engines may operate words that do not even exist, but follow morphological structure of given language. Needless to say that both stemming and lemmatization are used to avoid multiplication of bigrams during their count, while same bigrams in different grammar forms are counted separately.

Technically, Snowball Stemmer is a part of NLTK package that contains rules of reducing words to their basic forms, identifying affixes and flexions by their position regarding the beginning and of the word string. Such, suffix 'ing' in 'stemming' would be identified by its position at the end of the word string and content.

Naturally, before any further processing, all characters in words of all texts need to be converted to lowercase, all non-alphanumerical values need to be deleted, and words need to be tokenized. After these operations, as an example, two bigrams 'Duchess of' and 'of Cambridge' would be reduced to one bigram 'duchess cambridge'. An important point is that lowercasing should be executed twice – before and after the stemming and deleting of stopwords. Non-alphanumerical values may be useful, but either in specific cases, such as analyses of blog entries and

Example of a list of word tokens: “[‘Duchess’, ‘of’, ‘Cambridge’, ‘enthuses’, ‘over’, ‘’, ‘...]’”

Example of a list of stemmed and lowered alphanumeric word tokens: “[‘duchess’, ‘of’, ‘cambridg’, ‘enthus’, ‘over’ ...]’”

Example of a list of stemmed and lowered alphanumeric word tokens after deleting of stopwords: “[‘duchess’, ‘cambridg’, ‘enthus’, ‘fantast’, ‘pakistan’, ‘...]’”

Example of bigrams for a list of stemmed and lowered alphanumeric word tokens after deleting of stopwords: “[‘(‘duchess’, ‘cambridg’), (‘cambridg’, ‘enthus’), (‘enthus’, ‘fantast’), (‘fantast’, ‘pakistan’), (‘pakistan’, ‘first’)]’”

Example of counting bigrams for the whole corpus: `FreqDist({'hong', 'kong': 110, ('unit', 'state'): 87, ('mr', 'johnson'): 55, ('european', 'union'): 41, ('getti', 'imag'): 38, ('northern', 'ireland'): 38, ('ms', 'saila'): 38, ('prime', 'minist'): 37, ('bori', 'johnson'): 30, ('18', '2019'): 29,...})`

Example of counting bigrams for each text: `“dict_items ([('CNN/2019.10.18_EN_CNN 2.txt', FreqDist({'duchess', 'cambridg'): 6, ('exclus', 'cnn'): 3, ('tour', 'pakistan'): 3, ('first', 'ever'): 2, ('news', 'interview'): 2, ('catherin', 'duchess'): 2, ('cambridg', 'speak'): 2, ('speak', 'exclus'): 2, ('cnn', 'day'): 2, ('day', 'four'): 2,...})), ('CNN/2019.10.18_EN_CNN 3.txt', FreqDist({'ras', 'al'): 6,...})), ...]”`

`Items` command returns a sequence of distributions as a text, but for a future processing a tabulated object is needed. Conditional frequency distribution object usually may be tabulated by `cfm.tabulate()` command, however, in this case Python constantly returns a `TypeError`: “not all arguments converted during string formatting”. Considering that same

operation works with collocations (however, as described before, calculations will be done with an error, since `collocation_list` returns a list of collocations but not sequence), the reason may be that the variables need to be presented as string objects but not list objects.

Being unable to convert bigrams as lists into string objects, the author used an external package (“Pandas”) and its module “Data Frame” to convert conditional frequency distribution object into a data frame object. This has a future advantage, as long as data frame objects may be exported into a comma separated value format and stored.

Example of a data frame object:

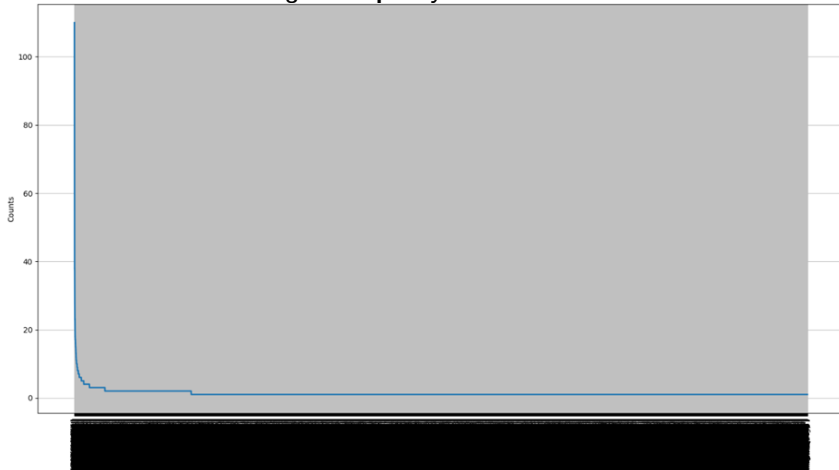
```
CNN/2019.10.18_EN_CNN 2.txt... NYT/2019.10.19_EN_NYT.txt
duchess cambridg          6.0...          NaN
cambridg enthus           1.0...          NaN
enthus fantast            1.0...          NaN
fantast pakistan          1.0...          NaN
pakistan first            1.0...          NaN
...
jump would                NaN...          1.0
would horribl            NaN...          1.0
horribl mr                NaN...          1.0
blosic immedi            NaN...          1.0
immedi respond           NaN...          1.0
```

Data frame object may be stored as csv. file by applying the function `object.to_csv(r'path\filename)`. Technically, both of the software used for categorizing we apply recognize csv. files, but before using them certain other operations are required. First, the table needs to be transposed (text names need to take place of cases, while bigrams should be counted as variables). Secondly, infrequent bigrams should be filtered out, since they are not representative (mostly coincidental). Third, bigram consists of two words that are put into separate columns and need to me merged.

Filtering out infrequent bigrams may be easily done in Microsoft Excel by applying the build-in *Data-Filter* solution, as well as transposing and summarizing frequency values for all cases. The minimal acceptable frequency of bigrams was considered due to the capabilities of Gephi package, since it is written on Java, and Java Virtual Machine is limited in terms of system resources (in the case of the author, it was not possible to raise the RAM volume of the JVM over 1100 MB²⁴). By the method of probe and testing, it was found out the most appropriate minimal frequency is four (4). Merging of columns is done simply by using '=СЦЕПИТЬ(A2;" ";B2)' function.

The result of the pre-processing stage, thus, is a xls. File containing cases (names of 60 texts, forming the initial corpus), variables (528 collocations with frequency ≥ 4) and values. Either out of curiosity, then actual scientific need, the author visualized the summarized frequency for all collocations as a plot, that shows that high- and medium-frequency collocations (6-110 times) take merely 5% of the whole number of collocations, while other collocations are mentioned only 4-5 times in all texts.

²⁴ Total RAM volume – 8192 MB

Image 1: Frequency for all collocations

2.2 Data processing and analyzing (Stages 2 and 3)

2.2.1 Network analysis

2.2.1.1. Mechanics

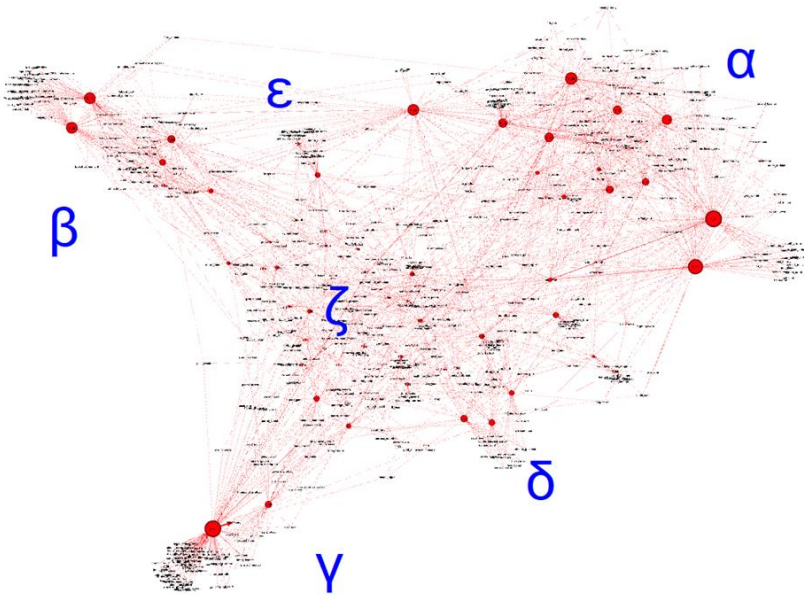
Gephi is a powerful and, as its creators claim, the most popular network analysis software for scientific purposes. The entries into the data laboratory may be done manually or by the import of matrix that contains two groups of nodes (first row and first column), while the values are recognized as weights of edges.

Table 2: Gephi matrix

Text	duchess_cambri dg	octob_17	17_2019	told_cnn	five_day
T_1	6	1	1	1	2
T_2	0	0	0	3	2

Taking Table 2 as an example, consider that edge (connection) between nodes 'duchess_cambridg' (Duchess of Cambridge) and 'T_1' (Text #1) has weight of six (powerful connection), while connection between 'Duchess of Cambridge' and 'Text #2' is zero (no connection). Being connected to a large number of bigrams, text names, text names, following the layout algorithm, will tend to take central position to bigrams. In fact, since there is a lot of thematically similar texts, having at the same time more or less individual collections of bigrams, nodes of names of thematically similar texts will tend to group together, building clusters (if they are very similar in terms of content) and clouds (if theatrical connection is weaker).

Image 2: Gephi Network



The structure of the network highly depends on the layouting algorithm. For this research, the author used *Force Atlas 2* developed by the team of Tomasso Venturini [4]. *Force Atlas 2* uses a physical model implying three major forces (repulsion force (F_r), attraction force (F_a) and gravitation force (F_g)). Gravitation force attracts nodes closer to the center of the visualization space, preventing separated structures from flying away, while repulsion force pushes nodes from each other. Attraction force depends highly on the weight of edges (connectivity strength) between nodes and attracts connected nodes to each other.

Figure 1: Formula of Gravitation Force in Force Atlas 2

$$F_g(n) = k_g(deg(n)+1)$$

where k_g is entered manually and deg represents number of edges.

Figure 2: Repulsion Force in Force Atlas 2

$$F_r(n_1, n_2) = k_r \frac{(deg(n_1)+1)(deg(n_2)+1)}{d(n_1, n_2)}$$

where k_r is entered manually and deg represents number of edges.

Figure 3: Attraction Force in Force Atlas 2

$$F_a = w(e)^\delta d(n_1, n_2)$$

Attraction force in the present research is dependable from the magnitude of the determinant w and edge weight influence coefficient δ entered manually (Venturini et al. 2014).

After the start of layout algorithm execution, nodes start to move and change their position in the visualization space driven by different forces until the equilibrium is reached. The final layout may be slightly different each time due to the initial position of nodes towards each other. In order to minimize the negative effect of the initial positioning on the diversity of future layouting results, the authors of Force Atlas 2 created “stronger gravity” command that attracts all nodes to the center of the visualization space, allowing dispersion of nodes from the very central position.

During the description of the present network we will use the terminology compound from the terms used by Tommaso Venturini in “Visual Network Analysis” [5] and Katerina Ognianova in “Network Analysis Basics and Applications to Online Data” [6], partly changed by the author for better adaptation to the concrete network structure:

Main cluster - structural entity of nodes (cluster), which is not a sub-cluster; *sub-cluster* - cluster, which is part of larger cluster; *structural hole* - empty zone between clusters; *star* - a node which is highly central; *liaison* - a node which connects two groups of codes, but is not a part of them; *bridge* - an edge which connects two groups of codes without a liaison; *gatekeeper* - a node connected to a bridge; *mainland* - structural entity of two or more main clusters; *degree* - number of other nodes connected to the target node, *cloud* - structural entity of nodes relatively similar interconnected, unable to build tight cluster.

2.2.1.2 Observations

First observation made after the network construction is an absence of structural holes. According to the author’s personal experience, clusters tend to emerge on the periphery of the network, while the central place usually stays empty. In the present research, however, that position is taken by the large cloud, consisting both of nodes of text names and nodes of bigrams. The author assigns the name Theta (ζ) to that cloud. Periphery, however, is still occupied by clusters. The biggest cluster consisting of nearly dozen of texts is located in the upper right corner of the network and is assigned with the name Alpha (α). The second-biggest cluster receives the name Beta (β) and is located on the upper-left periphery of the whole structure. The third-biggest cluster Gamma (γ) lies in the lower left corner, taking quite an isolate position and consisting of only two nodes of text names and about three dozens of bigram nodes, connected exclusively to them. The four-biggest cluster Delta (δ) is heavily distinguished from the cloud ζ , but still relatively clearly forms a separate structure. The last observable cluster Epsilon (ϵ) is located between big clusters α and β .

The most powerful cluster α takes about 25 percent of the network territory and 20 percent of the total number of text names nodes. Thematically, it relates to the Turkish offensive on the Syrian territory populated and controlled by Kurdish forces. The offensive

took place several days before the data extraction, and, as the network shows, it remained the most discussed topic for at least a week, overweighting even the internal for United States story of President Trump's impeachment. The texts are all related to the same topic, undoubtedly, however, they narrate the situation from different positions. For instance, The New York Times and MSN published the same article "Kurds' Sense of Betrayal Compounded by Empowerment of Unsavory Rivals", criticizing the position of United States towards Kurds, that were treated before as United States most reliable and capable ally in Syria and "now being forced to flee under assault from Turkey" [7]. Located on another side of the cluster, an article "Syria Cease-Fire off to Rocky Start Amid Reports of Fighting" by MSN explains either technical and political implications to the military crisis [8]. The bigram node with a biggest degree in the cluster are 'recep_tayyip' and 'tayyip_erdogan' (the President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan) and other nodes related directly to his name and position, 'kurdish_fighter' (Kurdish fighters, associated with 'Syrian Democratic Forces'), 'ras_al' (Ras al-Ain, the Syrian town on the Syrian-Turkish border, where Turkish offensive started), 'mike_penc' (Vice President of United States Mike Pence, who had a meeting with the President Erdoğan on October 17th) etc.

The cluster β consists of 6 nodes of text names. Observing the nodes of bigrams, the author assigns the 6 texts to the topic of Brexit. The cluster is relatively tight (in comparison to α), the most powerful in terms of degree article is "The Cost of Boris Johnson's Brexit Drive: A Fractured U. K.?" published by the New York Times and MSN [9]. The cluster is formed by such bigrams as 'european_union' (European Union), 'u_k' (United Kingdom), 'union_without' (leaving European Union without deal), 'boris_johnson' (the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Boris Johnson), 'johnson_brexit' (Boris Johnson's Brexit deal) etc. Interestingly, the relatively isolated cluster is connected with the cloud ζ through several articles related to the 'Extinction Rebellion' (the global environmental movement), such as "Extinction Rebellion Activist Climbs Big Ben Scaffolding" by CNN [10].

The third cluster γ has only two text name nodes (including 'T_14', one of three (in fact – two, since one of the others is a re-publication of another) most powerful in terms of degree). This cluster is thematically related to Hong Kong, the above mentioned text 'T_14' was published by the CNN under the title 'Hong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam Defends Police Use of Force' [11]. The nodes of bigrams are presented by the following examples: 'protest_hong' (protests in Hong Kong), 'extradic_bill' (extradition bill, referred to the plan to allow extraditions to the Mainland China from Hong Kong), 'carri_lam' (the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong administration Carrie Lam) etc. Same as the cluster β , this cluster takes a relatively isolated position, connected with cloud ζ through the couple of texts related to the economic crisis in Lebanon (for instance, "Lebanon's Hariri Gives Opponents 72 Hours to Find Economic Solutions as Protests Grow" published by CNN [12]). Although, geographically, the objects of narration are different, the narration has a lot of commonly used bigrams, such as 'riot_polic' (riot police), 'tear_gas' (tear gas), 'anti_govern' (anti-government) etc., what naturally connects them thematically.

The fourth cluster δ consists of three nodes of text names with the medium magnitude of degree, taking position in the periphery of the cloud ζ . The relevant articles inform how "Mexico's raid failed against Ovidio Guzman Lopez, son of the powerful drug lord,

EL Chapo, when heavily armed cartel members launched a deadly counterattack” [13]. The cluster is formed by such unique bigrams as ‘chapo_guzman’ (father of Ovidio Guzman Lopez, the infamous crime lord El Chapo), ‘durazo_said’ (by Durazo is meant the Mexican Security Secretary Alfonso Durazo), ‘lopez_obrador’ (the Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador), ‘cartel_member’ (cartel members), ‘nation_guard’ (national guard) etc. Remarkable, there is one more article related to the drug cartel of Guzmans, but without mentioning Ovidio Guzman Lopez and governmental police operation against him, published by the New York Times – “Honduran President’s Brother Is Found Guilty of Drug Trafficking” [14]. It takes position right between the cluster δ and thematically individual articles, forming the cloud ζ .

Two articles by CNN form a small separate cluster ε with highly unique nodes of bigrams. The articles tell about the first space walk by the pair of female astronauts, Christina Koch and Jessica Meir that took place in the October 18th. The cluster is formed by such bigrams as ‘koch_meir’ (names of the NASA astronauts), ‘today_allwomanspacewalk’ (#AllWomanSpacewalk, the hashtag used by a number of known persons such as NASA Administrator Jim Bridenstine and NASA astronaut Drew Morgan, to publish and re-publish the relevant news on Twitter), ‘intern_space’ (the International Space Station) and ‘first_femal’ (first all-female spacewalk (‘all’ was deleted as a stopword)). The entry with a highest degree from two is the CNN’s article “Astronauts Christina Koch and Jessica Meir Successfully Complete First All-Female Spacewalk” [15].

Generally, all five clusters in summary take unite only 25 nodes of text names, while other 35 are located in the cloud ζ . As mentioned above, the cloud in this analysis takes the role and position of the structural hole. The phenomenon of this substitution is to explain through the fact that in the previous researches of the author each node could be technically connected directly to another (as it is by the application of Pearson’s and Spearman’s correlational matrixes). In the present research, however, all nodes are divided into two types: nodes of text names and nodes of bigrams. Nodes of text names can be connected exclusively to the nodes of bigrams and vice versa, but no node of text name could be connected to another node of text name. In case of the text classification this diversified approach worked very effectively.

In a cloud, nodes of text names are connected to their neighbors, but due to the individual topics they narrate of they do not form entities, and their connection to neighbors is weak. Taking two neighboring articles as an example, “The German YouTuber Emerging as the Voice of a Generation” [16] and “Cruise Line Bars Woman Who Climbed on Balcony Railing for Selfie” [17], both published by The New York Times and positioned very near to each other, have one single common node of bigram – ‘year_old’. According to the author’s observation, none of the articles from the cloud was thematically connected to each other, and their technical connection was merely accidental.

Summarizing results of the theatrical categorization of texts by the application of network analysis on the example of the current text selection, the author makes the following general observations:

1. The central position of the network is occupied by the nodes, poorly connected only to their close neighbors, while the connection is either coincidental than real; those nodes for the entity that the author calls “cloud”;

2. All clusters are located either on the periphery of the cloud or out of it, being still connected to the cloud by thematically common nodes of groups of nodes, while the degree of separation may vary;

3. The classification of nodes into 'bigrams' and 'text names' allows to effectively identify re-published articles (such as in clusters α and β);

4. All clusters are clearly thermalized: α – Turkish offensive in Syria, β – Brexit, γ – Hong Kong, δ – Ovidio Guzman Lopez, ϵ – first all-female spacewalk, while the biggest are α and β .

2.2.2 Joining Trees

2.2.2.1 Mechanics

The method of Joining Trees, which belongs to multivariatory explanatory techniques, is a pure clustering method for creation of taxonomies and is based on the multidimensional distance between objects. The distance may be calculated differently (Euclidean Distances, City-Block (Manhattan) Distances, Chebychev Metrics etc.). In this analysis, we will apply Euclidean Distances as the most traditional and universal method:

Figure 4: Euclidean Distances

$$\text{distance}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \{ \sum_i (\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{y}_i)^2 \}^{1/2}$$

... which means that, technically, the number of dimensions is not limited. The advantage of Euclidean Distances, according to Statistika Textbook, is that "distance between any two objects is not affected by the addition of new objects to the analysis, which may be outliers", while the negative factor is that the "distances can be greatly affected by differences in scale among the dimensions from which the distances are computed" [18]. This may not be considered relevant for the research since the values of all variables are standardized from the very beginning of the pre-processing stage.

Hierarchical trees are based on the similarity of distance between objects. Thus, the level of "branch joining" is depending on the linkage rule. For instance, in this research, the author used "Complete Linkage" rule that calculates the linkage distance as the distance between two most different nodes the cluster contain. Due to its hierarchical nature, the method of joining trees suits perfectly to the identification of sub-clusters.

Construction of the hierarchical tree revealed 58 clusters compound on different distances (from 3,60 to 121,84). As the graph below shows, most of the linkages were made on the distance between the minimal and 39,40. This indicates that the criterion of "uniqueness" was relaxed slowly, which says that most of the texts analyzed have very few in common (what is already known from the Network Analysis (cloud ζ)).

Image 3: Linkage Distances

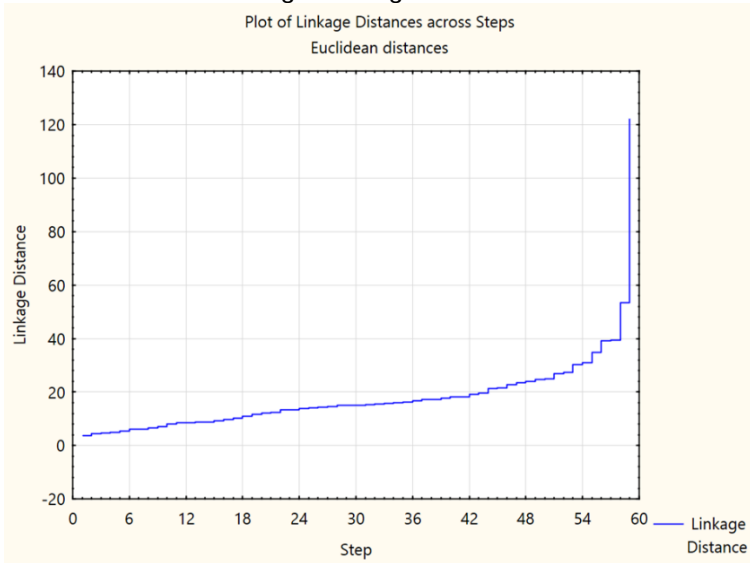
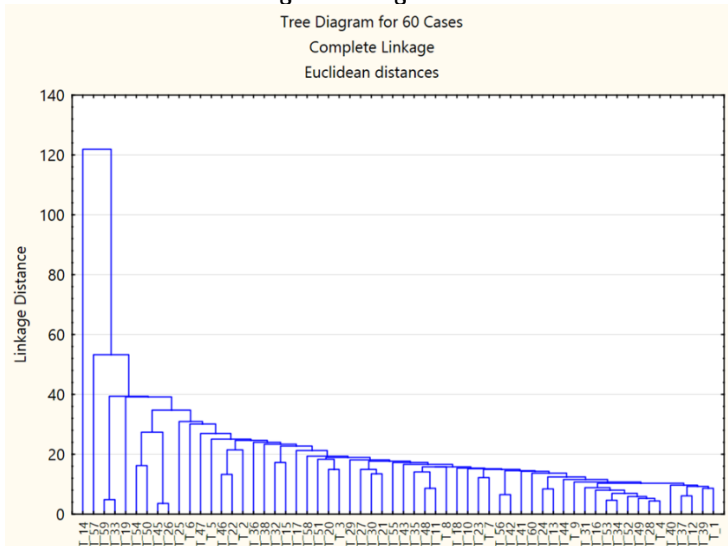


Image 4: Joining Tree Plot



The last “joining” of branches (or its first division) is on the distance 121,84, that divides T_14 from all other texts. T_14 is an already mentioned above article ‘Hong Kong

Chief Executive Carrie Lam Defends Police Use of Force' by CNN [11]. Technically, it means that the Euclidean distance between T_14 and T_1 is more than twice as between T_57 and T_1 (division on the distance of 53,33). The first observation we made here is that the thematically neighboring text T_38 is very far from T_14 – an obvious contradiction. The mathematical reason for this phenomenon is that the degree of T_14 is almost twice as big as one of T_38, what makes the Euclidean distance between them greater.

Accordingly, the instrument is not useful. After testing all other distance measurement methods, the author empirically came to the conclusion that only one of them is able to adequately categorize texts by bigrams - *1-Pearson r*. This metrics implies the transposition of cases and variables in such a way, that texts take the places of variables and bigrams – places of cases. Then, the program calculates Pearson r correlation coefficients for each pair of texts.

Figure 5: Pearson r correlation coefficient

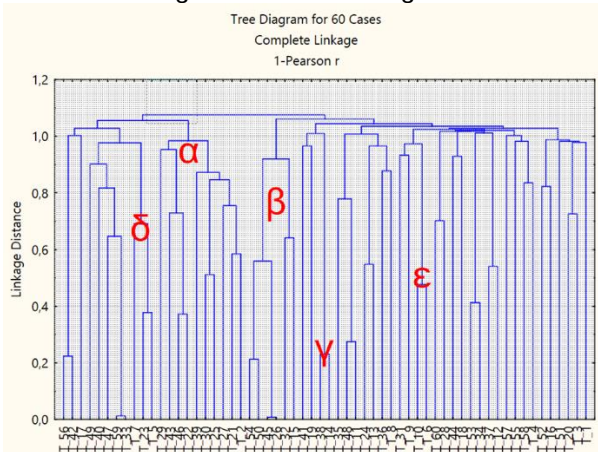
$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum d_x \cdot d_y}{\sqrt{\sum d_x^2 \cdot \sum d_y^2}}$$

After the building of correlation matrix, the values are deducted from 1. For instance, $r_{(T_1, T_4)} = -0,00728043296566179$, which means that the distance between nodes T_1 and T_4 is $dist_{(T_1, T_4)} = 1 - (-0,00728043296566179) \approx 1,01$. In other words, the bigger the correlation, the smaller the distance between nodes.

2.2.2.2 Observations and comparison with Network Analysis

Again, 59 clusters were formed, but the plot of linkage distance across steps looks much smoother. After the brief benchmarking, it was found that the generated vertical joining tree shows repeats and enriches the conclusions made during the descriptor phase of the Network Analysis. On the following tree plot the author market the zones where the clusters of the first analysis were formed.

Image 5: Clusters in Joining Trees



Pearson r metrics in joining trees allows finding new clusters by focusing on the clusters with short joining distance. For instance, being placed in the cloud, the pair of T_56 and T_42 remained undistinguished by the brief visual analysis. Although they do not form larger cluster (the nearest nodes are T_17 and T_49, but they have a few in common with the first pair), both of them are united under a very specific topic – about the terrorist attack in Deh Bala, Afghanistan.

Another example is a cluster formed by T_11, T_35 and T_48, thematically related to the already mentioned Extinction Rebellion. What's very important, T_16, thematically seeming very the same and even being placed in the center of the cluster in the Network Analysis, do not belong to that cluster in the Joining Tree Analysis. After the brief inspection the reason of contradiction was found: interlinkage on the website. The article T_16 by CNN "Meghan, Duchess of Sussex, Holding Back Tears: 'Not Many People Have Asked if I'm OK'" [19] has really nothing to do with Ben Atkinson and his activist organization, except of the line "See Extinction Rebellion protesters dragged off London tube" that was not deleted during the data preparation.

Two more little clusters that remained unnoticed in the cloud is a pair of texts (T_34 and T_53) related to the emergency situation on the gold mine in Russia, as the New York Times article "Dam at Russian Gold Mine Collapses, Killing 15" reports [20], and another pair of texts (T_13 and T_24) telling about protests in Catalonia (for example, the CNN article "Pro-Independence Protesters in Fiery Clashes with Police in Barcelona" [21]).

Generalizing the results of the Joining Trees analysis for the purposes of text categorization, it is claimed obvious that is much more effective that Network Analysis if it comes to the identification of small clusters. If on the network visualization the whole central area was claimed to be a cloud of barely interconnected nodes of text names, the joining trees analysis proves the insolvency of such a claim. Moreover, it allows excluding from the clusters random nodes placed in their position due to the imperfection of the layout algorithm. On the contrary Network Analysis, undoubtedly, much more illustrative. It is considered as advantage not just during the presentations, but also during the description of cluster schematization. What's more, Network Analysis is easier in terms of its mechanics.

3. Summary

The area of application for the text categorization is wide, it implies such applications as optimization of search engines, text mining, media monitoring, education, library management etc. Apart from the two methods considered in the present paper, there are dozens of others, taking into account layout algorithms and software for the network analysis, metrics and linkage rules for the joining trees analysis and other types of cluster analysis, such as *k-means* and *two-way joining*. In this paper, the author only pursued the target to compare two of them and illustrate their application on the practical example.

Needless to mention that there is no answer like "method A is better than method B". Network Analysis suits better for initial exploratory analysis and for the final presentation of its results to the audience. Joining Trees, on the contrary, should be considered as the main workhorse of a data analyst dealing with categorization. Their combination allows to effectively identify larger (Network Analysis) and smaller (Joining Trees) clusters, explore their

topics (Network Analysis), exclude random elements (Joining Trees) and make final presentation to the wider (Network Analysis) or smaller (Joining Trees) audience.

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УДК 81-13

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DISTANCE LEARNING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

Annotation: *There are given some discussion about distance learning and its relationship to emerging computer technologies have together offered many promises to the field of education. In practice however, the combination often falls short of what it attempts to accomplish. Some of the shortcomings are due to problems with the technology; others have more to do with administration, instructional methods, or students. Despite the problems, many users like technologies such as compressed video and see continued growth in the area. This paper will examine some of the current research and thought on the promises, problems, and the future possibilities in modern distance learning, particularly types that are delivered via electronic means.*

Keywords: *distance learning, computer technologies, computer communications, problems, independent work*

Currently, future specialists should have a good command of a foreign language, but the number of hours that are allocated for studying it at the university is very small. More and more time is being spent independent work of the student. And, therefore, as the Internet has become accessible and easy to use, distance learning of foreign languages is becoming very popular.

Feature of distance learning in foreign languages it consists, first of all, in the indirect nature of communication between the teacher and the student, which is carried out through a computer and computer communications. But, nevertheless, like everyone else learning models, distance learning has some inherent problems: **first**, the lack of physical support (teacher), means that the student can not ask for help or any explanation for a particular question, or misinterpret the task and at the same time may miss the completion of an important task. And only that, working one - on-one with a teacher will help them understand the difficult moments of learning; **secondly**, it is a sense of isolation. When communicating in a group, students have the opportunity to discuss a lot, answer questions, defend their opinions and thus work through the material.

Therefore, socially, a student may feel isolated. For technical and psychological reasons, as well as due to its indirect nature, "interpersonal telecommunications communication is not able to fully compensate for the lack of direct, live communication", so it is important to create opportunities for interaction through distance learning, webinars, wikis and blogs;

Third, it is discipline. Discipline - a certain amount of social pressure and regulation that it is carried out in the audience. Some students are self-disciplined and have no problem with their distance learning, while others may feel a little loss. Therefore, the teacher needs to establish structures and a template for training.

But, nevertheless, distance learning is becoming more and more part of the life of universities and, unlike distance learning, it provides the ability to transfer information of any volume to the Internet. any distance, storing it in the computer's memory for the required time, editing it, processing it, etc., interactivity with the help of multimedia information specially created for this purpose and operational communication with the teacher, access to various sources of information, working with this information [3, p. 21].

When analyzing Internet resources, it was revealed, that there are many electronic features that allow teachers of foreign languages to create a system of exercises and tests using various software tools that can be used both in distance and mixed learning.

Computer programs can be divided into programs for the study of the main aspects of language (introduction and activation of language forms and structures); programs for teaching various types of speech activities (exercises with interactive tasks); programs, controlling the level of speech and language skills (tests).

Remote technologies have a number of advantages.

First, students have the opportunity to choose the form of work, its pace, and as a result, their motivation increases. **Secondly**, the training becomes more individualized, i.e. aimed at each student. **Third**, you can use active forms of learning, thereby making learning more effective. When using forms distance learning of foreign languages can make the educational process more accessible and cost-effective, and the assessment of learning outcomes more objective. Students have the right to choose their own time and place for classes. This is especially true for students with disabilities. In addition, distance learning provides an opportunity for intensive communication between students and the teacher, students with each other, as well as with partners from other countries [2, p. 128].

With the help of technology remote interaction can diversify the options for conducting classes, using not only traditional teaching methods, but also to activate creative thinking, using project activities. After all, by creating remote projects, we make education more open, going beyond the walls of the university or at home. With all the advantages of using distance learning in the preparation of a course in a remote format, there are some problems. A clear understanding is required from the teacher about the course, its goals and objectives. They should also think about the structure, content, design of the course, how to interact with students, and the structure of the knowledge assessment. The process of preparing such courses requires certain technical skills, painstaking work on creating a course template. This work is different from the traditional one, and if you transfer the content of the textbook mechanically or a test in a remote form, then we will get, as a rule, a negative result, and students will gain a negative experience that in no case will it contribute to their motivation to learn foreign languages. Therefore, it is necessary to approach the creation of distance courses, tests, or just tasks with great responsibility and think through each step.

Thus, despite all the difficulties, distance education is becoming more and more popular, teachers are more and more often use either its separate forms, or completely switch to It is aimed at effective, interesting and attractive training. foreign languages. But it is worth remembering that such training will be really effective only if foreign language teachers pay

special attention to the development of students 'creative interaction abilities and the integration of students' knowledge in their professional activities.

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TUYG‘ULAR TASVIRI

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada Vatan mustaqilligini, xalq dardi va baxtini kuylagan, tarixni kechagiday ko‘z oldimizda o‘zining maftunkor misralari bilan jonlantira olgan shoir Abdulla Oripov she‘riyatining mazmuni va uning xalqchilligi haqida so‘z boradi. Unda yosh avlodga tarbiya masalalari yoritilgan she‘rlari ham tahlil qilingan.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *najot, haqiqat yog‘dusi, dildoshlik, ezgulik, sof tuyg‘u, istiqloq.*

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ОБРАЗ ЭМОЦИЙ

Аннотация: *В этой статье рассказывается о содержании и народности поэзии Абдуллы Арипова, поэта, воспевшего независимость Родины, боль и счастье народа, сумевшего оживить историю, как вчера, своими очаровательными границами. Его стихи, посвященные вопросам воспитания подрастающего поколения, также были проанализированы.*

Ключевые слова: *спасение, луч истины, дилемма, доброта, чистое чувство, независимость.*

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IMAGE OF EMOTIONS

Annotation: *This article tells about the content and nationality of the poetry of Abdulla Aripov, a poet who sang of the independence of the Motherland, the pain and happiness of the people, who managed to revive history, as yesterday, with his charming borders. His poems devoted to the education of the younger generation were also analyzed.*

Keywords: *salvation, ray of truth, dilemma, kindness, pure feeling, independence.*

O'zbekiston sha'niga she'r, qasida, doston yozib, Vatan madhini kuylamagan shoir bo'lmasa kerak. Shoir xalqi borki, Ona yerini, xalqini, tug'ilib o'sgan makoni-yu, tunlari uxlamay unga alla aytib chiqqan mehribon Onasiga madhiyalar aytadi. Hech qanday mubolag'asiz aytish mumkinki, ana shu madhiya butun xalqning xotirasiga singishib ketadi. Serquyosh o'lkasini, uning betakror go'zalligi-yu, xalqiga baxt, najot olib kelishini, uning nomi tillarda doston bo'lishini, butun yer yuzi bo'ylab shuhrat topishini kuylagan shoir Abdulla Oripov o'z davrida milliy adabiyotimiz, xalqimiz dilidan va tilidan o'ziga xos o'rin egalladi. Vaholanki, o'z davrining barcha taniqli ijodkorlari, olimlari, yozuvchilari, san'atkorlari uning ijodiga befarq bo'lishmadi. O'tgan asrning ikkinchi yarmida milliy so'z san'ati olamiga yuksakliklarni zabt etishga intilgan yulduzdek porlab, Abdulla Qahhor ta'biricha, "yozuvchilikka cho'g'day yonib kirgan", balqar shoiri Qaysin Quliyev "uning paydo bo'lishi she'riyatimizda bayramdir"²⁵ deya ta'riflagan haqiqat yog'dularini nazmga jo qilgan, har qanday adolatsizliklarga qarshi "o't ochgan" yosh shoir kirib keldi.

She'riyatni onaga qiyoslagan va chindan ham ijodga fidoyi farzand bo'lgan Abdulla Oripovning she'ri kirib bormagan birorta xonadon O'zbekistonda topilmasa kerak. Faqat birgina emas, minglab, millionlab qalblarning ruhiga uning she'riyati singib bordi. Shoirning xalqqa, xalqning esa shoiriga bu qadar dildoshligi va sirdoshligi, o'ziga xosligi nimada?

"Abdullaning she'rlari boshqa shoirlarning she'rlaridan farq qilmaydi. Hamma shoir kabi muqaddas mavzular - Vatan, Ona Yer, Xalq, oq sut bergan Ona, Muhabbat kabilarni Abdulla ham qalamga oladi. Ona yerga, uning o'tmishi va kelajagiga nazar tashlaydi. O'z xalqiga tasannolar aytadi. Oq sut bergan Ona mehriq madhiyalar o'qiydi. U visolni kuylaydi, muhabbat hajridan noliydi...Tug'ilib o'sgan joyidan go'zallik axtaradi..."²⁶

Abdulla Oripov she'riyatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri uning xalqonaligida - xalq tilida yozilganligida. Shoir - qalb tarjimoni, tarjima uchun esa, shubhasiz, so'z kerak. Bu sehrli so'z esa xalq qalbidan chiqmog'i lozim. Shoir xalq so'zi bilan xalq qalbini kuylay oladi, kuylaganda ham dilrabo ohang bilan o'rtanib, yonib kuylaydi.

Kulma, kulma, nega kulasan,

Xijolat chekkanning holiga.

Nega qo'l uzatding bir kambag'alning

O'g'rilardan qolgan moliga²⁷.

"O'g'rilardan qolgan mol" - xalq tilidagi oddiy ibora, lekin shoir tiliga ko'chganda bu ibora inson qalbining tafakkuri rivojlanib borgani sayin kamyoblanib borayotgan ezgu tuyg'ulari ekanligini shunday ta'sirchan ifodalaydiki, beixtiyor, odamning qalbi titraydi.

Kolumbda bor alamim manim, O'zbekiston Vatanim manim²⁸.

Shoir kuylagan bu "alam" - xalqning buyuk armoni, dardi, g'ururi ekanligini xalq qalbida tarjima qilgan. Bu misralarni o'qigan har bir she'rxon bu "alam"ni o'z qalbida tuyadi. Taajjubki, bu "alam"dan ko'ksi tog'dek ko'tariladi.

²⁵Sh. Sariyev. Adabiyot fanidan o'quv -majmua."Sharq" nashriyoti.T., - 2014. 293-bet

²⁶M. Qo'shjonov. Ijod saboqlari."Yosh gvardiya" nashriyoti. T., - 1973. 147-bet

²⁷Oripov A. Yillar armoni. T.-1983-y. 33-bet

²⁸Oripov A. Yillar armoni. T.-1983-y. 223-bet

Minorlar emas bu- falakka qasam,
Qasoskor bobolar ketmishlar sanchib.
Men tortgan g'amni ham bir-bir sanasam,
O'lik fir'avnlr ketarlar sapchib.

Bu – o'zligini anglagan o'zbekning o'ktam ovozi, shoir qalbining nidosi.

Dardchil va tirik bu satrlarni tashbeh tizimchasidagi durlarday tizganida, butun boshli bir xalq va uning kechmishi, chekkan kulfat va alamlari, armon-u hasratlari haqida shunchalar hazin, shunchalar teran tasavvur tug'dirganida Abdulla atigi yigirma besh – yigirma olti yoshlarda edi. Uning odatdan tashqari sifatlashlari har bir tashbehiga abadiyat muhriday singib ketgan.²⁹

Abdulla Oripov o'tgan asrning oltmishinchi yillarida she'riyat maydoniga kirib keldi. U adolatsizlikka qarshi o't ochgan yosh shoir sifatida paydo bo'ldi. Uning ijodiga salbiy munosabatlar bildirildi. Lekin 1965- yilda Abdulla Qahhor o'zining "Talant –xalq mulki" maqolasida Abdulla Oripovni himoya qilib chiqqanini munaqqid Norboy Xudoyberganov shunday izohlaydi: "...Abdulla Oripovning xaloskori sifatida maydonga otilib chiqqanligi o'ziga xos jasorat bo'ldi. Maqola ilk bor O'zbekistonda emas, balki Moskvada "Literaturnaya gazeta"da bosilib chiqarilishi milliy ijodkorlarimiz hayotidagi tarixiy voqea bo'lib qoldi....O'sha maqolaning qay darjada hal qiluvchi ahamiyat kasb etganligini anglash uchun quyidagi matn parchasini ko'zdan kechiraylik: "Abdulla Oripov "Temir odam" degan she'rida murakkab texnika siridan voqif bo'lgan, lekin insonning quvonchi, g'am-g'ussasiga kelganda qulog'i kar, tili lol bo'lgan, yig'lagan go'dakning boshini silolmaydigan, onaga taskin-tasalli berolmaydigan odamlarga ta'na toshini otadi" [A. Qahhor.Asarlar.6-jild. Toshkent, 1971, 407-bet]³⁰.

Abdulla Oripov ijodini peshqadam munaqqidlardan Ozod Sharafiddinov, Matyoqub Qo'shjonov, Umarali Normatov va Norboy Xudoyberganovlar ham kuzatishgan, she'rlarini tahlil qilishgan, o'z o'rnida bahosini berishgan. Hatto, o'sha davrlarda davlat rahbari bo'lgan Sharof Rashidov ham shoir ijodiga befarq bo'lmaganini munaqqid Norboy Xudoyberganov shunday e'tirof etadi: "...Bunga rahmatli Sharof Rashidov ham befarq qaramaganlar. Jumladan, shaxsan o'zim bilan bir qancha muloqotlarida: "Sizning ko'pgina maqolalaringiz, ayniqsa, "Literaturnaya gazeta", "Drujba narodov", "Voprosi literaturi" kabi Moskva matbuotidagi chiqishlaringizda asosan uch Abdullani - Qodiriy bilan Qahhorni, Oripovlarni qo'llab-quvvatlaganingiz, o'zgalarga esa ko'proq tanqidiy nuqtayi nazardan yondashayotganingiz biryuqlamalik emasmi?"- deya tanbeh berganday bo'lganlari xotiramda bir umr muhrlanib qoldi..."³¹

Adabiyotshunis olim, munaqqid Norboy Xudoyberganov Abdulla Oripov ijodini kuzatar ekan, uning ijodiga xolis baho beradi. Bo'sh, sayoz yozilgan sher'ning sayozligini, kishi qalbini titratadigan she'rlarining mazmunini yuqori baholaydi. Va shu o'rinda "Savob", "Nozim Hikmat", "Xayrlashuv" kabi she'rlaridan misralar keltirib ta'riflaydi. "Xo'sh, Abdulla Oripovning ikkita she'ri bilan ("Bog'bon" va "Bizning she'r" deb nomlangan she'rlari haqida fikr

²⁹ A.Oripov. Munojot. Saylanma.G'afur G'ulom nomidagi adabiyot va san'atnashriyoti. T., 1992-y. 6-bet.

³⁰ Xudoyberganov N. Badiiy tahlil sehri.Toshkent – 2008. 64-bet

³¹ O'sha manba.66-67-betlar.

bildirilgan – ta’kid bizniki. S.E.) Abdulla Oripov ijodida o’pirilish ro’y berdi, deyish mumkinmi? Tabiiyki, mumkin emas. Axir, “Olomonga”, “Savob”, “Xayrlashuv”, “Nozim Hikmat” singari yetuk she’rlarni yaratgan shoir ijodida qanday o’pirilish bo’lishi mumkin? “Chorasiz bir inson uchragan damda unsiz so’rog’iga qildingmi javob? Ayt-chi, bilarmisan, yorug’ olamda bularning barchasi atalgay savob” (“Savob”), deb bong urgan yoki “Lekin bu ulug’ dunyoda urfni sotganlar ozmi? Lekin bu ulug’ dunyoda tilini sotganlar ozmi? Olam bozorida sira kiprik qoqmay, yurtini, elini sotganlar ozmi?” (“Nozim Hikmat”), deya turk xalqining ulug’ shoiri va sodiq farzandini chin qalbdan ehtirosli misralarda muborakbod etgan yoxud “Oltin bolaliging o’tgan tuproqda nahot topilmadi senga bir madad? Nahot onang ruhi qolmish yiroqda? Nahot boblaring qo’llamas, minba’d” (“Xayrlashuv”), deb hayotning har bir lahzasini qadrlashga chaqirgan, o’z quvonchlari, g’am-alamlarini baham ko’rishga tayyor turgan bedor, ziyrak, hujumkor qalb egasiga bizning hurmatimiz, uhabbatimiz cheksizdir. Abdulla Oripov ana shunday qalb egasi”.³²

Ona Vatan - Abdulla Oripov she’riyatining bosh mavzusi. Vatanni bu qadar jondan sevis, shu sevgiga munosib tarzda sharaflash mumkinligini boshqa shoir ijodida uchratmaysiz. Uning muhabbati qanchalik buyuk bo’lsa, nafrati ham undan kam emas.

Yetimlar haqidan qo’rqmasa birov,
So’qmoqqa aylanib ketsalar yo’llar.
Qiblagohlar osiy, tug’ishganlar yov,
G’aznalarga cho’zilsa qo’llar.
Bolalar ruhiga hayot degan dars
Manmanlik urug’in joylasi;
Oshiqlar ko’chada ma’shuqasini emas,
Kimningdir yo’lini poylasi...

Shoir bu she’rida yuragini qiynoqqa solgan iztirobni kuyladi, shafqatsiz hayot haqiqatini misralarga jo etdi, xalqini qiynab kelayotgan azoblarni tiliga chiqardi, qog’ozga muhrladi.

Shoirning “Yuzma-yuz” she’rida o’zi pishirib, taomidan benasib bo’lgan, birovlarini kiyintirib, o’zi kiyimgan, yulduzlarni kashf etganiga qaramay, o’zgalar tomonidan “avom” degan nom olgan xalqning murakkab va ziddiyatli tarixi, taqdiri aks ettirilgan. Shoir asarni dunyodagi barcha kulfatlar, adashishlar hamjihatlikning buzilishidan, deya ta’kidlagan. She’rdan parcha keltiramiz:

Ko’zimga ba’zida ko’rinsa janda,
Ko’nglim to’lib ketar, ingrayman, xalqim.
Xalqim, moziy o’tdi tole ko’rmading,
Pishirding o’zingga benasib taom.
Kiygizding birovga, o’zing kiyimading,
Yulduzni kashf etib nom olding avom...

³² Xudoyberganov N. Haqiqat yog’dulari. G’afur G’ulom nomidagi Adabiyot va san’at nashriyoti. T.-1985. 49-bet

Shoir tarix mavzusini ham chetlab o'tmadi. Zotan, tarix sahni – bu million-million erksevarlarning o'z haq-huquqlarini poydor etish uchun, Vatan mustaqilligi uchun muttasil janglar kechgan kurash maydonidir.

Buyuk sarkarda Amir Temur: “Men hayotim mobaynida besh narsaga qat'iy e'tiqod qo'ydim va hamishalig' ularga amal qildim. Alloh, tafakkur, qilich, iymon, kitob. Allon – ul har narsaga qodir kuch, sidqidildan sig'insang, istagan murod-maqsadingga yetkazadi”, - deydi.

Abdulla Oripovning tarixiy siymolar orasida eng e'tiqod qo'ygani Amir Temurdir. Shoir mustabid tuzum hukm surgan davrlarda ham imkonini qilib uning nomini satrlarga kiritgan. Mustaqillik sharofati bilan esa sohibqironga bag'ishlab she'riy dramatik doston yaratdi. “Dunyo” to'plamida ham buyuk ajdodimizni ulug'lab she'rlar yozdi. U “Temur” she'rida yurt mustaqilligidan mamnunlik, shukronalik, faxrlanishini sodda satrlarda shunday bayon etadi:

Har qancha faxr etsang arziydi, o'zbek,
Balqibsan bir zotning yuksak shonida.
Temurbek yulduzi Oltin Qoziqdek,
Charaqlar buyuklar kahkashonida...
...Ne baxtkim, tuqqan yurt bo'lganda ozod,
Muborak Vatanga qaytib kelmishsiz.
Quloq tutgaymi deb, noahil avlod,
Tashakkur, bizlarni ko'zga ilmishsiz³³.

Yurtning ozodligi unga tarixini qaytarib berdi. Turon zaminining toptalgan tarixi mustaqillik tufayli haqiqiy qiyofasini ko'rsatdi. Sohibqiron Amir Temur singari siymolar haqida rost so'z aytish imkoni tug'ildi. Mustaqillik bu yurtga ajdodlar urf-udumlari, ezgu aqidalarini qaytadan tiriltirib berdi. Bu yurtning fuqarolari o'z xohish irodasiga ko'ra ish tutish, dunyo bilan behadik, bexavotir bog'lanish, teng hamkor sifatida munosabat o'rnatishga kirishdi.

Shoirning “Turkiston bolalariga” she'rida g'ururidan ajralib, or-nomusini unutib qo'rganlarning Vatan mustaqilligi, istiqloq neligini bilmaydiganlar achchiq malomat qilingan. “Mustaqilligimizning bir yilligi munosabati bilan” deya izoh berilgan mazkur she'r shunday boshlanadi:

Turkistonning bolalari, maqtovimga quloq tutmang,
Gina qilsam chidang, ammo, gaplarimni hech unutmang.
Shundan keyin shoir nadomatlarini bir-bir aytadi:
Hurlikni-yu saodatni muborakbod etdim, lekin,
Aytib qo'yay, qulog'ingiz bitgan ekan sekin-sekin.
Nazaringiz tushar avval zebi-ziyat, dasturxonga,
Hanuz ta'zim qilmoqdasiz mol-dunyosi bor insonga.

Odamlarning narsa-buyumga sajda qilishi, tamagirlikka odatlanib ketgani taomil tusini olganini malomat qiladi.

E'tiqodsizlik, makr-hiyla urchib ketganidan odamlar o'rtasida ishonch yo'qolgan. Ishonch, bir-biriga oqibat bo'lmagan joyda razolat avj olishi haqida shoir “Ishonch ko'priklari” she'rida shunday degan edi:

Bunday yurtda endi qirg'in shart emas,

³³ A. Oripov. Saylanma. “Sharq” nashriyot- matbaa konserni. Toshkent, 1996-yil, 12-13-bet

Vabo ham qochadi undan yiroqqa;
Hatto daryolari qurir basma-bas,
Hatto tuproqlari tushar titroqqa.

Daryolar qurib, tuproq zaharga aylanganiga sabab, demak, odamlar o'rtasidagi oqibatsizlikdir.

Mehr-oqibatli bo'lish uchun ko'ngil ma'rifat bilan nurlangan bo'lishi kerak. Ko'ngilda shu nur bo'lmasa, inson tubanlik botqog'iga botib ketadi. Shoir Turkiston bolalariga murojaat qilib:

O'tinch ila hasratimni nasihat deb yuzga solmang,
Xudo insof bergan kuni barmog'ingiz tishlab qolmang.
"Sharq hikmati" she'rida ana shunday kayfiyatdagi dimog'dorlarga qarata:
O'zbekning davlati qaror topgan chog',
Maymunjon terardi qaysi bir nasling.
O'z yurtning sha'niga tushirmagin dog'
Axir odam erur sening ham nasling-
deyladi.

Shoir Vatan haqidagi she'rlarida Vatanning mustaqilligini qanchalar mushtoqlik bilan kutganini ko'rsatadi. Uning "Vatan deb jo'sh urar ersa, Ko'targum boshima xasni" degan satr ham shundan guvohlik beradi:

Bobolar kechmishin hargiz faromush aylamang, do'stlar,
Haqiqat tongi otganda, ani tush aylamang do'stlar,
Agar kim e'tiqodsizdur, ani xush aylamang, do'stlar,
satrlari istiqloqlga erishgan yurt ahvoliga e'tiborsiz, loqayd bo'lmaslikka chorlaydi.

Chunki mustaqillik tush emas, ayni haqiqat ekanligiga ishonishga chaqiriq bor.

Abdulla Oripov she'riyati davrga nisbatan murosasiz, o'quvchini hushyorlikka, uyg'oqlikka chaqiruvchi bir da'vatday tuyuladi.

O'zbek adabiyotining yirik vakili, Ozbekiston xalq yozuvchisi Odil Yoqubov shunday deydi: "Abdullaning yoshligi, beixtiyor, menga Pushkinni eslatadi. Ulug' shoir kabi u ham xiyol shikasta, birov diliga ozor bergan, o'ksitilgan boladay ma'yus va o'ychan, she'riy nafasi esa g'oyat qudratli. Har bir satrida tizginsiz dard silqib turgan "Munojot"ni tinglab", "O'ylar", "Bahor", "O'zbekiston", "Yurtim shamoli" kabi she'rlari e'lon qilinganda va ularni qayta o'qiganda hayratga tushar edim... Uning she'riyati dutor navosiga o'xshaydi: birda cheksiz mung bilan dillarni larzaga keltirsa, birda sho'xchan tus oladi, mayin va o'ziga xos taronasi tag'in kishini maftun etadi".³⁴

Abdulla Oripov she'rlarida istiqloqlga, vatanga, xalqiga, tarixiy siymolarga nisbatan qo'llangan hamd-u sanolar maqolanvislik she'rlaridan tubdan farq qiladi. Ularda, avvalo, uyg'oq, bezovta ko'ngilning aks-sadosi, toza quvonchi, tamasiz sharaflashi sezilib turadi.

³⁴ A. Oripov. Munojot. Saylanma. G'afur G'ulom nomidagi Nashriyot –matbaa birlashmasi. T., 1992. 6-7-betlar

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MATNNING PRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tilida matnning pragmatik ma'no va hususiyatlarini saqlab qolish hususida fikr va mulohazalar yuritiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *pragmatika, matn, hususiyat, adekvatlik.*

“Pragmatika” (pragma – ish, harakat) aslida falsafiy tushuncha bo'lib, u Sokratdan oldingi davrlarda ham qo'llanishda bo'lgan va keyinchalik uni J. Lakk E. Kant kabi faylasuflar Aristoteldan o'zlashtirganlar. Shu tariqa falsafada pragmatizm oqimi yuzaga kelgan. Bu oqimning asosiy taraqqiyot davri XIX- XX asrlardir. Ayniqsa, XX asrning 20 - 30- yillarida pragmatizm g'oyalarning keng targ'ibi aniq sezila boshladi. Amerika va Yevropada bu targ'botning keng yoyilishida Ch. Pirs, R. Karnap, Ch. Morris, L. Vitgenshteyn kabilarning xizmatlarini alohida qayd etmoq kerak.

XIX asrning oxiri XX asr boshlarida Amerikada hukmron bo'lgan falsafiy pragmatizm yo'nalishining asoschilaridan biri Charlz Pirs edi. Ushbu falsafiy tizimning asosiy g'oyasi semiotik belgining ma'no - mazmunini ushbu belgi vositasida bajarilayotgan harakatning samarasi, natijalari, muvaffaqiyati bilan bog'liq holda o'rganishdir. Bu tamoyil muallifi Ch. Pirs bir inchilardan bo'lib, belgi nazariyasi doirasida kommunikativ faoliyat subyektini omilini inobatga olish lozimligini uqtirdi.

Pragmalingvistika tilshunoslikning mustaqil yo'nalishi sifatida o'tgan asrning 60- 70 - yillarida shakllandi. 1970 - yilda Dordreht shahrida “Tabiiy tillar pragmatikasi”(Pragmatics of natural languages) mavzusida xalqaro konferensiya bo'lib o'tdi. Ushbu anjumanda o'qilgan ma'ruzalar to'plamining muharriri, Tell- Aviv universitetining professori I. Bar – Hillelning “So'z boshi” da qayd qilishicha, anjuman ishtirokchilari yakdillik bilan “Tabiiy til vositasida bajariladigan muloqotning pragmatik xususiyatlari ushbu muloqotning sintaktik va semantik xususiyatlari kabi lingvistik nazariyasi doirasida o'rganilishi lozim” degan xulosaga kelishdi (ilel 1971: V- VI).

Pragmatikaning “Qayta tuzilish davri” deb e'tirof etilgan xuddi shu paytdan boshlab, xorijiy tilshunoslikda haqiqiy pragmatik ko'tarilish yuzaga keldi. Bu mavzuga oid qator anjumanlar, yig'inishlar o'tkazildi, chop qilinayotgan to'plamlar, ilmiy tadqiqotlarning chegarasi yo'q, Journal of Pragmatics tom ma'noda xalqaro nashrga aylandi.

Pragmalingvistikaning predmetini aniqlashga ilk bor ahd qilganlardan biri G. Klaus edi. U pragmatikani “belgilar va ushbu lisoniy belgilarni yaratuvchi, uzatuvchi hamda qabul qiluvchi shaxslar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni o'rganuvchi” fan sifatida ta'riflaydi. Ushbu ta'rifdan ko'rinib turibdiki, pragmatikaning predmetini aniqlashda G. Klaus ham boshqa semiotiklar kabi belgi va uni idrok etuvchi interpretator munosabatidan uzoqlashmaydi, hatto uning “pragmatika dastlabki o'rinda lisoniy belgilarning psixologik va sotsiologik tomonlarini

o'rganuvchi nazariyadir" degan xulosasi ham pragmatika tushunchasini tor ma'noda tavsiflashdan boshqa narsa emas.

J. Layonz tilshunoslarining 12 - xalqaro konferensiyasida (Vena, 1977) pragmalingsvistikaning predmetini aniqlash va uning ta'rifini berishga harakat qildi: "Pragmatika tinglovchini uzatilayotgan axborotni xuddi so'zlovchi istaganidek qabul qilishga undash maqsadi uchun mos keladigan lisoniy birliklarning kommunikatsiyada qo'llanishini tavsiflaydi. Bu pragmatika lisoniy vositalarning shaxslararo muloqatdagi rolini aniqlash bilan shugullanadi, deyish demakdir" (Proceedings 1978: 26). Ushbu ta'rifning asosida lisoniy harakatdagi ko'zlanayotgan maqsad va unga erishish vositasi o'rtasidagi munosabat turibdi.

"Sabab – motiv – maqsad" zanjiri nutqiy faoliyat rejasini shakllantiradi va uning voqelanishini ta'minlaydi. Xuddi shu narsa A. Kasherni pragmalingsvistik tahlilning asosiy maqsadini "qo'yilgan maqsadga erishishda lisoniy vositalardan foydalanishni ta'minlovchi insonga xos bo'lgan qobiliyat qoidalarini" yoritish va tushuntirish deb tasvirlashga undaydi. (Kasher 1979: 38)

Pragmalingsvistikani tilshunoslikning mustaqil sohasi sifatida ajratish va uning o'zgarish ob'ekti, predmetini aniqlash uchun lisoniy birlik lardan turli kommunikativ muhitda pragmatik qiymati, "bahosi", mundarijasining namoyon bo'lishini taminlovchi omillarni izlamoq darkor. Lisoniy birliklardan har qanday sharoitda namoyon bo'ladigan belgilari ularning ontologik vazifaviy (funksional) xususiyatlari na'munasidir.

Shunday qilib, pragmatikaning umumiy ta'rifini quyidagicha tasavvur qilish mumkin: pragmatika tilshunoslikning alohida sohasi bo'lib uning tadqiqot doirasida muloqot jarayonida lisoniy birlik larni tanlab olish, ularni qo'llash hamda ushbu qo'llanishdagi birliklarning muloqot ishtirokchilariga ta'siri masalalari o'rganiladi. Ushbu qoidalar kommunikatsiya shart - sharoitlariga nisbatan, keng ma'nodagi kontekst sifatida o'rganiladi. Lisoniy hodisalarning bu yo'sindagi ta'hlili ularning qo'llanishidagi u yo'ki bu muhitda mavjud bo'lgan to'siqlar, chegaralarni ham aniqlashga imkon beradi. Lingvistik tahlilning asosiy g'oyasi ham lisonning tabiatini uning amaliy faoliyatda qo'llanishiga nisbatan yoki boshqacha aytganda, bajarayotgan vazifasi doirasida aniqlashdir. Aynan vazifa (funksiya) tushunchasi lison tahliliga pragmalingsvistik yondashuvning poydevoridir. Aminmizki, pragmalingsvistikaning xuddi shu yo'nalishdagi taraqqiyoti nazariy tilshunoslik va amaliy kommunikatsiya o'rtasida mavjud bo'lib turgan "uzilish" larni bir oz toraytiradi.

Pragmalingsvistika tadqiqot predmetining keng miqyosda tasavvur etilishi ushbu sohaning turli yo'nalishlarda taraqqiyot etishini taqozo etadi. Natijada, pragmalingsvistikaning nutqiy akt nazariyasi, deysis nazariyasi, diskurs nazariyasi, pragmasemantika, pragmatilistika kabi o'z "ichki" sohalari yuzaga keldi. Bu sohalarning farqi, birinchi navbatda, pragmalingsvistikaning umumiy predmetini alohida qismlarga ajratish va har bir qismning batafsil yoritilishi, o'rganilishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Avvalo shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, matn tushunchasini material jihatdan tayin etish va ta'riflashda mutaxassislar o'rtasida yagona fikr yo'q, aksincha, bir-biriga qarama-qarshi bo'lgan ikki xil qarash mavjud. Ayrim tilshunoslar faqat yozma shakldagi yaxlit nutq yoki nutq parchasini matn deb hisoblaydilar. Masalan, rus tilshunosi L. M. Loseva "matn" tushunchasi aniqlashda barcha matnlar uchun xos bo'lgan belgilardan kelib chiqish lozimligini aytadi va bu belgilarning birinchisi sifatida uning yozma shaklda bo'lishini alohida qayd etadi. Matn

lingvistik tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida rus tilshunosligida ilk o'laroq batafsil o'rgananganlardan biri I. R. Gal'perin "matnning ontologik va funksional belgilarini namoyon etadigan yetakchi jihatlardan biri sifatida "yozma xujjat tarzida reallashadigan tugallanganlik"ni alohida ta'kidlab ko'rsatadi. Uningcha, matn yozuvda qayd etilgan nutqiy asardir. Ammo matnning yozma yoki og'zaki sifatini uning ontologiyasi va funksiyasiga nechog'lik bog'liq yoki bog'liq emasligini muallif tomonidan aniq - tiniq ko'rsatib berilmagan. Matnning mohiyati va kommunikatsiya jarayonida baradigan vazifani faqat yozuv bilan chegaralanadigan bo'lsa, bu yirik kommunikativ birlikning tildagi o'rni qanday belgilanishi haqidagi masala ochiq qolgan.

O'zbek tilshunosligidagi bu yo'nalishdagi ishlarga e'tibor qilinsa, ularda ham yuqoridagiga o'xshash mulohazalar yo'q emas. Masalan, M. Hakimovning nomzodlik dissertatsiyasida mana bunday fikrlarni o'qish mumkin: "Nutq-bu so'zlovchining nutqiy jarayoni bilan aloqador bo'lgan hodisa sifatida ifoda etilsa, matn (tekst) ham mana shu nutqiy hodisaning yozilgan ("bosma harf orqali aks etgan") parchasidir..." "Nutq" o'zining yozma shaklida "matn" atamasiga teng keladi.... Har qanday nutqning yozma shakli matn tushunchasi mohiyatini ifoda etadi.... Tekst - og'zaki nutq, kontekstga nisbatan stabillashgan, ma'lum qoida, qonuniyatlar adabiy til me'yorlari asosida shakllangan yozma nutq.... Matn bir vaqtning o'zida emas, balki bir necha asr avvalgi va keyingi shaxslar o'rtasidagi aloqa munosabatini yuzaga

chiqaruvchi vositada. Avvalo, aytish joizki, kishilar o'rtasidagi aloqa kommunikatsiya matnlar vositasida amalga oshar ekan, matnni faqat yozma shakl bilan chegaralash shakllanib ulgurgan mavjud matn nazariyasi qoidalariga zid bo'lishi turgan gap. Axir, kishilar o'rtasidagi har qanday kommunikatsiya faqat va faqat yozma shaklda amalga oshirishini tasavvur etib bo'lmaydi.

Sintaksisning asosiy birligini gap ekanligi hamisha e'tirof etilgan, matn yoki uning birliklari gapdan yirik, oliy sintaktik - kommunikativ birliklar hisoblanishi lozimligi bugungi matn lingvistikasining asosiy qoidalaridan biriga aylanib ulgurdi. Shunday ekan, faqat yozuvda aks etgan gapning gap deb, og'zaki nutqdagi gapni gap bo'lo'lmaydi deyish to'g'ri bo'lmaydigan isbotlab o'tirishning hojati yo'q, albatta. Agar faqat yozuvda ifodalangan yaxlit nutqning matn deyiladigan bo'lsa, mantiq gapni ham faqat yozuvdagi sifatiga tan olish kerakligini taqozo etadi. Ammo buning mumkin emasligi tabiiy.

Og'zaki nutqning bir yo'nalishliligi yozma, (harflar yoki magnit tasmasida) nutq (matn)ning ko'p yo'nalishliligi, og'zaki nutqning "qaytishsizligi", yozma nutqning esa "qaytishli", ya'ni uning istalgan bo'lagiga har qachon qaytish mumkinligi haqidagi da'vo - alil ham asosli emas. Chunki bu "qaytish" tushunchasi faqat vizual - amaliy mohiyatga ega, nutqiy asar (matn)ning mohiyatiga aslo dahldor emas. Agar faqat yozma nutqdagina oldingi qismlarga qaytish mumkin - u og'zaki nutqiy yaxlitlikda uning oldingi qismlariga qaytishning imkoni bo'lmaydi, unda hech qanday og'zaki nutqni tushunish, demakki, og'zaki nutqiy kommunikatsiya mutlaqo mumkin bo'lmaydi. Chunki so'zlovchi muayyan yaxlit fikr, mavzuni og'zaki bayon qilgan ekan, ayni bayon jarayonining har bir onida uning o'zi ham, xuddi shuningdek, tinglovchi ham mazkur nutqning oldingi qismlariga qayta oladi, balki oldingi qismlar ularning xotirasida turadi. Agar shunday bo'lmasa, ya'ni nutq butunligicha ham so'zlovchining, ham tinglovchining xotirasida turmasa, nutqni uzish ham, uni mazmunini anglash ham imkansiz bo'ladi. Tabiiyki, so'zlovchi ayni talaffuz jarayonidagina o'z nutqiga hokim bo'lsa, tinglovchi

nutqning ayni eshitib turgan onidagi parchasinigina tushunsa, nutqning oldingi qismlari ularning har ikkisini ham “esidan chiqib qolaversa”, ular bir - bir lar ini tushunish imoniyatidan tamomila mahrum bo'lib qolaveradi. To'g'ri, og'zaki nutqning esa zamon nuqtai nazaridan chegaralanmaganligini hech kim inkor etmaydi, ammo bu og'zaki nutqni eslash, xotirada saqlash, umuman, uni yoki uning muayyan parchalar ini tik lash ilojs iz degani emas.

Dunyoda biron- bir, kattadir- kichikdir, xalq yoki qavm yo'qki, uning necha asrlardan beri og'zaki shaklda avloddan - avlodga o'tib yashab kelayotgan rang - barang so'z san'at i durdonalari bo'lmasin. Masalan, bir qo'shiq yoki ertakni faqat qog'ozga yoki magnit tasmasiga (yoki multimedia shakliga) tushirilganda matn, ammo og'zaki shaklda matn bo'la olmaydi deyish matn tushunchasini til doirasidan tashqariga chiqarib yuborishi tayin. Og'zaki nutqiy asarni muayyan vositalar (yozuv, magnit tasma, multimedia kabi) yordamida qayd etish axborotning zamon va makonda saqlanishini ta'minlash imkoniyatlaridir, lekin, garchi yozma nutq muayyan tayyorgarlik bilan amalga oshiriladi, shuning uchun u ravon va ishlangan nutq deyilsa - da, buning til birliklarining tabiatiga bevosita jiddiy o'zgartirish kiritadigan ta'siri to'g'risida gapirib bo'lmaydi.

Hulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki Pragmatika yo'nalishida olib borilgan tadqiqotlardan shu xulosaga kelish mumkinki, pragmatika tilshunoslikning alohida sohasi bo'lib, uning tadqiqot doirasida muloqot jarayonida lisoniy birliklarni tanlab olish, ularni qo'llash hamda ushbu qo'llanishdagi birliklarning muloqot ishtirokchilariga ta'siri masalasi o'rganiladi. Ushbu qoidalar kommunikatsiya shart- sharoitlariga nisbatan keng ma'nodagi kontekst sifatida o'rganiladi. Lisoniy hodisalarning bu yo'sindagi tahlili ularning qo'llanishidagi u yoki bu muhitda mavjud bo'lgan to'siqlar, chegaralanishlarni ham aniqlashga imkon beradi. Lingvistik tahlilning asosiy g'oyasi ham lisonning tabiatini uning amaliy faoliyatda qo'llanishiga nisbatan yoki boshqacha aytganda, bajarayotgan vazifasi doirasida aniqlashdir. Har qanday nutqning yozma shakli matn tushunchasini bildirar ekan, har qanday matnda lisoniy birliklarni muloqot jarayonida to'g'ri, o'rinni qo'llash va ushbu qo'llanilgan lisoniy birliklar muloqot ishtirokchilariga ta'sir etishi matnning pragmatik xususiyatlarini ko'rsatadi. Shu jihatdan matn tahlilida pragmatikaning o'rnini beqiyosdir.

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**BADIIY ASARLARDA HADISLARNING QO'LLANISLISHI VA ULARNING
TARJIMADA SEMANTIK TAHLILI**

Annotatsiya. Maqola kirishida hadislarga ta'rif berilgan, hadislarning adabiyotga kirib kelishi va uning adabiyotga ta'siri haqida nazariy fikrlar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, maqolaning tahliliy qismida Alisher Navoiy asarlariga murojaat qilingan. Alisher Navoiy g'azallari tahlili hamda ularning semantik ma'nolari, ingliz tilida berilishi ishning amaliy qismi sifatida ko'rib chiqilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: hadis, Qur'on, oyatlar, lingvistik stilistika, semantik ma'no, talmih, Ravzai rizvon, mumtoz she'riyat.

«Hadis» arabcha so'z bo'lib, uning turli xil ma'nolari mavjud: bir ma'nosi – yangi, yangi narsa, yangi ro'y bergan voqea bo'lsa, ikkinchi ma'nosi – so'z, hikoya, naql, rivoyat, izohlab aytadigan bo'lsak, hadis deganda Muhammad payg'ambar yoki uning sahobalari haqida hikoya qiluvchi xabar yoki rivoyatni tushunamiz.

Islom dini ta'limoti bo'yicha eng asosiy manba Qur'ondir. Hadislar ana shu muqaddas asardan keyingi o'rinda turuvchi mo'tabar manba hisoblandi. Bir so'z bilan aytganda hadislar Muhammad payg'ambar hayoti va faoliyati, shuningdek, uning turli sharoitlarda diniy, falsafiy, axloqiy-talimiy mavzularda aytgan xilma-xil fikrlari, ko'rsatmalari yoki munosabatlarini aks ettiradi.

Hadislarning yuzaga kelishini uch omil bilan ko'rsatiladi:

1. Muhammad payg'ambar aytgan gaplar.

2. Uning o'zi qilib ko'rsatgan ishlar.

3. Payg'ambarimiz tomonidan ko'rilgan yoki kuzatilgan ishning taqiqlanmagani [<https://hozir.org/reja-adabiyot-soz-sanati.html?page=7>].

Hadislarni to'plab, ularning haqiqiyliklarini aniqlash bilan shug'ullangan olimlar dunyo bo'yicha ko'plab topiladi. Imom Buxoriy, Muslim ibn Hajjoj, Imom Termiziy, Abu Dovud, Sulaymon Sijistoniy (817-888), Ibn Mojja (834-886), Dorimiy, Bayhaqiy, Tabaroniy, Ibn Hibbon, Xatib, Hokim, Abu A'lo, Daylamiy, Doriquzniy, Jamoliddin Suyutiy kabi muhaddislar nomi mashhur. Lekin muhaddislar orasida olti kishining dovruqi olamni tutgan. Ulardan beshtasi o'rta osiyolik: Abu Abdulloh Muhammad ibn Ismoil al-Buxoriy (hijriy 194-256, milodiy 810-870), Abu Iso Muhammad ibn Iso at-Termiziy (824–892), Abu Muhammad Abdulloh Muhammad ibn Yazid ibn Mojja (824–888) shular jumlasidandir.

Islomgacha bo'lgan Arabistonda adabiy an'ana asosan qabilalar hayot tarziga bog'langan edi. Birinchi avlod Payg'ambar hayoti davomida ham, undan keyingi birinchi chorak asrda ham o'zlarining islomiy tajribalariga ega bo'lgunga qadar o'zlarining hayot tarzlarini shu xronikalarda aks ettirib kelishgan. Unda shuningdek, qo'shiq va dostonlarda ma'lum bo'lgan qabila xronikasi namunalari mavjud edi. Islomgacha she'riyat har bir qabila va

ularning jangchilarining ulug'vorligini aks ettirgan. Bunday she'rlar har bir qabilaning ajdodlari sharafiga o'qilgan. Asl Islomning kuch-qudrati bu holatlarni o'z qamroviga oldi va ularni musulmon ilmiga cho'mirdi. Payg'ambar Muhammadning mag'rur tarixi tabiiy ravishda, avval xronika, so'ngra tarix yozish uchun qizg'in mavzu bo'lgan.

Payg'ambarimiz vafot etgan birinchi asrda urf-odatlar huquq va jamiyat shaklining rivojlanishida asosiy omil bo'lib qoldi. Hadis bilan Payg'ambar Muhammadning ismi va o'rnagi bilan birlashish borgan sari hokimiyat asosiga aylandi. 2-asr ushbu munosabatlarni yanada takomillashtirishga, uning jarayonlarida rasmiyatchilikni kuchaytirdi. Urf-odatlarini mutaxassisi "ilm-fan" qo'llab-quvvatlashi kerak edi, ular Muhammad "shaxslari" bilan ularning "sheriklari" orqali bog'lanishining qat'iy rasmiy mezonlarini uzluksiz "reportajlar" ketma-ketlik yo'li bilan qondira olishdi.

Albatta buning ta'siri O'rta Osiyoga ham kirib keldi. Shu davr adabiyotida ko'rish mumkinki, badiiy adabiyotda hadislardan foydalanish yuqori cho'qqisiga yetgan. Insonlarni tarbiyalash, komillikka yetaklash uchun dindan foydalanish eng muqobil yo'l hisoblangan.

Mumtoz adabiyot namoyondasi Alisher Navoiy asarlariga murojaat qiladigan bo'lsak, Umuman, Navoiyning falsafiy qarashlari uning barcha devonlarida o'z aksini topgan. Shoir falsafiy qarashlaridagi sifat o'zgarishlar va yangilanishlar – shaxs ichki dunyosining dinamikasi, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy jarayonlar ta'sirida o'sib boradi.

Bu holatni izchil tahlil etish esa, tabiiyki, devonlarning muqaddima qismlarini atroflicha o'rganishni, adabiy kanon doirasida e'lon qilingan shoir falsafasining asos mag'zini belgilab olishni taqozo etadi. Adabiy kanon – mavjud qonun-qoidalarning eng avvali hamd-na'tlar, ma'lumki, Sharq mumtoz adabiyotida daxlsiz va majburiy hisoblanadi. Ularda Qur'oni karimdan olingan iqtiboslarning ishlatilishi ham – daxlsizlik va majburiylikdan kelib chiqadi. Bu kabi iqtiboslar bugunda quyidagicha tasnifga ega:

Qur'ondagi qissalar talmehi.

1. Qur'ondagi suralar ismi talmehi.

2. Qur'ondagi oyatlar tazmini [Muhammadiyev Ahadxon, 2020].

Chunki insonni bu gavhar birla aylab bahramand,

Sarfarozi³⁵ aylab maloyik xayli birla jon aro. [A. Navoiy, 1990: 8.]

Ta'kidlaganimizdek, Olloh inson qalbiga ishq gavharini, imonni jo etgani uchun ham uni (insonni) maloyik xayli (guruhi, to'dasi), qatorida, (balki undan ham balandroq maqom bilan) sarfarozi etdi, ulug'ladi [Muhammadiyev Ahadxon, 2020]. Shu o'rinda shuni aytib o'tish kerakki, Alisher Navoiy nafaqat betakror g'azallar va asarlar yaratgan, balki u buyuk alloma ham bo'lgan. U o'z ijodida turli xil yondashuvlar olib brogan. Ushbu jumalalarda ko'rish mumkin, buyuk shoir baytda hadislariga ishora qiladi, ularning izohini joylaydi.

Allamal insonga chun aylab musharraf yer berib,

Taxti johu ishrat uzra ravzai rizvon aro. [A. Navoiy, 1990: 8.]

Bayt avvalida Qur'oni karimdagi alaq surasining 5-oyatiga ishora bor. Oyat ma'nosi quyidagicha: "U insonga bilmagan narsasini bildirdi" [Shayx Abdulaziz Mansur, 2016: 597.]. Oyat ma'nosining to'g'ridan to'g'ri tarjimai ingliz tilida "He made known to man what he knew not". Baytning mazmuni esa quyidagicha: Olloh allamal insonni – bilmagan narsasi o'rgatilgan

³⁵ Ulug', baxtiyor, hurmatlangan...

zotni, ya'ni Odamni sharaf lab, unga jannat bog'i (rizvon) uzra johu ishrat (buyuklik va dilxushlik) taxtidan joy berdi. Ushbu baytni she'riy tarjima orqali emas balki proza yo'li tarjimada berishni ma'qul deb bildik: Allah honored the man who had been taught what he did not know, God placed him on the "Ravzai rizvon" (grandeur and pleasure place "Paradise).

Ushbu misradagi "Ravzai rizvon" so'zini stilistik jihatdan tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, o'zbek tilida misrada keltirilgan ushbu san'at "talmih" deya yuritiladi. Talmih (arab. – ishora qilish, biror narsa tomonga yengil nazar tashlash) – mumtoz she'riyatda keng qo'llangan badiiy san'atlardan biri. Bunda shoir mashhur bir qissa, voqea yoki asarga ishora qilish orqali o'z fikrini muxtasar hikoya qiladi [<https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talmih>].

Ingiliz tili lingvistik stilistikasida esa huddi shu yo'nalish "allusion" (badiiy kinoya) deb nomlanadi. Umumiy qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, kontekstdagi narsa yoki holat yashirin tarzda yoki bilvosita atalishi talmih (allusion)dir.

Buyla chun rad aylagandin so'ng yana aylab qabul,

Voli aylab olam otlig' kulbai ahzon aro. [A. Navoiy, 1990: 9.]

Ushbu baytda keltirilishicha, Alloh odamzotni jannatdan chiqargandan so'ng, uning tavbasini qabul qilgan va olam deb atalmish "kulbai ahzon"ga yuborgan. "Kulbai ahzon" birikmasining lug'aviy mano'si g'am kulbasi bo'lib, bunda dunyo nazarga tutilmoqda. Ma'lumki jannatda g'am – tashvish bo'lmaydi, dunyo esa g'am alamdan iboratdir. Bu haqda Qur'onda shunday deyiladi:

Mazmuni: Bas, Odam Robbidan (tavbaga doir) kalimalarni qabul qilganidan so'ng (Alloh) uning tavbasini ijobat etdi. Albatta, U Tavvob (tavbani qabul qiluvchi) va Rahim (rahimli)dir [Shayx Abdulaziz Mansur, 2016: 6.].

Ingiliz tilidagi tarjimasida Tavvot hamda Rahim atamalari saqlanib qoladi. So, Adam accepted his repentance after receiving the words from his Lord. Verily, He is the Tavvot (the Acceptor of Repentance, a name of Allah), Rahim (merciful, a name of Allah).

Odam Robbidan (tavbaga doir) kalimalarni qabul qilganidan so'ng" jumlasini qanday tushinish kerak? Bu borada mashhur mufassir ibni Kasir o'z kitoblarida A'rof surasining 23-oyatini tafsir sifatida keltiradilar. Ya'ni, Ikki aytdilar: "Ey Robbimiz! biz o'zimizga (o'zimiz) zulm qildik. Agar bizni kechirmasang va birga rahm qilmasang, biz, albatta, ziyon ko'ruvchilardan bo'lib qolurmiz". (Alloh) dedi: "Biringiz-biringizga (zurriyotlaringiz o'zaro) nisbatan dushman bo'lgan holingizda (jannatdan) tushingiz! Sizlar uchun (ma'lum) vaqt (ajalingiz yetguncha) yerda qaror topish va foydalanish (bordir)" [Shayx Abdulaziz Mansur, 2016: 6.].

Xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, Alisher Navoiy ijodiga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak, uning g'azallarida inson haqidagi tushunchalar islomiy aqidalar negizida shakllangan.

Yuqoridagi tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, Navoiyning mazkur hamd g'azali mazmun mundarijasiga ko'ra Qur'oni karimdagi "Baqara" surasining 30-oyatidan, toki 38-oyatigacha qamrab olgan. Boshqacha aytganda, mazkur oyatlarning she'riy sharhidan iboratdir. Navoiyning ma'rifiy mavzudagi g'azallarida islomiy aqidalarga kat'iy amal qilangani holda inson ta'riflanar ekan, uning iymonli bo'lishi, o'zini, o'z Robbisini anglashi zarurligi haqida ta'kidlanadi.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN ENGLISH LESSONS

Annotation: *This article describes the great importance given to foreign languages in our country and the innovative technologies needed to study them, to improve skills in working with them, the methodology of teaching foreign languages, which is becoming a requirement of the time.*

Keywords: *Foreign languages, information and communication technologies, listening comprehension, efficiency, methodical games.*

After the independence of our country, the interest in teaching foreign languages has grown and many opportunities have been created for young people. As the first President Islam Karimov said, "At present, great importance is attached to the teaching of foreign languages in our country. This, of course, is not in vain. There is no need to underestimate the importance of perfect knowledge of foreign languages for our countries, which today are striving to take their rightful place in the world community, for our people, who are building their great future in cooperation with our foreign partners. "As a logical continuation of these ideas, the Presidential Decree of December 10, 2012 "On Measures to Further Improve the System of Teaching Foreign Languages" expanded the opportunities for learning foreign languages. New methods and requirements for teaching foreign languages in the country have been developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Pan-European Framework for Assessment of Knowledge and Skills of Foreign Language Teachers (CEFR). According to him, textbooks have been created for students of secondary schools and vocational colleges. In accordance with these requirements, classrooms are equipped with stands and new information and communication technologies. The demand for learning a foreign language is growing day by day. Foreign language science is divided into four aspects (reading, reading, listening comprehension, and speaking), each of which provides specific concepts and skills. Educational technology is the effective use of modern information technology in the educational process. It also aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of education through the introduction of modern innovative technologies in the educational process. In particular, there are several advantages to using such information and communication technologies in learning a foreign language. The role of modern technology in language learning and teaching is invaluable. The use of technology is useful in every aspect of learning a foreign language (reading, reading, listening and speaking). For example, to listen and understand, of course, it is impossible to do this process without a computer, player, CDs. Listening is one of the most important parts of language learning. This requires the student to pay attention to the speaker's pronunciation, grammatical rules, vocabulary, and meanings at the same time. An important factor in the use of modern technologies in education is the ability of students to know and use information and communication technologies. Teaching and learning a foreign language using modern technology is one of the

most effective ways. In this process, including: - when using computers, the student can watch and hear videos, demonstrations, dialogues, movies or cartoons in a foreign language; - It is possible to listen and watch radio broadcasts in foreign languages and TV programs; - use of tape recorders and cassettes, which are more traditional methods; - CD players are available. The use of these tools will make the process of learning a foreign language more interesting and effective for students. Today, interactive games are becoming a tradition in schools. It is well known that a variety of games help students demonstrate their abilities, focus, increase their knowledge and skills, and become stronger. The basis of the use of game technology is the activity that activates and accelerates the student. According to psychologists, the psychological mechanisms of playful activity are based on the fundamental needs of the individual to express themselves, to find a stable place in life, to self-manage, to realize their potential. At the heart of any game should be the generally accepted principles and tactics of education. Learning games should be based on the subjects. During the games, the student is more interested in this activity than in a normal lesson and works more comfortably. It should be noted that the game is, first of all, a way of teaching. Students are interested in playful lessons, they strive to win, and the teacher uses them to educate the student. The student is interested in believing that he or she can play, speak, listen, understand, and write in English. We know that in the current educational process, the student must be a subject. Focusing on more interactive methods will increase the effectiveness of education. One of the most important requirements for English lessons is to teach students to think independently. Today, English teachers use the following innovative methods, based on the experience of educators in the United States and the United States: - "Creative Problem Solving" To use this method, the beginning of the story is read and how it ends. students are referred to the judgment of the students; - Merry Riddles is an important part of teaching English to students, as they learn words they are unfamiliar with and find the answer to a riddle; - Quick answers help to increase the effectiveness of the lesson; - "Warm-up exercises" use a variety of games in the classroom to engage students in the lesson; - Pantomime can be used in a class where very difficult topics need to be explained or when students are tired of writing exercises; - A chain story method helps to develop students' oral skills; - Acting characters This method can be used in all types of lessons. Professionals such as Interpreter, Translator, Writer, and Poet can participate in the class and talk to students; - Poets and writers such as W. Shakespeare, A. Navoi, R.Burns can be "invited" to the "Meeting of Scholars". At such times, the use of the wise sayings they utter in the classroom will help young people to become perfect human beings; - The "When pictures speak" method is more convenient and helps to teach English, to develop students' oral speech, it is necessary to use thematic pictures; - Quiz cards are distributed according to the number of students and allow all students to attend classes at the same time, which saves time. As we have seen, each innovative technology has its own set of advantages. All of these methods involve collaboration between teacher and student, active participation of the student in the educational process. In short, the use of innovative methods in English lessons develops students' logical thinking skills, fluency, and the ability to respond quickly and accurately. Such methods stimulate the student's desire for knowledge. The student strives to prepare well for the lessons. This makes students active participants in the learning process. As the

education system sets itself the task of nurturing a free-thinking, well-rounded, mature person, in the future we will contribute to the further development of effective ways for future teachers to effectively use innovative technologies.

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MAIN ROLE OF TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION OF NEWSPAPER MATERIALS

Annotation: *This article deals with the usage of translation transformations in publicistic texts, its division of two main groups including lexical and grammatical. In addition, some subgroups namely generalization, concretization, substitution, omission, addition, antonymic translation are provided with the help of some examples taken from the English newspaper "English Daily Press" and complex-textbooks of translation theory and practice.*

Key words: *translation, transformation, lexical, grammatical, namely generalization, concretization, substitution, omission, addition, antonymic translation etc.*

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ОСНОВНАЯ РОЛЬ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЙ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ ГАЗЕТНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Аннотация: *В статье рассматривается использование переводческих трансформаций в публицистических текстах, их две основные группы: лексические и грамматические. Представлены некоторые примеры, использованные из английской газеты «English Daily Press» и учебников теории и практики перевода, в которых встречаются подгруппы трансформаций такие как обобщение, конкретизация, опущение, дополнение, антонимический перевод.*

Ключевые слова: *перевод, трансформация, лексический, грамматический, обобщение, конкретизация, опущение, дополнение, антонимический перевод.*

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GAZETA MATERIALLARINI TARJIMA QILISHDA TARJIMA TRANSFORMATSIYALARINING TUTGAN ROLI

Annotatsiya. *Bu maqolada tarjima jarayonida keng qo'llaniladigan tarjima transformatsiyalarining qo'llanilishi, ularning ikkita eng katta guruhlari ya'ni Leksika Grammatik turlarga ajratilishi hamda ularning bir nechta umulashtirish, konkretlashtirish,*

transkripsiya, transliteratsiya, qo'shish, tushirib qoldirish, antonimik tarjima kabi kichik turlari misollar asosida yoritib berilgan. Misollar ingliz gazetalaridan biri English daily press gazetasidan, shuningdek, tarjimanazariyasi va amaliyoti fani bo'yicha o'quv uslubiy majmualardan olingan.

Kalit so'zlar: *tarjima, transformatsiya, leksik, gramatik, konkretlashtirish, umumlashtirish, qo'shish, tushirib qoldirish, antonimik tarjima.*

Translation is a highly manipulative activity that involves all kinds of stages in that process of transfer across linguistic and cultural spheres. The terms “transfer and transformation” in translation studies are used to demonstrate the relationship between the source and target language expressions, the substitution in the process of translation of one form of expression by another, a substitution that we absolutely call conversion or transformation. Therefore, the operations described below are highly essential inter-lingual operations of meaning “re-expression”. The main aim of the translation is to achieve adequacy in translation process. The main task of a translator at achieving adequacy is to properly produce various translation transformations so that the text of the translation as accurately as possible delivers all the information contained in the original text while observing the appropriate norms of the target language. At present age, there are many works devoted to translation studies, which concern the concept of translation transformation and its classification. The theoretical basis for this study was the classification of translation transformations given by V.N. Komissarov, L.S. Barkhudarov. L.S. Barkhudarov notes that, first of all, the highest possible level of translation equivalence of the text should be achieved [1, 190]. V.N. Komissarov considers the translation transformations to be “transformational change by means of which it is possible to make a transition from the original units to the translation units” [2, 78]. The translational transformations, in his opinion, have a formal and semantic character, transforming both the form and the meaning of the source units. In translation process there are two main groups of transformations with their some subgroups named grammatical transformation and lexical transformation. We'll give some examples with explanations below.

Grammatical transformations are receptions for the sentences restructuring, as a result of which their structure changes, as well as possible substitutions under which the syntactic or morphological order changes.

Types of grammatical transformations:

- Transposition;
- Substitution;
- Omission;
- Addition;
- Segmentation/partition;
- Intergration/join-up the sentences.

Transposition is changing of the sequence of elements in the target language text as compared to the source language text. Transposition occurs quickly and it's usually accompanied by the other types of transformation. For example:

He says he will come. – U kelishini aytayapti.

He said he would come. – U kelishini aytdi [3, 109].

In these sentences, the sequence of elements are changed with the way of translation transposition in order to make sentences understandable to the reader.

Substitution is to change the grammatical category to which the source language unit belongs. These type of transformation falls into a number of sub-groups depending on the grammatical categories that are substituted. Substitution of one part of speech for another a widespread transposition is the substitution of an English verb to an Uzbek noun.

In the English language adjectives, especially, the Participle I in the function of an attribute denote not only the quality of a thing but also possessiveness, reason, result and etc. The use of them in this function is mostly suitable to a newspaper style. In this case, they can be translated with a noun, a noun phrase or with a subordinate clause. For example:

Book selling association – kitob sotish bo'yicha tashkilot.

If you look at the example, adjectives were translated with noun phrase and while translating another translation transformation was used named addition. Because the word *bo'yicha* was added to translation in order to achieve exactness. *Decading action - parokandalikka eltuvchi harakatlar, voting system - saylov tizimi.* The sentences were translated with the help of compound words including adjective plus noun. Adjectives in the English language are usually used before the nouns, if adjectives come after nouns they are only used to give an emphasis or a stress to the expression. In some cases, for example: The adjective “*general*” – is used in the function of an attribute in the post position: *Prosecutor General – bosh prokuror. UN Secretary General – BMT bosh kotibi, Attorney General – Adliya vaziri.*

Omission. Omission is used when the clause is unimportant, from the point of the target language and would make the target sentence sound unnatural if it were to be translated. There are cases when certain words are omitted without compensation and mentioning with the help of some lexical units. For example:

He spread the photostated military map out of the forest floor and looked at it carefully.

U xaritani yerga yoydi va unga diqqat bilan qarab chiqdi [7, 73].

On the one hand, the translator omitted some words and didn't transfer the meaning of these words. But, on the other hand, translator's decision may be justified by the fact that the word photo stated military map is not so important detail to be rendered in an exact way and loss of these two words photo stated and military doesn't effect the context. We sould point out is that the translator managed to keep the same syntactical structure of the author's sentence. The unit of translation is one word- combination.

Addition. It is very difficult to say whether this transformation is lexical or grammatical: it is both. Its lexical aspects have already been discussed by translator: it is necessary to make some explanations to transcribed words, described those notions which have no names in TL, add the words which are implied but not expressed in the structure of attributive phrases, etc. Nevertheless, in all these cases the structure of the sentence is involved, that is why the transformation is considered as grammatical. Sometimes there may appear grammatical reasons for adding new words: it happens while some meaning is expressed grammatically in the original text while there is no way of expressing it

grammatically in TL. While giving addition in translation process, the infinitive plays a crucial function in newspaper articles and it has a great semantic character. For example:

Banner's too many to list – *Bayroqlarning ko'pligidan, ularni sanab bo'lmaydi* [4, 45].

In this sentence addition has been used. Of course, if we translate the text word for word, we should translate the text like *Bayroqlar sanash uchun juda ko'p* but we cannot do it. Therefore, in translation, translator used a word with a negative meaning *bo'lmaydi*. As a result, translation of the sentence is considered as perfect translation.

Lexical transformations is considered in linguistics concerning translation of scientific and social and political texts. But, little attention is paid to the features of lexical transformations in terms of literary translation. Mostly, the matter of lexical transformations concerns stylistic norms of the language because lexical transformations are connected with such translation techniques as 1) generalization; 2) omission; 3) concretization; 4) transliteration; 5) transcription; 6) modulation

Transliteration of individual unpronounceable consonants and reduced vowels: for example, *Campbell – Кэмпбелл*; – Specific features preservation of the word spelling.

For example:

Hercules missile – ракета «Геркулес». In English translations, there are also traditional exceptions-translations of the names of historical personalities and some geographical names: For example, *Charles I – Карл I, Edinburgh – Эдинбург* [4, 45]. Such technique, like transliteration, is an accurate, verbal re-creation, translating the original unit of a lexical unit, using the alphabet of the target language.

For example:

Daisy had been part of Rita and Philip Potter's family for five years before she was stolen from from their Old Buckenham doorstep in November 2017 by two men in a white Nissan Navara.

Daisy 2017-yil noyabrda oq rangli Nissan Navara moshinasida eski Buckingham ostonasidan ikki kishi tomonidan o'g'irlanishidan oldin 5 yil vaqt mobaynida Rita va Filipp potterlarning oila a'zosi bo'lgan [6, 7].

In this example, also transliteration was used while translating newspaper article. Because, *Nissan Navara* is the name of car in source language that is translated as also *Nissan Navara* in target language. Main reason of that, *Nissan Navara* is an English car name; however, in the Uzbek language there is no any equivalent for that word to translate properly. That is why its original name was used in order to achieve concrete, understandable translation to reader. Furthermore, in this sentence, another type of transformation named omission was also used while translation. Due to the fact that, indefinite article *a* was omitted in target text in order give short information to the reader.

Generalization is used when something in the target language is usually expressed concepts with broader meaning or when the preserving the original concepts with narrower meaning would result in an adequate translation. For example:

The temperature was an easy ninety, he said.

Havo harorati nihoyatda yuqori edi, dedi u [3, 129].

In this sentence, words narrow meanings are changed by other broad senses.

Concretization is used when something in the target language is usually expressed concepts with narrower meaning or when preserving the original concepts with broader meaning would result in appropriate translation. For example,

He was a short and solid old man in a black peasant's smock and gray iron-stiff trousers and he wore rope-soled shoes.

U past bo'lyi, ustiga qora rangli dehqonlar kiyimi va temirdek qotib ketgan kulrang sholvar, oyog'iga esa arqon bilan o'ralgan sandal kiyib olgan qari chol edi [7, 73]

Here we should pay attention to the way the word *shoes* and *trousers* are translated. The translator used more concrete Uzbek word to render the description of the elderly man. Shoes have rather broad meaning in English and give no exact description of the image of the elderly man. We know that events take place in the the mountainous area. Certainly, the type of the elderly man's shoes is not important but concretization created more clear description of the character which was given with concretization. Thus, shoes were translated as *sandal*. The word *trousers* are more often translated into Uzbek as *shim*. But here the translator dresses the elderly man in *sholvar*. Actually, that's right because this word has simpler connotation which is more appropriate for this situation.

Antonymic translation involves translating a phrase or clause containing a negation using a phrase or clause that doesn't contain a negation or vice versa. Nevertheless, antonymic translation is related with stylistic devices of translation because it is personal decision of the translator to use this technique concerning some speech patterns in the source text. For example:

That is simple.

Bu qiyin emas [7, 74].

This is the classic example of antonymic translation when the affirmative phrase in the source language is translated into the target language with a negation that is sometimes more typical of the stylistic norms of the target language. This transformation doesn't distort the author's style of writing and actually conveys the real meaning of the phrase " *That is simple*"

Moreover, the phrase corresponds with stylistic norms of the target language. This example shows how a sentence can be considered as a unit of translation.

Antonymic transformation concerns absolutely word combinations. This kind of transformations is effected to the phrase or word combination level. For example:

The mountain sloped gently where he lay

Bu yerdagi tog' tik emas edi [7, 72].

As we can see in the example, antonymic translation again takes place and affirmative construction was translated with a negation in the target text. Sometimes the choice of such transformations depends on personal feedbacks of the translator but actually it corresponds with literal norms and purposes to express the idea better in terms of literature and stylistics.

In conclusion, translation transformations are subdivided into lexical and grammatical ones according to units of the source language that are considered as initial units in the process of transformation.

A translator always starts translation with a word, in particular, with changing its form that is why the issues of word formation, creation of new words, are of special importance for the process of translation.

The necessity or importance of grammatical transformations has certain consequences. Abundant transformation causes free translation resulting in misinterpretation, incomprehensibility and artificial style. On the other hand, lack of translation transformations results in over-literal rendering. L. K. Latishev defined the subject as follows: “ A translator who does not have enough experience in translating may carry to excess in two ways: the first is literal copying of the source text stemmed from unclear understanding of what is exact translation; and the second is extremely free translation with great number of unreasoned transformations as a result of avoiding literalism. In terms of Grammar understanding the sentence is to identify it with an appropriate pattern or a model. In other words, it means understanding the way that sentence is made up”[4,170].

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COMMUNICATIVE EXERCISES ON TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract: *The communicative approach has changed our stereotypes about teaching-learning process. It accents children's participation in the classroom, where the teacher is not the central figure of the lesson.*

Key words: *communicative classroom, learning process, speaking activity.*

In a communicative classroom for beginners, the teacher might begin by passing out cards, each with a different name printed on. Using a combination of the target language and gestures, the teacher conveys the task at hand, and gets the pupils to introduce themselves and ask their classmates for information. They are responding to a question. They do not know the answers beforehand, as they are each holding cards with their new identities written on them; hence, there is an authentic exchange of information. Later during the class, as a reinforcement listening exercise, the pupils might hear a recorded exchange between two English freshmen meeting each other for the first time at the Gymnasium doors. Then the teacher might explain, in English, the differences among greetings in various social situations. Finally, the teacher will explain some of the grammar points and structures used. The following exercise is taken from a workshop on communicative foreign language teaching, given for Delaware language teachers by Karen Willetts and Lynn Thompson of the Center for Applied Linguistics. The exercise, called "Eavesdropping," is aimed at advanced pupils.

Instructions to pupils: Listen to a conversation somewhere in a public place and be prepared to answer, in the target language, some general questions about what was said.

Who was talking?

About how old were they?

Where were they when you eavesdropped?

What were they talking about?

What did they say?

Did they become aware that you were listening to them?

The teacher is not the central figure in the classroom and the only provider of feedback. Classroom activities are often carried in small groups or pair, with the teacher walking around, listening in and providing help when necessary. To the New Conception of Education the main aim of teaching foreign language is forming in learners communicative competence, which means mastering language as intercultural communicative means, developing skills of using foreign language as a tool in cooperation of cultures of modern world. With young language learners in the primary classroom can be both a rewarding and a demanding experience. To make the most of that experience for both learners and teachers we need to be very clear what is we are trying to do. We must try to identify what learning

language in school demands from young children and what it can offer them. We should also acknowledge what the implications of those demands and needs are for the teachers. Children do not come to the language classroom empty-handed. They bring with them an already well-established set of instincts, skills and characteristics which will help them to learn another language. We need to identify those and make the most of them. For example, children:

- are already very good at interpreting meaning without necessarily understanding the individual words;
- already have great skill in using limited language creatively;
- frequently learn indirectly rather than directly;
- take great pleasure in finding and creating fun in what they do;
- have a ready imagination;
- above all take great delight in talking!
- -ability to grasp meaning.

The young children are able to understand what is being said to them even before they understand the individual words. Intonation, gesture, facial expressions, actions and circumstances all help to tell them the unknown words and phrases probably mean. By understanding the message in this way, they start to understand the language. In later life we all maintain this first source of understanding alongside our knowledge of the language itself. It remains a fundamental part of human communication. Come to primary school with this ability already highly developed. They continue to use it in all their schoolwork. For example, even though their mother tongue skills are already well established, they may well find it difficult to follow purely verbal instructions and information. When this happens, or sometimes simply out of laziness or inattention, children will tend to rely on their ability to read the general message. We can see this happening most clearly when they get it wrong. More importantly, particularly in terms of language development, their message-interpreting skill is part of the way they learn new words, concepts and expressions in their mother tongue as their language expands to meet the new challenges of school. When children encounter a new language at school, they can on the same skill to help them interpret the new sounds, new words and new structures. We want to support and develop these skills. We can do this by making sure we make full use of gesture, intonation, demonstration, actions and facial expressions to convey meaning parallel to what we are saying. We must also try not to undermine the children's willingness to use the skills creative use of limited language resources the early stages of their mother tongue development children excel at making a little language go a long way. They are creative with grammatical forms. They are also creative with concepts. Children also create words by analogy, or they even invent completely new words which then come into the family vocabulary. This phenomenon is fundamental language development.

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SOME WAYS OF IMPROVING SPEAKING SKILLS IN ENGLISH CLASSES

Speaking is the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and nonverbal symbols, in a variety of contexts. Many linguistics and ESL teachers agree on that students learn to speak in the second language by "interacting". Communicative language teaching and collaborative learning serve best for this aim. Communicative language teaching is based on real-life situations that require communication. By using this method in ESL classes, students will have the opportunity of communicating with each other in the target language. In brief, ESL teachers should create a classroom environment where students have real-life communication, authentic activities, and meaningful tasks that promote oral language. This can occur when students collaborate in groups to achieve a goal or to complete a task.

Activities to promote speaking

Discussions: After a content-based lesson, a discussion can be held for various reasons. The students may aim to arrive at a conclusion, share ideas about an event, or find solutions in their discussion groups.

Role play: One other way of getting students to speak is role-playing. Students pretend they are in various social contexts and have a variety of social roles.

Simulations: Simulations are very similar to role-plays but what makes simulations different than role plays is that they are more elaborate. In simulations, students can bring items to the class to create a realistic environment.

Information gap: In this activity, students are supposed to be working in pairs. One student will have the information that other partner does not have and the partners will share their information.

Brainstorming: On a given topic, students can produce ideas in a limited time.

Storytelling: Students can briefly summarize a tale or story they heard from somebody beforehand, or they may create their own stories to tell their classmates.

Interviews: Students can conduct interviews on selected topics with various people.

Story completion: This is a very enjoyable, whole-class, free-speaking activity for which students sit in a circle.

Picture describing: Another way to make use of pictures in a speaking activity is to give students just one picture and having them describe what it is in the picture.

Find the difference: For this activity students can work in pairs and each couple is given two different pictures, for example, picture of boys playing football and another picture of girls playing tennis. Here are some suggestions for English language teachers while teaching oral language: Provide maximum opportunity to students to speak the target language by providing a rich environment that contains collaborative work, authentic materials and tasks, and shared knowledge. Try to involve each student in every speaking activity; for this aim, practice different ways of student participation.

Reduce teacher speaking time in class while increasing student speaking time. Step back and observe students.

Indicate positive signs when commenting on a student's response. Ask eliciting questions such as "What do you mean? How did you reach that conclusion?" in order to prompt students to speak more.

Provide written feedback like "Your presentation was really great. It was a good job. I really appreciated your efforts in preparing the materials and efficient use of your voice..."

Do not correct students' pronunciation mistakes very often while they are speaking. Correction should not distract student from his or her speech.

Involve speaking activities not only in class but also out of class; contact parents and other people who can help.

Circulate around classroom to ensure that students are on the right track and see whether they need your help while they work in groups or pairs.

Provide the vocabulary beforehand that students need in speaking activities.

Diagnose problems faced by students who have difficulty in expressing themselves in the target language and provide more opportunities to practice the spoken language.

Teaching speaking is a very important part of second language learning. The ability to communicate in a second language clearly and efficiently contributes to the success of the learner in school and success later in every phase of life. Therefore, it is essential that language teachers pay great attention to teaching speaking. Rather than leading students to pure memorization, providing a rich environment where meaningful communication takes place is desired. With this aim, various speaking activities such as those listed above can contribute a great deal to students in developing basic interactive skills necessary for life. These activities make students more active in the learning process and at the same time make their learning more meaningful and fun for them.

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BEHZOD FAZLIDDIN SHE'RIYATIDA TUYG'U VA RUHIYAT TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Behzod Fazliddin lirikasida ruhiy kechinma tadriji, holat va kayfiyat ifodasi, ohang va ichki musiqiylik yaxlitlashuvi tahlilga tortiladi. Unda she'riy so'z hamda poetik g'oya o'zaro munosabati, tasvir tasavvurga ko'chish usuli, idrok sezgisi va estetik qiymat, ijod tilidan san'at falsafasiga o'tish malakasi xususida mushohada yuritiladi. Tuyg'u hayotiy qamrovi hamda voqelanish darajasi aslida shoir tashbeh qo'llash mahoratiga payvandlanadi.

Tayanch so'zlar: adabiy talqin, tuyg'u, ruhiy kechinma, holat va kayfiyat ifodasi.

ANALYSIS OF EMOTION AND SPIRITUALITY IN BEHZAD FAZDINDIN POETRY

Annotation: The article deals with the analysis of the spiritual experience in Behzad Fazliddin lyrics, the expression of mood and mood, the tone and the rounding of internal music. It includes the interaction of poetic words and poetic ideas, the method of moving images to imagination, perception and aesthetic value, the skill of transition from language of creativity to philosophy of art. The level of vital coverage and realization of emotion is actually borne out by the skill of applying the poet tashbeh.

Key words: literary interpretation, expression of feeling, spiritual forgiveness, state and mood.

Odatda, she'riyat holat-harakat-kayfiyatni ruhiyatda omuxtalashtiradi. So'z quvvatida qoyim badiiy mushohada, g'oya zamiridagi tagma'no hozifasi ijod falsafasini belgilaydi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, haqiqiy san'at tasvir yo'sinidan ifoda betakrorligini hosil qiladi. Chunonchi, hayotiy ziddiyat hamda poetik uyg'unlik lirik kechinmada bo'y ko'rsatadi. Ma'naviy ehtiyojni tuyish, anlash hamda baholash aynan idrok sezgisiga payvandlanadi. Inja poetik his tuyg'u malakasini taqozolaydi. Adabiy zavq va estetik salohiyat birikuvi tabiatan iste'dod darajasiga borib taqaladi. Ko'ngil tug'yoni hayratga yo'naltirish, dil rozini tahlillash maylida nazm sir-sinoati jilvalanadi. Ham shakl, ham mazmun, ham uslub yangilanishi badiiy mahoratga bog'liq. Vaholanki, "taranglikka ega nutq tarang ruhiy holatdan kelib chiqadi. Shoir ruhiyatida kechirilmagan holat har qancha mahorat bilan ifodalanmasin, ta'sir qudratiga ega bo'lmaydi. Qizig'i shundaki, ko'ngildan sizib chiqqan asl she'rdagi ifoda tarangligi sirtidan yaqqol ko'zga tashlanib turmaydi. Tasvir vositalarining uyg'unligi, o'zaro chambarchas bog'lanib ketganligi, biri ikkinchisini keltirib chiqarganligi tasvir mukammalligini ta'minlaydi" [4, 131]. Unda holat manzarasi tuyg'u harakat miqyosiga aylanadi. Nozik kuzatish hamda jonli mushohada uzviylik aslida kayfiyat chizgisini yaxlitlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Ichki musiqiy ohang va poetik ma'no uyg'unligi ruhiyatda hosil bo'ladigan hayotiy ziddiyatlar hajmini belgilashga zamin hozirlaydi:

Yurak tilga kirsā, so'zlamas yol'gon –

Hali kunlar kelar – yorug'dan-yorug'.

Bir oliy maslakda birlashar oson

Ayro tushib qolgan vujud ila ruh [2, 67].

Yangi davr o'zbek she'riyati solnomasida Behzod Fazliddin ijodi salmoqli o'rin tutadi. Shoir adabiy talqini ko'ngil mavjini ifodalash, tuyg'uda mushohadani dalolatlash, poetik idrok mantig'ini ijodiy mustaqillashtirishga ixtisoslashtirilgan. Badiiy tasavvurni tasvir originalligiga yo'naltirish mayli muallif bitiklari o'ziga xosligini tavsiflaydi. Muhimi, har bir she'rda hayotiy ikir-chikirlardan falsafiy umumlashma yaratish iqtidori qabarib ko'rinadi. Shoirona ilg'angan muayyan manzara chizgisida u ijtimoiy-ruhiy holatdan aniq kayfiyat siyratiga o'tganligini aslo sezdirmaydi. Quyuq va teran ifoda daxlsizligiga erishish istagi shoirning "Muqaddas zamin" (1999), "Bog'laringdan ketmasin bahor" (2000), "Onamning ko'ngliga ketamiz" (2003), "Sen qachon gullaysan" (2008) va "Kutmagan kunlarim, kutgan kunlarim" (2012) yanglig' she'riy to'plamlarida yorqin namoyon bo'ladi. Inson sezimi murakkabligi, hayotiy qarama-qarshiliklar mohiyatini idroklashga intilish sohir ijod o'ziga xosligini tayin etadi. Hissiy tafakkur yordamida muallif ruhiy holatni ham moddiylashtiradi, ham poetiklashtiradi, g'oyat nafis ifoda hamda jozib adabiy talqin sintezi mohiyatan sinchkovlik va ijodkor fitrati bir-birini to'ldirishini dalolatlaydi.

Badiiy lavhada tuyg'u mushohadaga yo'g'rilib, nutq malakasini hosil qiladi. Buning natijasi o'laroq adabiy talqinda so'z poetik g'oyaga tenglashadi hamda tasvir va ifoda qorishib ketishini ta'minlaydi. Tahlil vositasiga o'zgargan moddiylashgan tasavvur e'tirof haqiqatiga kitobxonni ishontradi: she'r inson qismatini bashorat qiladi, agar odamzod suuri aqlga emas, ko'ngilga quloq solsa, "ayro tushib qolgan vujud va ruh" birlashadi. "Yorug'dan-yorug' kunlar" epiteti shunga ishora etadi. Shoir nazdida, "bir oliy maslak"ka yo'l qalbdan ibtidolanadi. Unda shaxsni mukammal ko'rish istagi jilvalnadi. Xayol va hayot ziddiyati lirik qahramonni larzaga keltiradi! Aslida ham "yurak"dan tobora yiroqlashayotgan inson ma'naviy tanazzuli taqdirni chigaltiradi. El-yurt iztirobida o'rtanayotgan shoir sezimi dardchil, ulug'vor va teran mohiyat kasb etadi. Murojaat yig'irligi muallif iroda yo'nalishini xolis baholashga keng yo'l ochadi.

"Kutilmagan so'z kutilmaganda tug'iladi. Shunday bir holat, kayfiyat, o'rin keladiki, xotiraning allaqaysi unut sirdonlaridan u paydo bo'ladi. She'rning hujayrasiga jiz etib yopishadi. Dog'i o'tib, qattiq tutab, dog'uliga aylanayotgan tovadagi yog'ga jaz tashlansa, xuddi shunday jazillaydi va jazavaga tushib tovani chir aylanadi... noyob so'z madaniy muhit, ma'lum yo'nalishdagi izchil intellektual tarbiya, qarashlar, poetik mayllarning mahsuli" [3, 102] ekan, poetik mezon hamda badiiylilik talabini hisobga olish g'oyat muhim, binobarin, yangi tashbeh qo'llash "farosat, andoza, ohang va so'z tuyg'usi" (I.G'afurov)ga tutashadi. Behzod Fazliddin she'rlarida "ishqvatan", "tagiston", "yuklov dars" va "yilhaqiqat" yasama-ijodiy tushunchalari uchrashi ruhiy holatni yorqin ifodalash maqsadini ko'zlasa-da, umumxalq so'zlashuv uslubiga singib ketmaydi. Aslida qo'llanilgan yangi leksikon badiiy-mazmuniy halqada birlashuvi joiz:

Bu ahli dunyoni tushunay qanday,

Mudom nasiyaga alishgay naqdni.

Ko'ngil ko'ngil bilan o'chakishganday,

Baxtdan to'rganlarga ilinar Baxtni [2, 16].

Tasdiq va inkor omuxtalashadigan tasvir yo'sinida ruhiyat manzarasi chiziladi. Holat hamda kayfiyatni birlashtiradigan lirik kechinmada tazodiy munosabat mavjlanadi: hayotiy ziddiyatlar falsafiy idroki kitobxonni o'yg'a toldiradi. So'z va g'oya qatimida ma'no yaxlitligi muqobillik kasb etadi. Misradan-misraga harorat avj nuqtaga ko'tariladigan adabiy talqinda kayfiyat ifodasi keskinlashuvi bo'rtib turadi. Matn butun strukturasi "bu ahli dunyoni tushunay qanday?" savoliga joy bo'lgan! Tasvirdan tasavvurga, tasavvurdan tahlilga ko'chadigan rivoya texnikasida hayrat, istak va ilinj rishtasi bir-birini to'ldiradi. Inja tuyg'uni suvratlantirishga yo'naltirilgan she'r matnida badiiy yaxlitlik ustuvor: tasvir va ifoda o'lchami g'alati tarzda uyg'unlashadi. Ko'ngil sarzanishlaridan sizib chiqadigan holat manzarasi hamda kechinma tadriji shoir poetik mahoratini dalolatlaydi, unda so'zga qo'shimcha yuklangan falsafa yuki ma'noni teranlashtiradi:

Nechun bu suronlar, g'avg'olar nechun,
Ko'zimga chiqquday yurak qaqshaydi.
Men sizni hayotim deganim uchun,
Hayotning achchig'i chiqqan o'xshaydi [2, 44].

Nozik sezimga qoniq murojaat asosiga quriladigan shoir uslubiy izlanishlarida poetik urg'u ustuvorlashadi. Muallif tarang ruhiy ifodani saqlash barobarida mohiyatni birma-bir ochib beradi: sabab va oqibat o'rtasida vujudga kelgan rishta falsafiy ta'kid vositasida oydinlashadi. Muayyan estetik quvvatga mansub tuyg'u malakasida badiiy voqelik tahlili markazlashadi. Ortiqcha zo'riqishsiz kitobxon ruhiyatiga kirib boradigan nutq maromida samimiyat asosiy mezon, shiddat bilan bir-biriga to'qnashadigan shoir-she'rxon kechimida muayyan zalvor mavjud! Ma'no sathi daxlsizligi badiiy matn muvaffaqiyatini ta'minlaydigan omilga aylanadi.

"Badiyatning qadimlardan buyon eskirmas, boqiylikka vobasta, yuzlab chig'iridan o'tgan o'lchovlari mavjud. Kim biladi, haligacha fahmimiz va zehnimizdan tashqarida turgan yana qancha adabiy asoru meyorlar bordir? Har qalay, turfa olijanob qoidalar barcha davrlar adabiyotining chor tarafiga, katta-kichik jamiki qalamkashiga birdek tegishli ekani aniq. So'z vazifasini belgilashning arzigulik tasdiqlardan o'tgan tajribasi – fasohat hissining bitta, ammobirramchi sharti" [5, 44-45]. Aslida g'oyaviy-estetik talabga rioya etmoq badiiylik mezoni sanaladi. Ijodiy andisha ichki talabchanlik hamda so'z san'ati mas'uliyatini taqozolaydi. Ilhom inja sehri fidoyilik barobarida teran bilimni ham istaydi. Ijodkor siyrati tashbehda bo'y cho'zadi, ruhiy holat hamda umumkayfiyatni manzaralashirish chinakam iste'dodga xos zarif fazilat:

Fasl tanlamayman, qilmayman irim,
Axir, har faslning o'z hikmati bor.
Ko'proq sen bilanmi bog'liq taqdirim,
Kunganimga juda o'xshaysan, bahor! [2, 69].

Har bir satrda lirik subyekti ruhiyati qirralari jilolanadi. Muayyan qirralar jamuljami shoir shaxsiga eltadi. She'r falsafasi hamda san'at mantig'i omuxtalashuvi oniy lahza betakrorligini tayin etadi. "Fasl tanlamayman, qilmayman irim" satridan ibtido olgan matnda holat manzarasi ijodiy mustaqillikka tayanadi. Fasl tabiatan inson hayoti bosqichlariga o'xshaydi. Muallif har bir mavsumga xos xislatlar orasidan bahorga kechinmadoshlik tuyadi. So'ngsiz va ziddiyatlarga daxldor dard zalvorini umumlashtirishga moyillik shoir adabiy talqini

o'ziga xosligini belgilaydi. Aynan shakliy lakonizm janr kanonlarini aniqlashtiruvini inobatga olsak, tahlil hamda tasvir o'rin almashinuvlari lirik kechinma salmog'ini oshirishi ayonlashadi. Inson psixologiyasiga muntazam o'zgaruvchanlik mansubligi xilma-xil ifoda usullariga ehtiyoj tug'diradi. Muallif shaxs fe'l-atvorini chiza olish iqtidori nafis tashbehlar qo'llanmasi, shakl vositasida kayfiyatni turtib uyg'otish tajribasi vositasida namoyon bo'ladi. Har bir she'r badiiyatini tayinlagan estetik quvvat-hofiza, shuuriy idrokda qayta tiklangan tasavvur yaxlitligi kitobxonni hayratga soladi.

Umuman, Behzod Fazliddin she'riyatida tuyg'u namoyishi, ruhiyat tahlili ifoda o'ziga xosligidan oziqlanadi. Tuyg'uni hissiy idrokda nafis sharhlaydigan shoir adabiy talqinida jiddiy salobat seziladi. O'ziga xos tasvir yo'sini ba'zan kitobxon qalbiga shiddat indirsam, goh o'quvchi shuurini og'ir o'y-xayollarga toldiradi. Muhimi, muallif o'ziga xos rivoya texnikasi ijodkor dunyoqarashi butunligini saqlashga xizmat qiladi. Poetik kechinma tadrijida bo'rtib turadigan ifoda uslubi samimiyat-jozibadorlik-ta'sirchanlik omillarini birlashtiradi. Sezim hamda tutumni badiiy shartlilikka yo'naltiradigan shoir shaxsi aslida tahlil teranligiga intiladi. Holat-harakat-vaziyat-kayfiyat sintezi hayotiy aqida falsafiy umumlashmasini dalolatlaydi. Odatda, shoir ruhiy tahlil malakasini keskinlashtirmaydi, balki samarador yo'sinda idrok sezgisini baholaydi. Aynan ijodiy pozitsiya aniqligi va xos tasavvur miqyosi Behzod Fazliddin badiiy kredosini tayinlaydi.

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PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF LITERARY TEXT

Abstract. *This research work intends at defining pragmalinguistics in general and one of its specified trends- literary pragmatics in thorough. Moreover, it tries to investigate the relationship of two domains: pragmatics and literature in the purpose of revealing their common sides. The strong assumption of the research is that both of them deal with language users and the meaning of the speech conveyance. Practical pragmatic functions, as author and reader as main concerns of the connection of pragmatics and literature, several pragmatic approaches as speech act theory, types of narrative voices, written and literary discourse are developed in order to prove the maintenance of the relation of literary text and pragmatics. Hence, the analyses of some pragmatic approaches in some literary works has led to the explanations of the investigation.*

Key words: *pragmalinguistics, literary pragmatics, author, reader, addresser, addressee, narrative voice, speech acts, pragmatic intentions*

1. Introduction

The study is concerned with investigating pragmatic and stylistic features of literary texts. The research presents the theoretical background of speech acts, its classifications and felicity conditions which are connected to literature mutually. Moreover, it studies narrative voices of literature, literary discourse and its features. The theory is practiced in the analysis of a novel "20 000 Leagues under the seas" by Jules Verne. The novel is full of capturing the interest features. So, analyzing the theory which have been presented in the literature review part becomes easy and enjoying investigation. Then, conclusion sums up the research which matches the aim of the study.

2. Literature review

The relationship of Pragmalinguistics and Literature.

2.1 Short Preamble of Pragmalinguistics

The study of pragmatic aspects of literary text puts forward the requirement of researching literary pragmatics as a means of communicative interaction. Before we proceed with the discussion of literary pragmatics, it is intended to be familiar with some assumptions of pragmalinguistics.

Pragmalinguistics, dealing with the nature of language usage and its contextual meaning in the communicative process- encompasses a long history until it is identified as one of the core branches of Linguistics. Pragmalinguistics studies language in its relation to the language users. The word pragmatics derives via Latin *pragmaticus*-skilled in law or business, from Greek *pragmatikos*, from *pragmat-*, *pragma-* deed, from *prassein*-to do, to act, to practice (Merriam-Webster's 11th Collegiate Dictionary), and it becomes clear that pragmalinguistics means "language in action/practice".

There are various definitions concerning pragmatics, summing up all of them, following definitions can be pointed out:

- *'the relations of signs to interpreters'* (Morris, 1938:6 italics in original)
- *"Pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society"* (Jacob, 2001:6)
- *"a general cognitive, social and cultural perspective on linguistic phenomena in relation to their usage in forms of behaviour"* (Verschueren, 1999:7)
- *"...a science studying language factors within the sphere of the human activity with an accent on the psychological, social and cultural aspects of language functioning (Ashurova and Galiyeva, 2016:151)"*

All these aspects of definitions are mutually complementary and they investigate pragmlinguistics in a variety of domains. The analysis of linguistic literature has represented that pragmlinguistics comprises an extensive assortment of issues, but for literary text the most related ones are

- Author/narrator and reader, as a means of pragmatic factors
- Different types of discourse with an emphasis on literary discourse
- Pragmatic intentions and their functions

2.2 Literary pragmatics. Definitions and pragmatic approach to literary text.

Literary pragmatics concentrates on the user's role in the societal production and consumption of literary texts (Mey, 2006, p. 549). Literary pragmatics, according to Mey (1999, p. 12), implies a field of inquiry that examines the kinds of factors that writers attempt to influence on their audience in order to create a mutual collaboration through the use of language properties. Such considerations include specific consideration of the terms of use of these commodities when presented to a particular audience, including consumers of literary work. Let's concentrate on the definitions of some pragmatists who defined this branch of pragmatics:

❖ Crystal (2008, p. 379) mentions that *this discipline seeks to use pragmatic notions to the production and reception of literary texts.*

❖ By the definition of Galperin, a literary text is *"a literary featured result of a speech creation process. It is a creative work that bounded with different lexical, grammatical, logical, stylistic connections, which has certain purposefulness, pragmatic principle (Galperin, 1981)."*³⁶

❖ *«A literary text is a multidimensional language space. Author's thoughts (needs, motivations, aim, principles, intentions, skills), and idea in literary form (theme, plot, composition, characters, literary direction and peculiarities of genre) appear as the single phenomenon of human consciousness which define the formation of speech that explicate national social linguistic and linguistic verbalized structures with own structural, semantical, semasilogical, stylish, stylistic and other functions» (Dibrova, 2014:68)*³⁷

³⁶ Ainur Akkuzova, Zhamal Mankeyeva, etc. Some features of the meaning "literary text" in the pragmlinguistic aspect, Opción, vol. 34, no. 85-2, 2018

³⁷ Ainur Akkuzova, Zhamal Mankeyeva, etc. Some features of the meaning "literary text" in the pragmlinguistic aspect, Opción, vol. 34, no. 85-2, 2018

❖ *The interpretation of a literary text defines as mastering ideological and aesthetical, significant and emotional information of literary work by restoration of the author's point of view and outlook (Demiyeva, 2017).*

2.3 Practical pragmatic functions of Literature.

2.3.1. Author and reader are the main factors as addresser and addressee.

It has been expected that there are two main concerns of the relation between pragmatics and literature. First of all, pragmatic theory is used in the analysis of specific literary texts in order to explain certain side of how meaning is expressed, how the characters or the author/narrator of a text interacts with the reader. In other words, these frames borrow some aspect of practical meaning and use it as data for their methodology and some literary text. Secondly, some pragmatic theories have been relevant to more general issues regarding the nature of literature itself. In other words, pragmatics is used in the discussion of what creates a literary text (Chapman, 2011, p. 142).

According to Mey (2010, p. 251), literary pragmatics lacks a pervasive use due to the diverse approaches to pragmatics that have provided its insights and because of the various kinds of relationship between literary analysis and pragmatic theory. Another complication comes from the different understanding or definitions of the term literary and the special nature of literary communication³⁸.

Who is the language user of pragmatics that comes to literature? As far as the relationship between literary text and pragmalinguistics is concerned, the language user is **reader**, who consumes someone's literary work, and by acquiring them obtains a satisfactory personal need, and indirectly provides a living to the author or the creator of the text with a living. This is collaboration of the reader and the **author** as a buyer and seller at the 'literary market', and are distinguishable from regular buyers and sellers. Special and direct obligations of the reader towards the producer here is to respect the intentions of the author/narrator for himself's own benefit like similar to a documentation in "Consumer's manual", argues Mey (2004, 237).

In the literary world of producing and consuming, the reader doesn't just buy a book, he buys the author to take with him. The text or work which has been produced by the author has to be completed or supplemented by the reader. Reader's contribution consists of entering the universe that the author has created. Hence, reading is a mutually taking place collaborative work between author and reader, and it is an innovative process of active re-creation³⁹. A contemporary novelist Byatt says that: "[A novel] is made in the head, and has to be remade in the head whoever reads it, who will always remake it differently" (1996:214). Mey called this interaction a *dialectic process* (1994d, 1999).

The pragmatic analysis of literary activity refers to the characteristics that classify this dialect aspect of literary production: the text as a wording mechanism that is originated and directed by the author, yet at the same time reader-oriented and enabled.

³⁸ Fareed Hameed Al-Hindawi and Mariam D. Saffah, Literary Pragmatics, Arab World English Journal, Volume 10. Number 2. June 2019 Pp. 394-408

³⁹ Pragmatics, An Introduction, Jacob L. Mey, 2004.

2.3.2 Narrative voices in Literary text

Narration is the basement of human communication. We retell the events that we have experienced or tell stories and fairy tales to our children or other communicants. Narrators are divided into two types: first person or “I” narrator and the third person or he/she narrator.

- **First person singular:** This point-of-view uses an “I” character to narrate the story. The narrator is not necessarily the protagonist, though this is often the case as this point-of-view is the most intimate and allows for the most direct access to a character’s thoughts.

- **First person plural:** A relatively uncommon choice for point-of-view, the first-person plural uses the pronoun “we” as the narrator. In this case, there must be some uniting factor between the group of people narrating the story. One example of this is the 1993 novel *The Virgin Suicides* by Jeffrey Eugenides in which a group of unnamed young men from a small town observe and comment on a family with five sisters. For example:

Whenever we saw Mrs. Lisbon, we looked in vain for some sign of the beauty that must have once been hers.

- **Third person limited:** This point-of-view uses “he” or “she” to refer to the narrator of the story. It is less intimate than the first-person point of view, yet being limited to only one person’s thoughts it can still provide psychological access to that character. However, it also allows for the author to add descriptive and narrative details that the character doesn’t necessarily notice.

- **Third person omniscient:** Here the author uses the pronouns “he” and “she”, but can access the thoughts of any character in the story. This point of view creates the most distance between the reader and any one character of the story.

According to the modality of the discourse, narrators can be positive, negative and neutral.⁴⁰

2.3.3 Speech acts. It is common that without literary pragmatic function literary text (novel) cannot be emerged. American scholars J. Austin (1962) and J. Searle (1969, 1975) are the founders of the theory speech act. Speech act is an intentional speech action performed by the addresser with a definite communicational aim depending on the accepted principles and rules of the society. Speech acts are the minimum elements of communication, and are usually expressed by utterances. Speech acts consists of three levels: *locution*- the construction of speech acts based on grammar rules and rules of pronunciation; *illocution*-the expression of the communicative intentions; *perlocution*- a possible reaction of the addressee to speech acts.

Texts can be declaration, assertion, congratulation, request, promise, suggestion, demand, order, warning, invitation, evaluation according to the structure of context, meaning of the text itself including intentions and choice of the reader/addressee, social norms. (van Dijk, 1981: 253). This phenomenon can be explained in terms of speech acts. It is a broad topic to discuss which can be accomplished by established one of the conditions. For instance, the addresser can make a request by saying “I am hungry”. It can be example for indirect speech act, informative (according to the content), status-marked (according to status relations).

⁴⁰ Elisabeth Black, *Pragmatic Stylistics*. Edinburg: Edinburg University press, 2006.

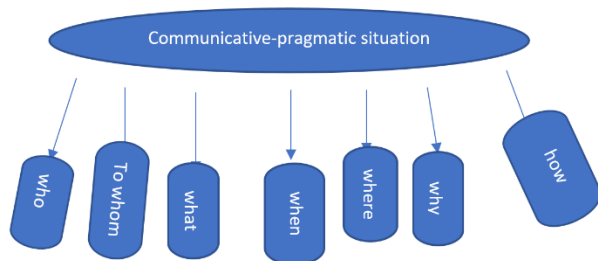
Moreover, “That’s a stupid film” can be an advice according to the classification of speech acts.

2.3.4 Discourse vs Literary discourse.

What is discourse and how is it correlated to literary text? Most of the traditional and modern literary studies focuses on analyzing the literary text rather than on the process of literary communication.

The term “discourse” was derived from Latin means “to run away”. In linguistics, discourse refers to a unit of language longer than a sentence. The notions text and discourse are correlative, but not the same. Discourse is a text in dynamic. Text is created in the process of discourse. (Kubryakova, 2001) To study discourse is to analyze the use of spoken and written language in a social context.

Discourse pragmatics emphasizes the issue of communicative-pragmatic situation, which is understood as a complex of external conditions and circumstances of communication. E. S. Aznaurova distinguishes the communicative-pragmatic situation into seven ‘w,h’ questions: who-what-where-when-how-why-to whom.⁴¹



Who- the addresser, to whom-the addressee, what-the subject of communication, when-time, where-place, why-communication, how-text. Literary discourse analyzes the following parameters of the communicative-pragmatic situation:

- Location of correspondence;
- Subject and point of correspondence;
- Role and individual relationship between communicants;
- Social, ethnic, personal attributes (characteristics) of the communicants.

In this research one of the core intentions is to emphasize the role of intentional factors and linguistic personality in the process of discourse analyses.

The categories of addresser (author, sender, speaker) and addressee (recipient, reader, listener) are the main elements in the research of discourse analysis, yet they are not presented explicitly in the text. In fictions the addresser appears as the “author’s image”. Above the factors of addresser and addressee have been complemented on as a reader and narrator. At this point, ‘linguistic personality’ is also essential in discourse analysis of literary text. As stated by Ashurova D. and Galiyeva M (2016:154), Russian scholar Yu Karaulov determined the notion and model of linguistic personality. In Karaulov’s sight, linguistic

⁴¹ Text linguistics, Ashurova D. & Galiyeva M., Tashkent-2016.

personality comprises the social, ethnic, psychological and aesthetic characteristics of a personality and it is a manifold, multi-component and structurally organized set of linguistic competences⁴². At this point, it is important to restate that, the addresser as the role of author or narrator not only presents his individual viewpoint, but also spiritual and practical abilities of his personality in the reproduction of his fictional text.

Pragmatic intentions as main components of discourse analysis in literary text

Impact and perception are also concerned with the pragmatic study of literary discourse. They are both important in communication as “two sides of the same coin”. The notion of pragmatic intention plays a crucial role in order to analyze the value of impact and perception. Pragmatic intention is a verbalized concept in the text the addresser’s deliberate intention to exert influence on the addressee with the aim to cause some renovation in his outlook (Haep, 1984:16). In general, pragmatic intentions influence on the reader aesthetically. According to Ashurova (1991) there are various types of pragmatic intentions to analyze the language material in the literary discourse. They are varied in this way -pragmatic intentions:

- a) “to capture the interest of the reader”;
- b) “to apply an enthusiastic effect”;
- c) “to enact the knowledge structures related to the conceptual point of view”
- d) “to inspire the reader’s imagination”;
- e) “to address the conceptual outlook”.

3. Method

3.1 The model of the study

The researcher is going to follow the qualitative research of the two methods throughout the analysis of the present data. Additionally, eclectic model will be the source of direction to investigate the data. the researcher intends to study speech act theories, locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts, felicity conditions, in addition the analysis of classification of speech acts are also aimed to perform in the discussion part of the article. At the end of the analysis, narrative voices and literary discourse are also studied based on the theory above presented.

3.2 Data of the study

This study includes an analysis of an adventure novel named “20 000 Leagues Under the Seas”. It was written by the American writer Jules Verne in 2001. It is one of the outstanding novels which has gained a lot of readers. Several film adaptations of the novel have been made, the best-known being Disney’s live-action Technicolor film of 1954. This novel tells the story of marine biologist Pierre Aronnax, his manservant Conseil and harpoonist Ned Land. One of the elusive characters in the novel is Captain Nemo. *Twenty Thousand Leagues* is an adventure tale, political commentary and scientific utopia all in one – and one of Verne’s most successful works.

⁴² Text linguistics, Ashurova D. & Galiyeva M., Tashkent-2016.

4. Discussion

The intention of this part is the illustration of speech acts in "20 000 Leagues Under the Seas" and analysis of the usage of SA in the novel. Moreover, narrative voice and discourse analysis are also included in the investigation of this novel.

Extract N^o 1:

(1) "Conseil!" I called in an impatient voice.

Conseil was my manservant. A devoted lad who went with me on all my journeys; a gallant Flemish boy whom I genuinely liked and who returned the compliment; a born stoic punctilious on principle, habitually hardworking; rarely startled by life's surprises, very skillful with his hands, efficient in his every duty, despite his having a name that means "counsel", never giving advice -not even the unsolicited kind! ...The lad was thirty years old, and his age to that of his employer was as fifteen is to twenty...

Speech act

In this text the narrator uses the representative speech act of stating to make the reader have a full idea of the manservant. Conseil accompanied with a very detailed description.

Extract N^o 2.

"Conseil!" I called a third time.

Conseil appeared.

(2) "Did master summon me?" he said, entering.

(3) "Yes, my boy. Get my things ready, get yours ready. We're departing in two hours."

(4) "As master wishes," Conseil replied serenely.

(5) "We haven't a moment to lose. Pack as much into my trunk as you can, my traveling kit, my suits, shirts, and socks, don't bother counting, just squeeze it all in--and hurry!"

Speech act

In this part of the novel the author used a direct speech act by means of interrogative question (2).

In 3 the narrator expresses liking and petting towards the listener/ addresser. According to the classification of SA, in this context direct speech act of ordering is used, in the place it is considered illocutionary act. Additionally, next to this line preparatory one of felicity conditions is used. The addresser not only speaking, but also performing SA of promising. The 4th line is the formal expression of agreement with the connotation that one doesn't really agree⁴³. In line 5, commissive speech act of implicit promising is accomplished. Following this, direct speech act of ordering both in positive and negative sentences are employed.

Extract N^o 3

(1) "Did master sleep well?" Conseil asked me with his perennial good manners.

(2) "Extremely well, my gallant lad," I replied. "And how about you, Mr. Ned Land?"

(3) "Like a log, professor. But I must be imagining things, because it seems like I'm breathing a sea breeze!"

⁴³ en.m.wiktionary.org

Speech act

As his usual manner the narrator's manservant takes care about his master. In this line direct speech act of question is used. In 2 expressives of classification of speech acts are used which is conveying the addresser's feeling. In the last line the Mr. Ned Land's speech simile is used to describe his sleep.

Narrative voice

Narrative voice is the perspective the story is told from. The writer chooses a narrative voice carefully, as it can have an important effect on the story and the reader's response. In this novel the first-person singular is employed by the narrator/addresser. From the point of view of literature, a character within the novel is telling the story. Hence, some of the main personal pronouns I, me, my are used actively in the narration.

One of the main characters is conveyed in the third person-he, his, him, a manservant, Professor, Captain and etc.

Discourse analysis

As for the discourse, all the context of the novel conveys the written discourse and the novel itself is the means of literary discourse, as all the features of literary discourse is presented in the whole fiction. In literature review, core parameters of the communicative-pragmatic situation are presented. If the discourse analysis of the novel is accompanied according to these four parameters, the place of the communication happens in the sea, specifically on board the *Nautilus*, a technologically advanced submarine; subject and aim of the protagonist is to hunt down a monster that causes havoc across the oceans; role and ethnic characteristics of the novel acknowledges that, Captain Farragut leads the expedition, Dr. Aronnax and his manservant Conseil join the hunt, together with French-Canadian harpoonist Ned Land, who is famous for his whale-hunting skills. In short, all the parameters of the discourse play the basic role to produce an interesting fiction to capture the reader's interest and fulfills the main task of components of pragmatic intentions, as well.

Conclusion

Summing up, literary text cannot be existing without pragmatic aspects. The research represents that speech acts, literary discourse and its parameters, pragmatic intentions are the main factors to produce a literary work, they are mutually connected.

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada atoqli o'zbek shoirasi Zulfiya Isroilovaning she'rlari tahlil qilindi. Shoiraning she'rlari tahlil qilish orqali o'zbek she'riyatining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida fikrlar bayon etildi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *lirik tur, ijroviy lirika, lirik qahramon, kompozitsiya, syujet, konflikt, davr koloriti.*

O'zining maftunkor she'riyati bilan o'zbek adabiyotida yangi sahifa ochgan Zulfiya Isroilova 1915-yilning 1-martida Toshkent shahrida tavallud topdi. Yoshligidan onasi Xadichaxondan ko'plab qo'shiq, ertak, she'rlar eshitgan Zulfiyaning ko'nglida adabiyotga bo'lgan muhabbat kurtak yoza boshlagan. Shoira o'zining 82 yil umri davomida juda samarali ijod qildi. Uning dastlabki ijod namunalari **"Hayot varaqlari", "Temiroy", "She'rlar", "Qizlar qo'shig'i"** kabi she'riy kitoblari o'quvchilar tomonidan juda iliq kutib olindi. Shoiraning ijod yo'lga nazar tashlaydigan bo'lsak yoshlik davrlarida yozilgan she'rlarida barcha ijodkorlarda bo'lgani kabi yoshlikni tarannum etish, ishq-muhabbat, hayotga bo'lgan qiziqish mavzulari ustuvorlik qilganligini ko'ramiz. Bu tabiiy holat albatta. Chunki ayni bu she'riy to'plamlar e'lon qilinganda yosh shoira o'zbek adabiyotining yana bir taniqli ijodkori Hamid Olimjon bilan oila qurib baxtli hayot kechirayotgan vaqtga to'g'ri keladi. Ammo Hamid Olimjonning bevaqt o'limi shoiraning ijodini tamomila o'zgartirib yubordi. Sevimli turmush o'rtog'ining vafotidan so'ng shoiraning ijodida mahzunlik, ayriliq va sog'inch hissi ustuvorlik qilganligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Shu yillari e'lon qilingan **"Uni Farhod der edilar", "Hijron kunlarida", "Hulkar"** kabi to'plamlarida e'lon qilingan she'rlarida ayni yuqoridagi mavzularni kuzatishimiz mumkin. Zulfiya ijodiga yaqinlashib borgan o'quvchi uning o'ziga xosliklari bilan birga kitobxonga vafo va sadoqat, mehr va muhabbatdan saboq beruvchi kuchli mahorat sohibasi bo'lganligini ishonch hosil qiladi. Zulfiya ijodining mavzu va talqin doirasi katta qamrovga ega bo'lib, o'quvchi unda o'z Vatanini sevish, o'zbek ayoliga xos bo'lgan sharqona hayot yo'lini ulug'lash, butun yer yuzida tinchlikni orzu qilganlar mushoirasi bilan birga, muhim hayotiy muammolar va insoniy kechinmalar tasvirini guvohi bo'ladi. Bularning barchasi shoira ijodida g'oyaviy yuksaklik, dilbarlik va pokizalik, teran ma'no mazmunga ega bo'lgan xususiyatlar jarayonida yuzaga chiqqan bizningcha. She'riyatdagi ana shunday hayotbaxshlik va vatanparvarlik fazilatlarini, yurtning ma'naviy hayotidagi fidoyiligi Zulfiyani o'z xalqining sadoqatli qiziga va teran didli shoirasiga aylantirdi desak aslo mubolag'a bo'lmaydi.

Hayot kitobimni bexos varaqlab,
Men o'tgan umrga achinmay qo'ydim.
Tabassum o'rnida kuldim charaqlab.
Suyish kerak bo'lsa - telbacha suydim.

Mazkur she'rda shoira o'z hayotini sarhisob qiladi, o'zi bosib o'tgan hayot yo'lga nazar tashlaydi va o'z umridan minnatdor bo'ladi. Negaki u o'z hayoti davomida iymonini sotmadi, vijdoniga hiyonat qilmadi, pok qalbiga sodiq qoldi. Shoira hayotni yorqin ranglarda ko'ra oldi: tabassum kerak bo'lgan o'rinda charaqlab kuldi, suyish lozim bo'lganda telbalarcha suydi.

Shoira she'riyatning barcha janrlarida ijod qildi. Bu ijod namunalari o'quvchilar tomonidan adabiyotimizdagi yangilik sifatida qabul qilindi. **“Seni kuylayman hayot”, “Yillar va o'ylar”, “Shalola”** kabi she'riy to'plamlari ayniqsa o'quvchilar orasida juda mashhur bo'ldi va adabiy kechalarda takror va takror tarannum etila boshlandi. Shoiraning inson hayotining fojeaviy talqiniga bag'ishlangan **“Bahor keldi seni so'raqlab”, “Ko'rganmidim ko'zlarimda yosh”** she'rlarida biz yangicha ifoda, o'zgacha talqinga guvoh bo'lamiz. Shoiraning **“Bahor keldi seni so'raqlab”** she'ri o'z umr yo'ldoshining porloq xotirasiga atab yozgan she'rlaridandir. Mazkur she'r bahor faslining kirib kelishi tasviri bilan boshlanadi. Odatda ko'klam kelishi quvonch-u shodlik bilan qarshi olinsa, bu bahor alam va ko'z yosh bilan kutib olinadi. Bahor esa hayron boqqancha shoiradan yori qaydaligini so'roqlaydi. Ayolning tillari bir javob aytishga o'z bo'lganidan uni jimgina shoir qabriga boshlab boradi.

Salqin saharlarda, bodom gulida,
Binafsha labida, yerlarda bahor.
Qushlarning parvozi, yellarning nozi,
Baxmal vodiylarda, qirlarda bahor

Shoiraning mazkur she'rida g'am va iztirob kechinmalarni ham ayriliq va sog'inchga to'lib toshgan inson ruhiyati, insonlarga xos bo'lgan his-tuyg'ularni ham, sabr-bardosh va jasorat timsolini ko'ramiz. Eng muhimi mazkur she'rdagi hijron va ayriliq motivi o'quvchini inson taqdiri bilan bog'liq bo'lgan hayot murakkabliklarini, uning bardavomligini tushinishga yordam beradi.

Urush. Qanchadan qancha mamlakatlarning vayronaga aylanishiga, qanchadan qancha odamlarning boshpanasiz qolishiga sabab bo'lgan, otani o'g'ildan, o'g'ilni esa otadan ayirgan daxshatli ofat. Ushbu she'rda shoiraning ona qalbi urushga qarshi oyoqqa turadi va unga qarata: "Urush, noming o'chsini jahonda!" deya baralla hayqiradi.

Ko'krak suti va mehnat bilan
Biz jahonga berganmiz turmush,
Ona qalbi oyoqqa tursa,
O'g'lim, sira bo'lmaydi urush!

Istiqlol tufayli ijod sohasiga kirib kelgan erkinlik barcha ijodkorlarga ulkan imkoniyat yaratib berdi. Ijodkorlar mafkura tazyiqidan holi bo'lgan o'zlari ixtiyor etgan mavzularda qalam tebrata boshladilar. Adabiyotimizning har bir vakili bebaho ne'mat bo'lgan mustaqillikni baralla tarannum eta boshladilar. Zulfiya Isroilova ham o'zining "Xotiram siniqlari" to'plamidan joy olgan vatanimiz mustaqilligiga bag'ishlangan she'rida

Hurriyat, keldingmi – nahotki kelding,
Pinhona sog'indim, pinhona kutdim.
Yomg'irga bag'rini tutgan sahirodek –
Sening nasimingga qalbimni tutdim.

Shoira she'rlarining deyarli barchasida hayotning jonli tasviri gavdalanadi. Shoiraning o'zi nufuzli xalqaro anjumanda "Adabiyot hayot demakdir" deb aytgan jumlasida ham katta

ma'no anglashiladi. Chunki adabiyotning eng asosiy vazifasi insonning ruhiy va ma'naviy olamini poklashga xizmat qilishdir. Qalbi va ma'naviy olamini ezgulik bilan boyigan insonlar dunyoda o'zlaridan yaxshi nom qoldirishga harakat qilishi shubhasizdir.

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SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESS OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS IN MASTERING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Annotation. *The article provides a scientific justification of the process of organizing independent work of students in mastering a foreign language. Attention is focused on the fact that the productive independent educational activity of the student is the basis of a successful educational process in the field of a foreign language. There is a need for a different approach to the organization of independent work in a foreign language, which is primarily focused on the student's personality. Special attention is paid to the role of the teacher in organizing the process of independent work.*

Keywords: *foreign language, independent work, productive educational activity, creative activity.*

In recent years, in the process of teaching a foreign language, more and more attention is paid to the organization of independent work. A pledge a successful educational process in the field of a foreign language is a well-organized independent work of students. Productive independent work of students becomes important when teaching a foreign language. The role of the teacher is to correctly direct the cognitive activity of students, which they perform independently.

Analysis of scientific sources on content and organization issues the process of teaching a foreign language in universities confirms the axiomatic position that independent work is an invariant structural variant of a single teaching foreign language complex. The main task of any university is to prepare specialists for independent practical activities. The process of studying at the university is increasingly based on the independent and creative activity of students or students and self-learners.

Independent work is a type of educational activity performed by students in the classroom both under the guidance of a teacher and without direct guidance from the teacher during independent training and participation in various extracurricular activities.

In recent years, independent work is a mandatory part of the learning process, which is specially planned and provides primarily for individual work of students in accordance with the teacher's installation or training program. In the modern methodological literature, independent work of students is considered, on the one hand, as a type of educational activity that is carried out without direct participation of the teacher, but under his guidance, and on the other hand-as a means of involving students in independent cognitive activity. Independent work of students in teaching a foreign language will be successful only if it is planned in advance, is an integral part of the educational process, is organized systematically, and not on a case-by-case basis.

A huge role in the organization of independent work belongs, of course, to the teacher, since he must correctly determine the content and volume of the material that is submitted for independent work.

When planning independent work, it is necessary to proceed from the leading methodological position, which is justified in the methodological literature: in the course of independent work, the main functions of training are carried out – consolidating knowledge and processing it into sustainable skills and abilities.

In modern conditions, it is necessary to add the search and acquisition of new knowledge, including using modern information technologies, to the goals of independent work.

V. A. Kan-Kalik puts forward the following principles on which independent activity of students should be based:

- when planning independent work on a particular course, first of all, it is necessary to highlight its so-called fundamental tree, it includes the main system of methodological and theoretical knowledge that needs to be brought to the mandatory lecture study. So, of the 100-hour course, the fundamental volume of it will take half;

- further, as derivatives of this "fundamental tree", it is proposed to form various types of independent work of students, providing for them topics, the nature of the study, forms, venue, variable methods of implementation, a system of control and accounting, as well as various reporting techniques.

According to V. A. Kan-Kalik, there are no species outside of such a system independent work of students will not give an educational and professional effect.

Independent work of students is especially important when teaching foreign languages, as students are provided with educational materials that need to be memorized, analyzed, and consolidated, and this becomes possible only in the conditions of independent work. When teaching foreign languages, there are educational materials that can be learned in the classroom when working in pairs, in groups, or in the process of individual work of students. How effective is it independent work of students will be carried out in the classroom and outside it, primarily depends on the organization of this work by the teacher. The task of the teacher is to organize the work of students in such a way as to ensure the active independent activity of students, to create conditions for their self-expression and self-development [1].

The effectiveness of independent work depends on the following factors:

1) The classroom work is constructed by the teacher in accordance with the normative documents.

2) The activity is motivated.

3) Students have developed the ability to learn.

4) Formation of students' academic competence as a methodology self-study of a foreign language.

5) Students have practically acquired knowledge, skills, and abilities.

V. A. Yakunin gives the following definition of self-education: "By self-education in the structure of an integral system of education, we understand such activity of the student, the immediate and distant goals of which he sets himself, but the process of achieving them is

to a certain extent and is not limited to the following: the object of management by the educational program/system". [3].

Thus, the student acts as an independent subject of educational activity, as well as as an independent user of a foreign language. In the process of independent work, the productive activity of a foreign language learner:

- it is of a creative nature, which ensures the development of the student's personal qualities as a language personality, his self-realization and self-development;
- based on academic competence in the field of language learning, which is a necessary condition for productivity and creativity.

Highlighting productive learning activities as the goal and principle of teaching foreign languages also means that, along with communicative competence, an obligatory component of the content of training is educational competence as the ability to independently, autonomously learn a foreign language, which provides conditions for its creative use.

In the modern conditions of teaching a foreign language, there is a the need for a different approach to the organization of independent work, which should be focused on the student's personality, on his initiative, on the development of his creative potential – on productive educational activities.

In the modern concept of learning/mastering a foreign language, the key category is the language personality, the secondary language personality [2]. An important quality of a language personality is its ability and readiness for independent and conscious learning of a foreign language

The priority role of the student in independent work does not reduce the role of the teacher, but on the contrary makes his task more difficult, increases the requirements for him as the organizer of this process. The task of the teacher is to correctly direct and organize the cognitive activities of students, which they perform independently. That is, the teacher needs to create a development situation that provides the student with freedom and responsibility in choosing and making decisions, independence of actions in solving educational tasks, combined with the acceptance of responsibility for the result. The main task of the teacher is to form the student's need and culture of independent productive educational and cognitive activity, that is, to teach students to learn.

The scientific validity of the process of organizing independent work of students in the process of mastering a foreign language is determined by the following provisions:

- the axiomaticity of independent work as an invariant component of a single complex of classroom and extracurricular classes in a foreign language;
- the specifics of a foreign language in any pedagogical system as a goal and means of education and training;
- in the course of independent work, the main functions of training are carried out: consolidating knowledge and processing it into sustainable skills and abilities;
- the secondary language personality of the student is formed mainly in the process of his independent acquisition of foreign language knowledge in the course of independent work.

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LANGUAGE AS A CENTRAL LINK OF HUMAN SCIENCE

Annotation. *With the emergence of a new paradigm in linguistics, which is part of anthropocentrism, many aspects of linguistic practice are being embodied in a new way. The article discusses some contemporary issues related to globalization and the interaction of languages.*

Key words: *anthropo centrist, semiotics, context, globalization processes.*

In recent years, human interest in science has increased significantly. There is even a whole field of knowledge - human science, which combines representatives of different fields of humanities and natural sciences. As early as 1995, Elena Samuilovna Kubryakova wrote about the four main directions of linguistics in the 20th century: expansionism, functionalism, anthropocentrism, and exploitation. Time has confirmed the relevance of these trends, in which anthropocentrism has taken the lead [Kubryakova, 1995: 144]. These four directions complemented, enriched and became interconnected. About this Galina Georgievna Molchanova, "The reaction of the language system to the rapidly changing landscape of time is undoubtedly a regular and predictable process that requires the same precisely convincing instantaneous reaction of linguistics.

Stable verbal cues reflecting modern trends - brevity, rhythm, lightness, expressiveness, "memorization", creativity of communication - the need to convey to future generations the need to collect and enhance the content of all types of texts, including effective marketing and transactional strategies based on everything, said [Molchanova, 2017: 74]. Of course, all that is said is directly related to the person and his or her language activities. The uniqueness of a person is that he has a language that he uses for different purposes. Language is a lifelong companion. A person will never lose his tongue, even if he has some physical feature. In this case, sign language or various other symbols (code) help, and today there are other devices that help to ensure the effectiveness of communication. Here is another new English word that is common among young people. As the famous British scientist David Crystal rightly pointed out, human language is a reflection of his identity, cultural background and associations, language is primarily a means of communication, but at the same time it is a long and important thing. Language is an integral part of human activity, a means of conveying his thoughts, ideas, imagination and knowledge.

Studies conducted by linguists in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries show that the field of language learning includes sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics,

ethnolinguistics, again linguistic pragmatics and semiotics, as well as many areas of knowledge.

However, it should be remembered that even at the beginning of the century, semiotics, for example, as a mathematical science, was recognized at a distance from all scientists in linguistics. In connection with the latter as the creator of the linguistics of the last century, O.S. Akhmanova's work can be remembered. In 1977, she published *Linguistics and Semiotics*, arguing for the role of semiotics in language learning [Akhmanova, 1977]. At that time, the scientist wrote that the question of the relationship between linguistics and semiotics is still not completely resolved, there are still questions regarding the word, its meaning, the role of the word in the composition of the sentence, and the sentence itself in the composition of speech. Even then, O.S. Akhmanova mentioned code systems in the language, referring to the works of S. Welz, who emphasized that the proper meaning of a word differs from the code one.

Apparently, by code the author meant the dictionary meaning, but any dictionary meaning, of which there may be several, depends on the context. You can cite in this example D. Crystal with the word *charge*, I ordered the troops to charge; I need to charge the battery; I'm going to charge him with an offence; The bank wants to charge extra interest [Crystal, 16 2006], or another example, which, however, like many others, can be found in any dictionary. For example, the word *blue* in English. Note that in the Russian language there are many designations associated with shades of blue, rather, in the Russian-speaking consciousness, blue is in the first place, and blue is its shade, along with dark blue, azure, electric blue. A new meaning of blue came to the Russian language in the 70s of the last century - a club jacket. On the one hand, in English, blue is the blue sky color.

On the other hand, it can mean a feeling of sadness: She usually calls her mother when she's feeling blue. And how many words and expressions with this word exist that have a metaphorical, socially colored character: blue baby, blueblooded, blue book, blue chip, blue collar, blue-eyed boy, bluegrass, blue movie, blue pages, blueprint, blue riband, blue-rinse, etc. So, at the end of the 20th, and even more intensively in the first decades of the 21st century, the study of language required expanding the sphere of interests of linguistics proper and understanding its important role and interaction with other areas of knowledge concerning man. Due to many processes taking place in this historical period - the globalization of society and science, the development of cognitive knowledge, which are directly related to a person, and many other factors - it became obvious that it was impossible to study language data in isolation from all accompanying processes.

Not only semiotics, pragmatics and other sciences related to linguistics have turned out to be more and more important for a person's understanding of the world around him, but also culture, history, social, psychological factors and much more, not to mention mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, etc. Globalization processes have affected all spheres of life and activities of society, and language in these processes plays a significant, if not decisive, role. D. Crystal, already mentioned by me, in his book *English as a Global Language* described the ways of formation of the English language as a global language, the language of international communication in all spheres of human life at the present stage [Crystal, 2006]. Of course, English has had a huge impact on all languages of the world and

Russian is no exception. The Internet played a significant role in this, which we also wrote about many times in previous works.

We all know about a huge number of borrowings from English that happened in the 20th century, and later in connection with the emergence and not mentally rapid development of network programs. Here are examples of the names of media texts, and the texts themselves (in this case, these are mainly advertising texts), where the penetration of English into Russian is most noticeable: With the Color Drama palette from the MAYBTLLINE NY brand, each of us will feel like a make-up artist. First, a primer is applied - a special base that evens out the skin of the lips, then we paint over the lips, playing with dark and light shades... Or the Journalist opened the spoiler for the Top: Ragnarok tape In these cases, you should also pay attention to the fact that a combination of words in Russian is used and in English, but the words in English are quite understandable and known to the Russian-speaking reader. Do not think that the global language is not influenced by other languages with which it constantly interacts.

This affects not only the lexical composition of the English language, but even its grammatical structure. As has been noted many times, grammar is the most conservative part of the language, its changes are the least noticeable in comparison with vocabulary and phonetics. However, today the system of perfect tenses is dying away in the English language, the transfer of temporal relations by lexical means, changes in the designation of the plural of nouns that came from Latin and French.

There is a tendency towards linguistic economy, some scholars consider such tendencies as the desire of the English language to be easy for the perception of representatives of other linguistic communities, but I think this is not so. Some linguists predict more radical changes in the English language, for example, the transition of English to the system of synthetic languages, the appearance in it of the case system, and, consequently, the system of endings. All this confirms the opinion that languages change with changes in their role in the general processes taking place in the world, the convergence and interdependence of people's lives in different countries and on different continents. In connection with the ever-expanding boundaries of the science of man, anthropocentrism in linguistics is acquiring more and more importance. As L.M. Terenty, who devoted his research to the study of political discourse, "is manifested in a special way in political discourse, the referential function of language, which serves as the basis for interaction between man and the world. It is in political discourse that the fact that the world is what was perceived by a person in the process of cognizing the surrounding reality and became the property of his consciousness as a result of interpreting various facts with the help of language is clearly manifested.

Thus, differences in interpretation, where language plays a leading role, lead to completely different visions of the same events, which allows many researchers to single out a special function of political discourse - the function of constructing reality "[Terenty, 2009: 28–29]. 17 Understanding this or that message requires knowledge of a certain context, certain information that already exists in a person, stored in his memory, mediated by his knowledge, opinions, impressions. "Because of this, the formulation of new information directly depends on the models for displaying the stereotypical situation" [Terenty, 2009: 39]

Take, for example, a short excerpt from an article published several years ago in *The Economist*. "Can you reform break Russia's oil dependency? Our oil reserves are not unlimited. The most important thing is the diversification of business and industry - something that we have never had time to do before. If we do not catch up with our competitor countries now, we will never survive the next crisis in 10 to 15 years 'time." Of course, I have chosen a very clear passage to illustrate the above point. We know that the Russian economy is now directly dependent on oil prices; this fact is of concern to both the ordinary population of the country and the governing structures. The well-being of our people depends on this. It is not for nothing that the Duma is currently discussing the question of how to get away from oil dependence. Understanding the context of this passage also depends on the current situation in the oil market, and this situation is directly dependent on the political processes taking place in modern society. In conclusion, I would like to cite one more quotation from the work of G.G. Molchanova: "The starting point of all research carried out in the communicative-semiotic plane is "man and language" [Molchanova, 2017: 77]. Language is the most important instrument of human activity, and our task is to comprehensively study it as part of the cognitive-discursive paradigm of knowledge proposed and substantiated by Professor E.S. Kubryakova.

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LANGUAGE LEARNING AND DIDACTIC ACTIVITIES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Abstract: *Challenging yet pleasurable communicative approach promotes positive attitude toward the daily study in language learning. Pupils working in groups have comprehension activity, journal sharing, question discussion and role-playing of the characters in the books or plays. Communicative approach not only lightens classroom anxiety but also promotes pupils cooperative learning and enhances their communication abilities.*

Key words: *communicative language teaching, communicative activity, language learning, group discussions.*

We use language to get things done. It recognizes that there is something that we need find out, or something that we want to say and communicate and it takes that as the reason why we speak language, why we want to communicate with others. For this reason communicative language teaching concentrates in fulfilling specific language functions or tasks, for example such as greeting, introducing yourself, you may want to express likes and dislikes, you might want to enquire about somebody's hobbies, interests, you might want to find directions to someplace. They are actually very concrete things that you want to do with language. The pupil who speaks thinks more about how to say something instead of what to say. No speaking is possible when the speaker has to concentrate on the form. He makes more errors under this condition. More than that, he often refuses to speak when he sees the classmates raise their hands after he has uttered his first sentence. This does not encourage the learner to speak. There are two types of communicative activities that can be implemented in the class. One controlled communicative activity and the other, free communicative activities. Controlled communicative activities include situations creation, guessing games, information gap exercises, exchange of personal information etc. and free communicative activities include pair work and group work, eliciting, role play etc.

To follow communicative approach in the class, one should use workouts. Workouts are language learning and language using activities, which enhance the learner's overall acquisition process, providing by the teacher with variety of ways through which to make this process engaging and rewarding. Samples of such workouts are presented here under different categories.

All learners require such predictable and controlled workouts at times if their goal is to achieve accuracy in language production an interpretation. For example element of language are added, deleted, substituted, recorded, or combined; alternative language elements are presented so that learners must make a choice. Warm-ups/Relaxes are motivational workouts, which add an element of enjoyment and personal involvement. They can be used at various points during the examinations, especially when a relief of tension or a change of pace is called for. For example, games, songs, physical activities, puzzle.

Information-Centered Tasks enable learners to use the language naturally while being fully engrossed in fact gathering activities. For example, share-and-tell in the classroom, gathering information outside the classroom, treasure hunts outside the classroom, interviews with peer and others. These workouts are especially important since they enable the language session to broaden its context beyond the four walls of the classroom. For example, improvisation (creating a scene based on a given setting or situation); role playing (assuming the role of someone else, or playing oneself in a typical situation); play enacting; story telling.

Mediations/interventions are workouts, which enable learners to experience bridging information gaps while using the target language. For example, interacting with another or others based on incomplete information; interacting with others to change their opinions; talking one's way out of difficult situation. Group Dynamics and Experiential Tasks are group activities which create opportunity for sharing personal feelings and emotions among learners. For example, small groups or pairs solve problems or discuss issues, which center on topics of personal concern, sharing of self and feelings rather than general subject matter topics external to self. Problem-Solving Tasks involve learners in making decisions about issues while using the target language, enabling them to focus on the features of the activity rather than on language usage. In this type of activity, learners are involved in a "whole-task" process. For example, small group discussions around topical, political or local issues; posing a concrete problem about which the group must come to a consensus, make recommendations, and arrive a policy statement.

While similarly "whole-task" focused, workouts which involve transferring and reconstruction information emphasize cognitive uses of language. For example, following a language stimulus, often a regarding passage: transferring information from text to a graphic display such as a chart; filling in forms; providing language to complete visual display such as a cartoon or photograph; making judgement about people's motives and intentions; putting sentence elements in sequence (the strip story.)

Several classifications of communicative speaking tasks have been proposed. For example, Harmer (1982) distinguishes between communicative tasks and uncommunicative tasks in terms of their communicative purpose, communicative desire, focus, range of language, teacher role, and degree of control in material. Gower et al. (1983) classify speaking into three types: controlled activities, guided activities, and creative communication. Warming-up exercises. When people have to work together in a group it is advisable that they get to know each other a little at the beginning. Once they have talked to each other in an introductory exercise they will be less reluctant to cooperate in further activities. One of the pre-requisites of cooperation is knowing the other people's names. A second one is having some idea of what individual members of the group are interested in. One important use of warming-up exercises is with new classes at the beginning of a course or the school year. If you join in the activities and let the class know something about yourself, the pupils are more likely to accept you as a person and not just as a teacher. A second use of warming-up activities lies in getting pupils into the right mood before starting on some new project or task. In the early lessons of many language courses, pupils are encouraged to concentrate heavily upon pronunciation and grammar, while vocabulary is introduced only very slowly. The idea seems to be that even if one has very little to say, that little bit should be said

correctly. Pupils can worry a great deal about the machinery of language, but they worry rather little about real communicating much of anything. Under such circumstances, learners have to think about an awful lot of things in order to construct even a simple sentence. They are supposed to force their mouths to produce sounds that seem ridiculous. They have to grope desperately for words that they barely know. They have to perform mental gymnastic trying to remember bizarre grammatical rules. All these challenges are a fatal distraction from what skillful speakers worry about - the message that they want to convey. If early learners have to worry about getting everything correct, they cannot hope to day anything very interesting. They simply cannot do everything at once and emerge with any real sense of success.

We are definitely in favor of the communicative approach. However, we have seen very competent teachers who don't follow it. For example, they teach grammar the old-fashioned way by giving example sentences and explaining the meaning of the structure, formation rules, etc. They use colors and examples from the pupils' lives, and eventually they have some drilling exercises.

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PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

Annotation. *This article deals with the pragmatic features of international agreements. Problems such as the role of pragmatic linguistics among the disciplines of linguistics, the practical and theoretical formation of linguistic pragmatics, pragmatic units and their analysis are topical issues not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in world linguistics.*

Key words: *international agreement, pragmatics, Uzbek, linguistics, science, linguistic units, language, society, speech activity, thinking, national culture and values.*

In the context of dramatic changes in world politics, it is important to have knowledge of the basic theories of international relations and the skills and abilities to conduct practical analysis that allows us to assess what is happening in a changing world.

Independence has shaped a new approach to language, along with national values. It restored the social status of our national language, raised the status of our language as the state language, its prestige in socio-political life. It paved the way for the rise of linguistics to a new stage of development. In particular, it led to the study of the national nature and peculiarities of language phenomena. In the development of the country and the nation, special attention was paid to the role and tasks of language in the formation of national consciousness and ideology at the level of priorities of state policy. Accordingly, the scientific and practical study of the Uzbek language in linguistics is developing rapidly. Several new directions have been formed in our science.

Pragmatic study of the Uzbek language led to the development of pragmatic linguistics during the period of independence. The results of the study of the language as a system will be popularized and the content of mother tongue education will be updated. Linguistic units were studied on the basis of systematic, structural, semantic and substantive research methods. As a result, there is a need to analyze the linguistic capabilities of language units in the process of certain speech activities.

In Uzbek linguistics there is a pragmatic linguistics, which aims to analyze the linguistic potential of language units in the process of speech activity. The researches of such linguists as TABushuy, Sh. Iskandarova, M. Kamolova, S. Muminov, A. Nurmonov, S. Rakhimov, B. Rahmatullayeva, Sh. Safarov, M. Khakimov in this field are developing due to the formation of theoretical bases. indicates. There are many problems in this emerging field.

Problems such as the role of pragmatic linguistics among the disciplines of linguistics, the practical and theoretical formation of linguistic pragmatics, pragmatic units and their analysis are topical issues not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in world linguistics.

Language is an important means of communication in society, and its practical activity also plays a key role in the lives of those who communicate through this language. The practical function of language emerges as a distinction in human speech activity.

Therefore, the speaker's speech reflects the ability to use the resources of linguistic knowledge, thinking, national culture, national values and the spiritual world. The analysis of the practical activity of language in connection with this process is relevant for modern linguistics. Because in the XXI century, when the need for information is growing, new approaches to the role and importance of language in society and the individual are emerging. At the heart of these approaches is the study of language as a means of shaping the process of human speech. It also serves to reveal the essence of the concepts of national consciousness and culture, national identity and ideology in the worldview of today's growing society and its members. Therefore, the study of "active" speech-communication, which includes human social activity, is relevant for such linguistic fields as pragmalinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, linguoculturology, neurolinguistics, computer linguistics.

All social actions of the person in the objective world are reflected in speech activity. Therefore, pragmatic linguistics as a theoretical and practical branch of science studies issues related to speech communication, communication system, speech situation, behavior of speech participants, communicative purpose, which includes human social activity. Pragmatic linguistics is one of the new fields of linguistics. Its formation is associated with the work of such scientists as Ch. Pierce, W. James, Ch. Morris. Pragmatics is derived from the Greek word *pragmos*, which means "action".

The term pragmatics was introduced to science in the 1930s by Ch. Morris. He divided semiotics into components such as semantics, syntax, and pragmatics. The emergence and separation of pragmatics as a new object of study in linguistics is inextricably linked with the ideas of Ch. Pierce, the logical and philosophical views of J. Austin and J. Searl, the pragmatic theory of P. Grice, the reference theory of L. Lyons and P. Strawson. These theories became the primary practical and theoretical source for the formation of pragmatics as a science. Thus, linguistic pragmatism began to take shape under the influence of philosophical ideas. Pragmatic linguistics is referred to in scientific sources as pragmatic linguistics or linguistic pragmatics. Regardless of the name of the network, it covers the real expression of the speaker's social activity in speech. In the process of formation of pragmatic linguistics, its scientific object and research issues became clear. It is worth recalling the following thesis of linguist VVPetrov on language. This serves as a linguistic criterion for defining the research boundaries of linguopragmatics: "A person cannot speak or understand a language without specific semantic knowledge, but" possessing semantic knowledge specific to that language is essential for speaking and understanding that language. That's enough." Just as the content of a musical play is not enough for its performance, the most important thing is to have the skills and abilities. The process of speaking and understanding is the same. Therefore, in order to speak correctly and clearly, it is not enough to know only the semantic knowledge that is understandable to everyone, it is necessary to have the skills of individual strategy to speak and express correctly.

Speech activity is the same as language. A person can have semantic knowledge, for which the social environment itself creates certain opportunities for any person. However, the acquisition of semantic knowledge alone is not enough for a person to speak, think and express. In addition to knowing linguistic knowledge, a person should be able to choose and

express them for their own purposes. Linguistic pragmatics studies these aspects. While F. de Saussure named language as a chess piece of objects, things and events in the objective world as a result of comparing language to chess (it is also necessary to know how to play by mastering the rules of chess), Wittgenstein called the general laws of language "Semantic. Certain concepts are considered to be semantics for the subject of the game, and the simple behavior of each semantic game is interpreted as semantics, the concept of strategy specific to the participants of the game is called pragmatics. This means that when the relationship between a speech act and a text is very strong, there is a need for pragmatics where the content of the speech act is resolved in relation to the text. Thus, the relationship of the subject with the content understood from the speech is a matter of pragmatics, and the central concepts of pragmatic linguistics, such as speech act, text, speech situation, speaker personality.

The pragmatic interpretation of the various semantic expressions typical of everyday speech forms related to the speech acts and the style of speech reflected in the literary text shows that pragmatic linguistics has methods of analysis. Accordingly, pragmatics, which renewed the linguistic scientific paradigm, is distinguished as a separate branch of linguistics. Interpreting the basic units of pragmatic linguistics in the contradiction of language and speech increases its value in the science of linguistics. Pragmatic linguistics did not arise spontaneously. As a result of the researchers' interest in semantics, a number of factors influenced the development of linguistic theories that made pragmatic linguistics an independent field. For example, the content of speech in linguistics - a new level of relationship with the logic, which pays special attention to the proposition, the general shift to the content of language and speech, increased attention to the pragmatic component of speech, the emergence of language as a sign of a special meaning, and the emergence of the theory of syntactic transformation. Meaningful units are studied from the onomasiological and semiological point of view. In the field of onomasiology, the study of how the macro and micro worlds in the objective world are expressed in language and the specific possibilities of expression of each language. With this in mind, attention is paid to the study of language as a field.

The pragmatics of the Uzbek language consists of elements that reflect the realities of the objective world and is integrated into a certain system as a functional area. Thus, the elements of language form a pragmatic field in terms of the function of expressing a particular relationship. In Uzbek linguistics, some research has been done on pragmatic linguistics. However, issues related to the personality factor in communication, including the cultural competence of communicators, the interaction of speech participants and their impact on ethical issues, and the management of communication are issues that need to be addressed in linguistic pragmatics. Also, in pragmatic linguistics there is no opinion on pragmalinguistic units, pragmatic models of language.

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA HARBIIY TERMOSISTEMA TADQIQI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola harbiy sohaga oid terminlar haqida fikr yuritadi. Bugungi dunyoda harbiy atamalar va tushunchalar, shuningdek ular ifodalovchi obyektlar doimiy ravishda ilmiy va texnikaviy taraqqiyot sharoitida jadal rivojlanib bormoqda, ammo ushbu sohaga oid atamalar qiymati o'zgarmasdan barqaror bo'lib qolmoqda. Tezisdan harbiy terminologiya orasidagi qidagi guruhlar haqida ham so'z yuritiladi: harbiy va siyosiy atamalar (strategik, taktik); harbiy va diplomatik atamalar (tashkilot); harbiy-texnik shartlar (turli xil qurolli kuchlar va jangovar qurollarga murojaat qiling). Shuningdek, harbiy sohaga oid terminlarni bir tildan ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilishda uchraydigan muammolar ham ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: harbiy termosistema, atamalar, strategik, diplomatik atamalar, taktik terminlar, jangovar qurollar.

Bugungi dunyoda, harbiy atamalar va tushunchalar, ular belgilagan narsalar singari uzluksiz ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyot sharoitida jadal rivojlanmoqda. Shunga qaramay, ushbu soha uchun belgilangan soha doirasida uning ma'nosini o'zgartirmaydigan barqaror birlik bo'lib qoladi.

Harbiy atamalarning lug'atini tuzib, tilning muhim "harbiy" arsenalini yig'ish oddiy ish emas. Bir tomondan, bu tilning tarixiy xotirasining bepoyonligini ochib bersa, ikkinchidan - kodlashtirish va tizimlashtirishning, ya'ni boshqa narsalar qatori jamiyatning harbiy hayotining huquqiy tomoni bilan bog'liq jihlatlarini ham yuzaga chiqaradi.

Qadimgi davrlardan boshlab, harbiy biznes ilgari surilgan vaqtdan boshlab, harbiy mutaxassislar tomonidan urush sharoitida va armiyaning kundalik hayotida: mahalliy urush, mafkura va targ'ibot, qurol, jang o'qitish, alohida tizimga kirishni boshladi. Harbiy texnikaning murakkablashishi va taktik va strategik qobiliyatlarning rivojlanishi bilan tilda yangi nomlar paydo bo'ldi va mustahkamlandi: qo'nish, harbiy aviatsiya, yadroviy kuchlar. Taktik rejadagi eskirgan narsalar asta-sekin tarixiylik toifasiga aylanadi: balist, gazirlar, darajalar jadvali, otlilar, qizil armiya odamlari. Shuningdek, asrlar davomida saqlanib qolgan universal atamalarning ajralmas "yadrosi" mavjud: askarlar, kapitan, flot, medal, g'alaba.

Ingliz tili xalqaro harbiy va tinchlikparvarlik operatsiyalarida eng ko'p ishlatiladigan tildir. Ushbu lug'atda ingliz, amerika va xalqaro harbiy so'z boyliklari, jumladan o'qitish, xodimlar, logistika, transport vositalari, taktikalar, buyruqlar, qurol-yarog 'va uskunalarni o'z ichiga olgan 6000 dan ortiq yozuvlar mavjud. Qo'shimchalarga fonetik alfavit, martabalar, rasmiy buyruqlar va harbiy guruhlash belgilari kiradi.

Keltirilgan sabablarga asosan harbiy sohaga doir terminlarning o'zbek tilidagi ko'rinishlarini ingliz tilidagi ekvivalenti bilan solishtirish bu sohani yanada mukammal o'rganishimizga yordam beradi. Misol uchun, **ammunition dump** (o'q-dorilar tashlanadigan joy), **anti guerrilla operation** (partizanlarga qarshi operatsiya), **casualty** (qurbon bo'lish),

check point (nazoratpunkti), **chemical warfare** (kimyoviy urush), **counter attack** (qarshi hujum), **debarkation** (debarkatsiya uskunalar, materiallar yoki qo'shinlarni samolyotdan yoki kemadan tushish jarayoni), **decontamination** (zararsizlantirish), **extraction** (ekstraksiya dushman hududidan xodimlarni zudlik bilan olib tashlash).

Harbiy atamalar - bu tildagi so'zlarning katta guruhi. Ushbu tilning asosiy maqsadi bosib olish va mudofaa bilan bog'liq narsalar, hodisalar va tushunchalar ramzi - har doim tarix va siyosatdagi asosiy mavzulardir. Harbiy atamalar va ta'riflar tilning ochiq dinamik tizimining bir qismidir, u ma'lum o'zgarishlarga uchraydi va rivojlanishning o'ziga xos qonunlariga muvofiq hayot kechiradi.

Qadimgi davrlardan boshlab, harbiy ishlar birinchi o'ringa chiqib, alohida tizimda shakllanib, kengayib bora boshladi va tezaurus maxsus nomlash atamasi harbiy mutaxassislar tomonidan urush va armiyaning kundalik hayoti sharoitida ishlatilgan: mahalliy urush, mafkura. va targ'ibot, qurol-yarog', jangovar tayyorgarlik. Harbiy texnikaning tobora murakkablashib borishi va taktik va strategik imkoniyatlarning rivojlanishi bilan yangi xavfsiz nom berish tilida paydo bo'la boshladi: qo'shinlar, harbiy aviatsiya, yadroviy kuchlar. tarixiylik toifasi: ballista, patron kamarlari, darajalar jadvali, otlilar, qizil kabi. Kapitanlarning tayinlanishi, turli xil unvonlarning tadbiiq qilinishi harbiy terminologiyada jamiyat va davlat manfaatlariga xizmat qiladi, chunki bu siyosiy hayotdagi (tashqi va ichki) tezkor jarayonlar bilan bog'liq. Bir qancha harbiy unvonlarni ko'rib chiqsak:

• **Brigadier general** - Brigada generali yoki brigada generali ko'plab mamlakatlarda qo'llaniladigan harbiy unvondir. Bu ba'zi mamlakatlarda eng past darajadagi general zobit, odatda polkovnik va general-mayor unvonlari orasida o'tiradi. Dala qo'mondonligiga tayinlanganda, brigada generali odatda 4000 ga yaqin qo'shinlardan iborat brigadani boshqaradi. Ba'zi mamlakatlarda brigada generali norasmiy ravishda bir yulduzli general (OF-6) deb nomlanadi.

2011 yilda D.O.Rogozin tomonidan tahrirlangan mualliflar guruhi katta ilmiy ish - "Urush va tinchlik atamaları va ta'riflarida" noyob lug'at-malumotnomasi tomonidan tayyorlandi. Ushbu harbiy atamalar lug'ati ilgari chaqirilgan barcha aloqa guruhlariga bag'ishlangan. Unda turli xil bo'limlarga bag'ishlangan maxsus nomlash bo'yicha maqolalar - urush va tinchlik, harbiy, harbiy tarix, milliy va xalqaro xavfsizlikning dolzarb masalalari aks etgan.

Harbiy atamalardan foydalanish sohasi faqat shtab-kvartiralar va kazarmalar, rivojlanganlar va qurollangan qurollar bilan cheklanmaydi - mashhur gazeta va jurnallar sahifalarida, televizion dasturlarda siyosiy voqealar yoritilgan davlatlar armiyasidagi vaziyat, harbiy mojarolar va, albatta, muallif harbiy jurnalist maxsus lug'atisiz qila olmaydi. Tilshunos S.G. Ter-Minasova rus adabiy tilining lug'atida jismoniy zo'raonlikni tavsiflash uchun "zaxira" ni 98 variant, mehribonlik va kamtarlikni ifoda etish uchun esa jami 11 so'z va iborani taqdim etganini payqash mumkin. Harbiy sistemaga oid so'zlarni quidagi guruhlariga bo'lib o'rganish maqsadga muvofiq:

- Harbiy va siyosiy atamalar (strategik, taktik);
- Harbiy va diplomatik atamalar (tashkilot);
- Harbiy-texnik shartlar (turli xil qurolli kuchlar va jangovar qurollar).

Harbiy hukumat, odatda, ushbu hukumat ushbu yurisdiksiya qonunlariga binoan qonuniy bo'ladimi yoki yo'qmi va ushbu hukumat mahalliy aholi tomonidan yoki ishg'ol etuvchi davlat tomonidan tashkil etiladimi-yo'qligiga qaramay, harbiy kuchlar tomonidan boshqariladigan har qanday hukumatni anglatadi. Odatda harbiy ishchilar tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Harbiy hukumat turlariga quyidagilar kiradi:

- **Military occupation** - Olingan chet el hududini harbiy bosib olish va ularni boshqarish;

- **Martial law** - Harbiy holat, ichki hududning vaqtincha harbiy boshqaruvi;

- **Military dictatorship** - Harbiy diktatura, harbiylar va uning siyosiy tarafdorlari tomonidan boshqariladigan avtoritar hukumat, ekstremal tarzda amalga oshirilganda, harbiy xuntani chaqirdi;

- **Military Junta** - Harbiy xunta, harbiy rahbarlar qo'mitasi boshchiligidagi hukumat;

- **Stratocracy** - Stratokratiya, an'anaviy yoki konstitutsiyaviy ravishda harbiylar tomonidan boshqariladigan hukumat;

Ma'lumki, hayot bir joyda turmaydi. Bugungi dunyoda harbiy nuqtai nazardan, shuningdek ular ifodalaydigan ob'ektlar, ular uzluksiz ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyot sharoitida jadal rivojlanib borish holatida. Harbiy sohaga oid nishonlar to'plami: L.F.Parparovanning so'zlariga ko'ra, zamonaviy qurolli kuchlarga yetkazib berish miqdori qariyb 3 million donaga etadi. Bundan tashqari, ma'lum atamalar va ta'riflarni "takror ishlab chiqarish" faollashishi militaristik "portlashlar" paytida, ya'ni qurolli to'qnashuvlar, inqilobiy qo'zg'olonlar va etnik va diniy asoslarda to'qnashuvlar paytida yuz beradi: terrorizm, separatizm, "Bandera" shahidlari, "o'z joniga qasd qilish" va boshqalar. Umumiy harbiy so'zlarni o'zlashtirish qurolli xizmatlar bilan bog'liq so'z boyligini yaxshilashning ajoyib usuli hisoblanadi. Harbiy terminologiyani yanada ravonroq bilish va puxta o'rganib harbiy sohaga oid bilimlarni chuqur o'rganish uchun, harbiy qisqartmalar ro'yxatini ko'rib chiqish, ba'zi harbiy jargon so'zlarga chuqurroq o'rganish yoki sanani yozish va aytish shakillarini bilish foydadan holi emas.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DIDACTICS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN TEXTBOOKS

Annotation: *This article deals with the ability to know foreign languages, innovative technologies and interactive methods in the learning process, attention to didactic games in English textbooks, the use of innovative methods and recommendations, drawing on the experience of educators in the United States of America, England.*

Key words: *English language, education, innovative technologies, interactive methods, didactic games, English textbook.*

Today, knowledge of foreign languages is one of the integral parts of professional education. Due to the high rate of cooperation with foreign partners, specialists in various fields have a high demand for language learning.

As you know, interest in the introduction of innovative technologies and interactive methods in the educational process is gaining a wider color. The use of such methods will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of education, increase the motivation of students.

If we pay attention to didactic games in English textbooks, they will practically not be found. To organize the educational process and interesting organization, the teacher uses the interactive methods he invented to explain the new topic to students. This, of course, requires a lot of experience and skill from the teacher. However, in order for young cadres to conduct classes with such interactive games, all didactic games must be presented in ready-made textbooks. Unfortunately, we have already noted that there are very few or no such games in the textbooks. This will create a number of difficulties for young teachers who have now completed higher education in the meaningful organization of classes.

We know that in the current educational process, the student must be a subject. At the same time, drawing attention to more interactive methods will increase the effectiveness of education. One of the most important requirements for English lessons is to teach students how to think independently. Today, qualified English teachers, drawing on the experience of educators in the United States of America and England, are using the following innovative methods:

- "Creative Problem Solving" to apply this method will read the beginning of the story;
- Train readers of Merry Riddles. The teaching of English is important, they study and find the answer to words they do not know;
- "Quick answers" helps to improve the effectiveness of the lesson
- use various games in the classroom to interest students "Warm-up exercises";

- This method "Pantomime" (pantomima) can be used in a lesson where very complex topics should be explained, or when performing written exercises when students get tired;

- The method "Chain of stories" (a chain story) contributes to the development of oral speech of students;

- "Acting characters" can be used in all lesson types. To teach craft, people from professions such as Interpreter, Translator, Writer, Poet can attend classes and communicate with students;

"Set of gods" (Thinkers meeting) you can "invite" poets and writers such as W. Shakespeare, A. Navoi, R. Burns. At this time, the use of their words in the lesson contributes to the education of young people;

- The "When pictures speak" method is more convenient, helps the teaching of English, the development of oral speech of students, for which it is necessary to use thematic drawings;

- quiz cards are distributed according to the number of students, which allows all students to simultaneously participate in lessons.

This would be useful if these interactive games were included in English textbooks or were developed by teaching aids for individual teachers.

In conclusion, we can say that thanks to the application of innovative methods in English lessons, students develop logical thinking skills, develop speech, and form quick and accurate response skills. Such methods arouse a student's passion for knowledge. The student will strive to read lessons. This makes students active subjects in the educational process.

Didactics is a theory of teaching, and in a wider sense, a theory and practical application of teaching and learning. In demarcation from "mathetics" (the science of learning), didactics refers only to the science of teaching.

This theory might be contrasted with open learning, also known as experiential learning, in which people can learn by themselves, in an unstructured manner, on topics of interest.

The theory of didactic learning methods focuses on the baseline knowledge students possess and seeks to improve upon and convey this information. It also refers to the foundation or starting point in a lesson plan, where the overall goal is knowledge. A teacher or educator functions in this role as an authoritative figure, but also as both a guide and a resource for students.

Didactics or the didactic method have different connotations in continental Europe and English-speaking countries. For example in the Anglo-Saxon tradition, the Oxford dictionary defines didactics as a particularly moral instruction. Following that, the didactic method still carries the original meaning of teaching moral contents, and is therefore associated with unfavourable views opposed to the teachings of a true art or science. Didacticism was indeed the cultural origin of the didactic method but refers within its narrow context usually pejoratively to the use of language to a doctrinal end. The interpretation of these opposing views are theorised to be the result of a differential cultural development in the 19th century when Great Britain and its former colonies went through a renewal and increased cultural distancing from continental Europe. It was particularly the

later appearance of Romanticism and Aestheticism in the Anglo-Saxon world which offered these negative and limiting views of the didactic method. On the other hand, in continental Europe those moralising aspects of didactics were removed earlier by cultural representatives of the age of enlightenment, such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and later specifically related to teaching by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi.

The consequences of these cultural differences then created two main didactic traditions: The Anglo-Saxon tradition of curriculum studies on one side and the Continental and North European tradition of didactics on the other. Still today, the science of didactics carries much less weight in much of the English-speaking world.

With the advent of globalisation at the beginning of the 20th century, however, the arguments for such relative philosophical aspects in the methods of teaching started to diminish somewhat. It is therefore possible to categorise didactics and pedagogy as a general analytic theory on three levels:

- a theoretical or research level (denoting a field of study)
- a practical level (summaries of curricular activities)
- a discursive level (implying a frame of reference for professional dialogs)

Didactic method provides students with the required theoretical knowledge. It is an effective method used to teach students who are unable to organize their work and depend on the teachers for instructions. It is also used to teach basic skills of reading and writing. The teacher or the literate is the source of knowledge and the knowledge is transmitted to the students through didactic method.

Functions of didactic method

- cognitive function: to understand and learn basic concepts
- formative-educative function: to develop skills, behavior, abilities, etc.
- instrumental function: to achieve educational objectives
- normative function: helps to achieve productive learning, attain required results,

etc.

Method of teaching

In didactic method of teaching, the teacher gives instructions to the students and the students are mostly passive listeners. It is a teacher-centered method of teaching and is content-oriented. Neither the content nor the knowledge of the teacher are questioned. The process of teaching involves the teacher who gives instructions, commands, delivers content, and provides necessary information. The pupil activity involves listening and memorization of the content. In the modern education system, lecture method which is one of the most commonly used methods is a form of didactic teaching.

Limitations

Though the didactic method has been given importance in several schools, it does not satisfy the needs and interests of all students. It can be tedious for students to listen to the possible lectures. There is minimum interaction between the students and the teachers. Learning which also involves motivating the students to develop an interest towards the subject may not be satisfied through this teaching method. It may be a monologue process and experience of the students may not have a significant role in learning.

Didactics may be defined in two ways, as the art of teaching or as the discipline about teaching. In the first sense, the art, explains the process as the “practical cognitive quality, the inner skill to produce specific tasks”. In the second sense, didactics as the science refers to “clear, ordered and supported concept in theory. The word didactic comes from the Greek language “*didaskein*”. It means teaching and “*tékne*” suggests art; “art of teaching”. Didactic refers to the principles, phenomena, forms, precepts, and laws of teaching with no subject in particular. Medina, defines didactic as: A discipline of pedagogical nature that focuses on the teaching goals and compromise with the aim of better human begins through the understanding and permanent change of the social communicative developments, and the receiving and appropriate growth of the teaching and learning process. For this reason, we define didactic as the discipline that studies techniques, procedures, strategies, and methods to enhance the teaching process for students to approach in a wide, deep, and significant way the knowledge in the process of acquisition of English as a foreign language. Vadillo and Klingler (2005), affirms that didactic strategies point to the group of developed activities considering not only students’ understanding of ideas but also a mutual relationship among specific information and a particular activity, as general norm of input. With the implementation of strategies in the process of teaching English, the professor looks for a common project. In a collaborative group, all students make the duties together, that means that they construct the knowledge mutually. According to Brufee “The basis of collaborative learning is the construction of agreement through group cooperation.”. Therefore, didactic strategies should be seen as: on purpose organization of the teaching and learning process structure to achieve goals, in which students not only learn a subject matter, but also gain knowledge of other forgotten contents as the capacity of cooperation, respect for oneself and the others’ differences, and value of people as human begins asserts that regarding school curriculum, didactic is in charge of elaborating the ideal teaching procedures to promote the alphabetization process or the acquisition of knowledge of subject matters; it refers also to meta cognition strategies, such as being able to understand, to apply, to analyze, to make synthesis, to perceive, and of course to create. Consequently, proposed an empiric decalogue called: “ten words for the didactic”, it refers to ten didactic strategies for the teachers to guide the students into cultural diversity and rights in order to have the benefit of equal learning opportunities. Regarding the decalogue, a summary of the sequential order is going to be provided for a better understanding of each one of the concepts suggested by Frabonni, and considered, by the authors when writing the didactic strategies.

The didactic strategies must:

1. Have vertical sequence and horizontal coherence.
2. Be attractive, innovative, and diverse.
3. Answer to students’ likes, needs, and abilities.
4. Show situations where students deal with real life issues.
5. Be flexible enough to be adapted or modified according to different settings and circumstances.
6. Have correspondence with objectives, cognitive matters, procedures, and students’ level.

7. Specify the name of the strategy, skills to be developed, category, materials, and suggestion based on previous experience.
8. Activities should not extend more than 30 minutes.
General recommendations for the teachers to implement a didactic strategy
9. Be confident when you are in front of the class.
10. Assume the teacher's role, leave behind your student's role.
11. Be 15 to 20 minutes before the class starts.
12. Make sure you have all the materials needed you come to the classroom.
13. Give oral instructions to pupils first.
14. Do not allow students to start any task before you are completely sure they all know exactly what to do and what you expect from them while carrying out the task.
15. Ask some students to explain the activity once again to their classmates in order to check their comprehension before they start.
16. Once you are completely sure they know what to do, let them move and organize for the activity.
17. If students' attention span diminishes change the activity immediately.
18. If students do not behave as expected during the activity and they start making a lot of noise, take control of this or stop the activity.
19. Remind students the importance of good behavior while performing the activity, as a way of having a pleasant atmosphere during the learning process.
20. Identify students' multiple intelligences or learning styles (by means of a diagnostic instrument) in order to use the appropriate strategy.

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NONVERBAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING UZBEK AND ENGLISH SPEECH ETIQUETTE

Abstract: *this article deal with discussing the nonverbal means and their implementation in Uzbek and English speech etiquette. Moreover, some comparisons, as well as disparity of them are extended in this article. The basic nations are mentioned above the theme, and a few examples are conducted in order to justify the topic.*

Key words: *Uzbek and English language, nonverbal means, speech etiquette, expressing, language.*

Language is a means of communication between people. People communicate through words. But there are other means of communication that also play an important role in communication. These are nonverbal tools. "As interlinguistic and intercultural relations have intensified in recent years, the focus of linguists and sociopsychologists have shifted to the study of behavioral culture, the gestures used in it, customs and etiquette." [3, 28p]. In linguistics, a number of studies have been done on nonverbal means, which have been analyzed in relation to the culture of each nation. Subsequent research in Uzbek linguistics has also analyzed the nonverbal means used in speech, focusing on rituals, etiquette forms, and gestures related to the national mentality, which are common in Uzbek communication culture.

In communication, a person uses a variety of means, as well as linguistic and non-linguistic units, to convey any information to the listener. Nonverbal means provide clarity and speed of communication. When we convey an idea to the interlocutor, we feel the need for nonverbal means in speech in order to complement the idea, as well as verbal means. "Nonverbal remedies are primarily a product of the biological state and are the means by which communication occurs." [4, 19 p].

As we know from many textbooks and manuals, nonverbal devices are divided into groups such as phonation, kinetics and facial expressions. As we focus on the use of nonverbal means in works of art, the speech process in works of art is observed and supplemented by the actions of speech etiquette. Analyzing the nonverbal means in the novel "Navoi", we find that it reflects the nature of all three: phonetic, kinetic and mimetic nonverbal means. The nonverbal means used in the novel are different from the non-verbal means used in ordinary speech. They are dominated by the age, gender, and especially social status of the communicators. In historical works, the social adaptation of nonverbal means is inextricably linked with the historical period and circumstances. [6, 41-42 p]

A comparison of paralinguistic tools in Uzbek and English has shown that it is not always possible to translate them from one language to another. This issue requires in-depth scientific research. There are very few works that have been translated directly from English into Uzbek. However, how the various gestures, facial expressions and parophonetic means in

these works are given, their translation needs to be studied separately. Especially in drama, the various changes in human behavior, gestures, facial expressions, and voice are of great importance. In order to translate them correctly, it is necessary to study the language, national customs and culture of both peoples.

At the outset, the speech etiquette is closely correlated with the topic of the conversation. It is frequently observed that Uzbek people are skilled at small talks. In other words, they try to avoid controversial or critical discussions when they communicate with strangers. Most common conversation topics are related to family life. People can communicate for ages about relatives and friends, marriages, births of children, graduations, promotions, health issues and others. Uzbeks enjoy finding common ground: common friends, relatives, place of study, interests and so on. One of the peculiar features of English speech etiquette is that English people tend to choose a safe and personally unobtrusive topic such as the weather as an appropriate starter. It is assumed that English people talk about the weather because they are interested in this subject. Conversely, Kate Fox considers a different point of view concerning this topic. In the book "Watching the English" she mentions that English conversations about the weather are not really about the weather, but it is a form of code and evolved to help them to overcome their natural reserve. It is known that the greeting expressions 'Nice day, isn't it?', 'Isn't it cold?', 'Still raining eh?' and other variants on the theme are not requests for meteorological facts. They are ritual greetings, conversation starters or default 'fillers' [2, 12 p]. Greetings are important as well as frequent in everyday social interactions all over the world. Appropriate greeting behavior is crucial for the establishment and maintenance of interpersonal relationships. According to Spolsky, greetings are considered to be "the basic oil of social relations" [5, 20 p]. In Uzbek culture greeting is often very detailed with questions about health, mood, all the relatives, their children and grandchildren. The following dialogues can be vivid illustrations: 1. – Assalomu alaykum! Qalay, bardammissiz? -Xudoga shukur!... – Nevaralar yaxshimi? Xayriniso bonu eson-omonmi? Kelin yaxshi yuriptimi? Oy kuni yaqinlashgandir?..(Oybek) On the contrary, in English greetings are short. They are varied according to the social distance and social status of the interlocutors. When an English speaker asks you "How are you?" or "How is your work?", he is not concerned much about your physical condition or 75 work, but showing his politeness. In English, greetings such as "Hello!", "How do you do?" and "I am pleased to meet you" have to be used to maintain the hearer's positive face, depending on the status of the participants and the social setting. Following conversation can be illustrative of short and informal greeting in English: - "Morning, Boardman," ... "How are you today?" - "Oh, middlin', lad, just middlin'."(J. Harriot)

In conclusion, it is essential to note that speech etiquette of different nations depends on their speech and cultural background, life style and world perception. Therefore, speech etiquette in English and Uzbek has its national-cultural peculiarities which are specific and vary in many cases.

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SOCIOLINGUISTIC AND GENDER FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONAL SEMANTIC FIELD OF ENDEARMENT IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Abstract: *this research explores sociolinguistic and gender features of the functional semantic field of endearment in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages. On the top that it illustrates the outcomes of the research which went through on the topic. The article implements various theories and quotes based on the theme. Also, some comparison results are given in terms of gender selection in endearment.*

Key words: *endearment, semantic features, genders, English, Uzbek, Russian languages.*

Introduction

Linguistic genders are grammatical classes of nouns based on core semantic properties such as sex (female and male), animacy, humanness, and also shape, form, and size. Not infrequently, the meanings of linguistic gender reflect speaker's attitude towards the entity, its value and importance – endearment, respect, and disdain.

Attitudinal and evaluative meanings of genders are particularly salient when genders are reversed – the feminine gender form referring to a man, and the masculine form referring to a woman. This paper focuses on the effects of gender reversals in small gender systems across the world, with two terms (feminine and masculine) or three terms (feminine, masculine, and neuter) on systems of other kinds, based on the investigation of 700 languages). Gender reversals can be bilateral or unilateral. In Bilateral systems, reversals operate both ways – from feminine to masculine and from masculine to feminine. Some examples are in 2. Unilateral systems display gender reversals only in one direction: either masculine to feminine, or feminine to masculine, or either feminine or masculine to neuter – the topic of 3. The choice of linguistic gender often correlates with the social implications of being a man or a woman. This is known as social gender – a notion related to contrasting roles of men and woman, and how these appear embodied in cultural practices, ritualized behaviour, and societal stereotypes. In many instances, reversing linguistic gender for human referents reflects attitudes to the conventional roles of each social gender. The final section offers a summary of the patterns of gender reversal and their underpinnings and motivations [5. 3-4 p].

Gender is a large-scaled complex of social and psychological processes, cultural arrangements, it certainly influences on national language. In general, it is time to underline that the category of gender is studied from different viewpoints concerning its specificity of

categorization. It can be divided into two categories: grammatical category of gender, which we can see in German, Russian and some other languages where researchers distinguish masculine, feminine and neuter genders due to their morphological markers and gender as a social attribute of human beings. In our investigation we follow the opinions of many scientists and include gender into lexical categories because no ways of reflection of this phenomenon on morphological level of language hierarchy, especially morphological markers which cannot be found out in both compared languages. Gender is not something we are born with and not something we have, but it is something we do. We are surrounded by gender more the time we were born. Nowadays as a young linguistic branch it investigates morality of men and women. While being a subdivision of Cultural Linguistics, Gender Linguistics it has been shaped as a gender philosophy, sociology, psychology, culturology, poetry and aesthetics in the 2nd half of XX th century. General and sophisticated compositions from cultural, psychological and as well as social aspects occur in terms of gender aspect. Thus not only philosophers and sociologists, but also linguists research it. Gender is a behavioral consequence of members with different sex. The most actual problem of Culture Linguistics and Gender Linguistics is to define the specifics of masculine and feminine phenomena. According to investigations held on various cultures, men and women's morality cannot be only expounded by biological sex, there exist distinctions between sexes in different cultures, men and women behavioral sides of certain culture might be opposed to manhood and womanhood from another culture. Women have underground, depravity, villainy and short-lived symbols, for contemporary culture women are chaos and men always regulate them. In Uzbek culture many moral notions have been directed to the sex, for instance: the notion of "shame" is associated with weak representatives. Besides, in Russian culture women are compared to the birch, flower, ash, as for in Belorussian culture women folk are associated to arrow-wood, in Lithuania the birch is a connotation for manhood. According to Ch.Aytmatov, the prominent Kazakh writer, man is compared to the womanhood [Maslova, 2001]. The link between Cultural Linguistics and Gender Linguistics genderology is lied on the given "person-language-culture" triplet. In this triplet language phenomena are investigated with personality, its culture, thought, cognitive activity. In terms of linguoculturology the relations between men-women are explored around the society, their roles in contemporary life are researched in various nations' mentality. As the most important identity sex is explored in society, culture and language, this investigation process is focused on attention of both Cultural Linguistics and Gender Linguistics. As a sociocultural construction gender is reflected to various linguistic pictures. Gender phenomenon and its investigation appears differently in various language levels (in phonology and phonetics; morphology; lexicology; syntax; stylistics; phraseology and paremiology).

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THE ROLE OF MORPHEMES IN LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

Annotation: *This thesis provides information on morphemes from the main sections of linguistics. Its object of study, structure, types, functions are widely applied.*

Keywords: *language structure, system, morphemes, morph, suffix, phonetics, lexicology*

Like all sciences, linguistics is a system. A language system is a whole made up of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships. The units that make up a language are called language units. Including phonetics, spelling, lexicology, morphemes, morphology, syntax.

Morphemics (from the Greek morph - "form") is the study of the structure of a word, which is the science of language. The basic unit of morphemes is the morpheme. A morpheme is a part of a word that has minimal meaning. Among the morphemes are affixes, prefixes, roots, suffixes, interfaces (connecting vowels).

A morpheme differs from all other linguistic units: in that it has meaning from morpheme sounds; and differs from words in that the noun is not a grammatically formalized unit (it is not described as a lexical unit belonging to a particular part of speech).

A morpheme is two units, that is, a unit with at least two sides: sound and meaning. It is not divided into small meaningful parts of speech. Words are made up of morphemes, which are called "building blocks" but are not exaggerated.

Morphemics is used by linguists in two senses: it is a collection of all the morphemes of a language, taking into account their types and hierarchy. It is a branch of linguistics that studies the types and composition of morphemes, their meanings, their relationship to each other, and to words in general. Morphemics provides information about the structure of a word that is a unit of morphology. The emergence of morphemes as a special linguistic unit is associated with the name of Ivan Alexandrovich Baudouin de Courtenay, the founder of the Kazan School of Linguistics. As a result of his several years of work, the concept of morpheme was introduced into science. Vasily Alekseyevich Bogoroditsky, Grigory, Vinokur, Elena Vladimirovna Zemskaya, Viktorovich Panov, Alexander Nikolaevich Tikhonov, Igor Stepanovich Ulukhanov and other local scientists also conducted research in this area.

For the first time in Russian linguistics, morphemes were interpreted as an independent chapter in a separate book on grammar. Following this discovery, many scholars have identified it as a separate, independent branch of language.

The functions of morphemes are:

- study the meanings of morphemes and their functions, the formal structure of morphemes in the word structure and the general laws;
- practical application of theoretical rules in the study of morphemic analysis of the word.

The basic units of morphemes are morpheme and morpheme. There are different views on the morpheme in the literature. In the first acquaintance with language, the main focus is not on the phonetic structure of the word, but on the morpheme structure of the language, i.e., the shortest units that have semantic meaning. KGPaustovsky comments on this in a peculiar way: a little boy approached the poet and asked, pointing to the sign of the store called "Antelope": "I know what" anti "is, but I do not know what" flake "is. the episode shows that man seeks to unravel their meaning by distinguishing unknown words, we compare new words with known ones, and try to distinguish the familiar semantic parts of the word. The reason is that most of the words learned from the Russian language in our language are divided into parts - morphemes. Therefore, new words are quickly memorized, their meaning is easily assimilated. For example, let's analyze the term computer:

1. an institution that stores documents from the past;
2. the set of documents to be stored.

In another literature, morphemes are defined as follows: morphemes are the study of the minimum important parts of word formation and word forms, units with specific formal and semantic features. The functions of morphemes are as follows:

- Study the principles of selection of morphemes;
- To study the meaning of morphemes;
- Classification of morphemes according to their characteristics;
- To study the functioning of morphemes.

As mentioned above, the basic unit of morphemes is the morpheme. This is the least important part of the word. In this definition, both signs of the morpheme have the same meaning: 1) the binding of the meaning (as opposed to the phoneme); 2) minimalism, i.e. not dividing into important parts (can only be divided into phonemes). The presence of meaning separates the morpheme from the syllable. In contrast to a word, the meaning of a morpheme is more generalized and is represented by individual semantics rather than by a set of semantics. Some morphemes have only existing grammatical meaning.

A morpheme is a unit of a generalized nature like a phoneme, in language it is realized in the form of specific units, its variants being morphs.

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NON-STANDARD HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENTS IN ENGLISH AS A WAY TO IMPROVE MOTIVATING STUDENTS TO LEARN THE LANGUAGE

Annotation. *The article is devoted to the topic of non-standard home study in English as a way to increase the motivation of students to learn the language. At the beginning of the article, the role of homework in the educational process is considered, which allows you to repeat the passed lexical or grammatical material, generalize or even deepen it knowledge in a particular field. Special attention is paid to creative homework that reveals the personality of the child. The article offers more complex non-standard homework for senior students. Special attention is paid to the national-regional component, the use of which becomes relevant when developing non-standard homework.*

Keywords: *methods of teaching English, non-standard homework, motivation, the role of homework in the educational process.*

English language homework plays a very important role in the educational process. The value of foreign language homework is that it:

- Completes classroom instruction, especially if you are studying a foreign language where is given a small number of hours;
- Develops research and self-study habits. Students can use additional resources – dictionaries and reference books by grammar. Studies show that homework develops self-discipline, a motivated attitude to learning, and problem-solving skills.
- Provides continuity between lessons. Home classes- they can be used not only to repeat the class work, but also to prepare for the next lesson.
- Allows you to transfer repetitive, mechanical exercises from the classroom to the home environment. Close the gap between school and home. Students, teachers, and parents can monitor the progress of language learning. The teacher can involve the parents in the learning process.
- Can be a useful evaluation tool.

In order to benefit from a given home exercise and to make the process of learning a foreign language more effective, it is necessary to try to interest the student. To solve this difficult task, the teacher constantly has to be in search of new forms of tasks, to warm up the desire of the student with non-standard approaches when performing ordinary exercises, to offer him a certain " game "in which he will easily agree to "play". It would seem that there is nothing new in such a homework assignment, how to fill out a questionnaire about yourself, which is periodically found in all English language textbook classes? The boring filling in the gaps and the repetition of familiar grammatical forms that the teacher wants to repeat can be easily replayed by properly motivating the student. At the primary level, this may be filling out a questionnaire for a school circle, a foot-sick team, or a puppet theater. In

the middle level, you can ask the students to prepare a questionnaire at home – a badge of participants from different countries of an international conference.

In the lesson, you can easily stage this meeting and thus cause the guys to talk and pronounce the data of the questionnaire. Summer is a time of travel, and children are given the opportunity to present themselves as travelers and fill out a questionnaire for a trip to an English summer school in the UK, to talk about their best qualities and advantages.

In the higher grades, you can ask children to fill out a questionnaire for applying for a driver's license, a registration certificate, or insurance for their new car. Demonstration of already completed similar questionnaires of residents of the countries of the studied language and their comparison with those that were filled in, for example, by the parents of a student at buying a personal car, etc.

All this contributes to the development of the ability to independently search for the necessary information. So the teacher has a certain attitude to the learning process. Especially important is the cognitive aspect of the educational material, the connection with life and practice, when the student experiences the joy of small independent discoveries.

Nothing is more capable of revealing personality and seemingly invisible abilities than creative homework. Exactly at home, the child is more relaxed and ready to perform the original task proposed by us or solve a small problem situation. In the fourth grade, the teacher and the students have already read a lot of fairy tales in English, so students can be asked to compose their own fairy tale in English at home, or invite two or three classmates to do it together. Sometimes it will be easier for students to choose an interesting drawing and offer several ready-made expressions, for example, a little monkey, wanted to eat, friends, a green crocodile, was hungry, many hunters, a yellow banana. In the end, you can offer to arrange a competition and you can take the best fairy tale.

In elementary school, children always love to draw. This cannot be ignored. You can offer to draw a picture for a new word, a story, a poem, a classroom and give a small description, create birthday invitations, make a puzzle for friends or come up with a coloring book.

When passing the vocabulary on the topic "Clothing", the children in the initial level like such homework when it is necessary to prove themselves as a fashion designer. To do this, you can choose popular TV presenters and create a wardrobe for them, making it in the form of a fashion magazine "Modern Magazine".

Students come up with and draw different clothes for the chosen one the artist, so that he can host the Saturday TV show for children "Hello, kids!", a sports program " Jump, run, swim together!", a TV quiz show for inquisitive, a musical program, a program about animals. All this is accompanied by a small text description. Especially, the creative beginning is shown in the colorful cover and the original title of the magazine.

Middle-level students can already be entrusted with such creative tasks as drawing up their family tree "My family tree ", describing family members from photos, drawing up the route of a family trip on vacation, describing a traditional family holiday with the help of a presentation. Your family or grandmother's recipe book "My family cookery book " - these are the tasks that attract children, remove the language complexity. They not only develop written and oral speech, but also unite the family, teach the importance of "family values".

In the senior level, students are already independent and are able to solve more complex tasks. The main thing is that the exercises are relevant and take into account the level of language proficiency. Of course, come to the fore computer technologies. Here, homework assignments of such a plan as creating a family website "Welcome to our Family Site!" or a class "A Page for your class album", where several children can take part, will be useful. There is a distribution of roles responsible for the composition of texts in English and their placement, the search for the original names, compilation and collection of interesting facts, anecdotes and puzzles. A certain amount of time is already allocated for completing such tasks.

High school textbooks often contain excerpts from works of fiction by contemporary authors. Of course, the lesson will become more interesting and memorable if you watch an excerpt from the film based on this work. Often, the teacher does not have enough time to search for a specific passage of the film on the Internet, and students will be happy to do this. Correlate the text and find the right moment, listen to it and reading, observing the intonation, will become much more interesting, there are also those, who will watch the film in English until the end. When using non-traditional forms of homework, it is important not to overdo it.

Tasks that are too large may alienate the student, or they may appear the fear of not coping with it. It is better if the teacher asks them for the weekend or even for the holidays.

The vocabulary on the topic of "Food" can be used to form met subject universal educational actions, namely, the formation of a healthy lifestyle. You can invite the children to develop a useful menu of school breakfasts and lunches for one of the heroes of the textbook. When performing the work, you can show the talent of the artist: draw a portrait of a character, develop a menu for the days of the week and decorate it beautifully. The result may be an exhibition of booklets and a choice of the best class menu.

When composing non-standard homework, you should not forget and about the national component. When passing any section of the textbook, students who have used elements of the history and culture of their native land in their work should be encouraged. If the task is related to the traditions of the country of the language being studied, it is necessary to mention the traditions of our republic and the cities, their attractions. You can offer to develop a tour for guests of your city in English, write a report about an event, come up with and draw signs for nature protection Chuvashia, to draw up the program of the city event.

No topic of the educational section passes without such non-traditional forms of homework as making puzzles and crosswords, finding proverbs and sayings in different languages on the topic and making riddles, composing poems and small messages, developing presentations and even videos. All this often flows into a small project, and sometimes even becomes a step to a scientific and practical conference.

Thus, the effectiveness of the educational process largely depends on the ability of the teacher to correctly and competently choose a particular form of homework.

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ФРАЗЕМАЛАРНИНГ СЎЗ БИРИКМАСИ ВА ТАРКИБЛИ СЎЗЛАРГА МУНОСАБАТИ ҲАҚИДА

Аннотация: Мақолада тил фраземалар тизимига мансуб лисоний бирликларнинг тилнинг нутқий бирликлар тизимига мансуб асосий ҳодисаларидан бири саналмиш сўз бирикмалари билан лисоний жиҳатдан ўхшаш ва фарқли томонлари ҳақида сўз юритилади.

Таянч сўз ва иборалар: фразема, туршун ибора, синтактик алоқа, синтактик муносабат андоза(модель), таксономик қисм, функционал қисм ва б.

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В статье рассматриваются сходства и различия между фраземами и словосочетаниями, первое из них относится к языку и является объектом изучения фразеологии, а второе - к речи и является объектом изучения синтаксиса.

Ключевые слова: Фразема, свободное сочетание слов, синтаксическая связь, синтаксическое отношение, модель, таксономический компонент, функциональный компонент и др.

Abstract: The article examines the similarities and differences between phrasemes and word combinations, in which first of them refers to language and is the object of studying phraseology, and the second - to speech and is the object of studying syntax.

Key words: Phraseme, free combination of words, syntactic relation, syntactic relation, model, taxonomic component, functional component, etc.

Тил гетероген тизимида кўча маъноли луғавий бирликлар билан бир қаторда, кўча маънолар ифодаси учун расмийлашган сўзлар кўшилмаси ҳам мавжудки, уларнинг гомоген тизимини фразеология, бу тизим урганадиган лисоний бирликларни фраземалар деб аталади.

Таркибий қисмларининг луғавий маънолари билан айтарли боғлиқ бўлмаган кўча маънодаги бундай турғун ибораларнинг уларга шаклан ўхшаш бўлган нутқий ҳодисалар билан ўхшаш ва фарқли хусусиятлари кўпчилик тилшунослар томонидан эътироф этилган. Кўча маъноли турғун ибораларга, яъни фраземаларга шаклан ўхшаш

нутқий бирликлардан бири бу – синтаксисда ўз мустақил тизимига эга бўлган сўз бирикмаларидир.

Тилшуносликда тил бирлиги саналувчи фраземалар билан нутқ бирлиги саналувчи сўз бирикмаларининг ўзаро муносабатига бағишланган анчагина ишлар амалга оширилган. Мавжуд айрим ишларда фразеологизмлар билан кўчма маънога эга бўлмаган турғун иборалар қисёсланса, айрим бошқа ишларда фразеологизмлар билан сўз бирикмалари ҳам қиёсланади. Масалан, профессор В.К. Поржежинский “Тилшуносликка кириш” асарида фразеологик ибораларни **сиқиқ сўзлар** (слитные слова) ҳамда **сиқиқ нутқ, сиқиқ ифода** (слитные речения) терминлари билан фарқ қилувчи икки гурппага ажратиб, сиқиқ сўзлар доирасида таркиби элементларга мустақил ажралмайдиган турғун бутунликларни; сиқиқ нутқ ёки сиқиқ ифода доирасида таркиби мустақил қисмларга ажралмайдиган кўчма маъноли турғун ибораларни ўрганайди: *втирать очки, держать камень за пазухой, железная дорога* ва бошқалар бундай ҳодисаларнинг кейинги гуруҳига киритилади (1).

Фраземаларга хос лисоний хусусиятни тушуниш учун, энг аввало, нутқий бирликлар саналувчи сўз бирикмалари ва уларга хос лисоний хусусиятларни тушуниш лозим бўлади. А.А. Шахматовнинг кузатишларида сўз бирикмалри таркиби мустақил қисмларга ажралувчи ва қисмлариаро амалдаги “жонди” синтактик муносабат мавжуд бўлган ҳодисалар тарзида эътироф этилади. *Икки бола(два мальчика)* типидagi сўз бирикмалари таркибининг синтактик муносабат ифодалаш жиҳатидан бўлакларга ажралмаслиги хусусияти мисолга келтирилади. Сўз бирикмаларини ўрганишда ажралмас бутунликлар муаммосининг, айниқса, ана шу томонлари киритилиши зарурки, бу ўринда унинг атига шаклий-грамматик планда қаралиши (сўз бирикмаларининг типи ҳамда грамматик муносабатларнинг фаол тизими нуқтаи назаридан, мураккаб фразеологик бирликлар қисмлариаро синтактик алоқа усулининг таълили билан) мумкинлиги назарда тутилади. Айрим тадқиқотчилар эса, қисмлари мустақиллигини тўла сақлаган ва умумий синтактик таълилга мойил бўлган эркин сўз бирикмалари ҳам фразеологик иборалар саналиши мумкин, деган хулоса чиқаради (2). Бундай ҳар хил талқин фразеологизмлар ва сўз бирикмаларининг чегарасини белгилаш ҳамда уларнинг лисоний хусусиятларини фарқлаш масаласини мураккаблаштиради.

Фразеологизмларнинг андозаси (моделли), улар таркибидаги вазифавий қисмларнинг грамматик жиҳатдан боғланиш хусусиятлари, дарҳақиқат, сўз бирикмаларининг андозаси ҳамда қисмларининг грамматик боғланиши хусусиятлари кам фарқ қилади. Чунки қиёсланаётган бу икки ҳодисанинг синтактик қурилмаси бир хил бўлади. Лекин шуниси ҳам борки, фразеологик тизимгага хос бирликларнинг таркиби гап бўлаклари мақомидаги алоҳида-алоҳида луғавий қисмларга ажралмайди. Сўз бирикмаси тизимига хос бутунликларда уларнинг таркибий қисмлари синтактик жиҳатдан эркин бўлади ва гап бўлаклари мақомидаги алоҳида-алоҳида луғавий бирликларга мустақил равишда ажрала олади. Масалан “*Омонни йўлдан чиқариб, бойнинг бирорта молини ўлжа қилиб кетиш пайида эдим*” (Ғ. Ғулом. Шум бола) гапидаги **йўлдан чиқариб** сўз қўшилмаси билан *Рустам зарур қисмларни топиб келгунча, кимлардир унинг “Газик”ини йўлдан чиқариб қўйиб, бир кишини пойлоқчиликка ташлаб кетибди*(Ў.Ҳошимов) гапидаги **йўлдан чиқариб** сўз

бирикмасини тақослайлик. Биринчи гапда ишлатилган **йўлдан чиқариб** бошқарувли бирикувни эслатади; улар **-ган** аффиксли бошқарув алоқаси ёрдамида бириккан. Иккинчи гапдаги **йўлдан чиқариб** бирикмасининг қисмлариаро лисоний хусусиятлар ҳам юқоридаги бирикманикидан фарқ қилмайди: **ҳол-кесим муносабати, -ган аффиксли бошқарув алоқаси**. Ўзаро қиёсланаётган бу икки «сўз бирикуви»нинг таркибий қисмлари алоҳида мустақил маъносини сақлаганлиги – сақламаганлиги хусусиятига кўра, фарқ қилади: биринчи гапда ишлатилган **йўлдан чиқариб** ибораси шу яхлитликда бир умумий маънони ифода этган – **алдамоқ** сўзи билан маънодошликка эга (унда **йўл** ва **чиқармоқ** сузларининг маъноси барҳам толган). Иккинчи гапда **йўлдан чиқариб** бирикмаси қисмларининг ҳар бири ўзи ифода этган **йўл** ва **чиқмоқ** сузларининг тилда лисоний расмийлашган маъноларини англаган.

Сўз бирикмаларининг ҳар бир қисми мустақил функционал бирлик мақоми билан гапда алоҳида-алоҳида гап бўлаги сифатида синтактик вазифалар бажаради, яъни гапнинг алоҳида-алоҳида мустақил бўлаклари бўлиб келади. Фразеологизмларда ундай эмас. Уларнинг қисмлари гап синтактик қурилишига нисбатан мустақил функционал бирликлар була олмайди, улар гап тарққбининг таксономик бирликлари ҳукмида иш кўради: синтагматик характердаги номутаносибликнинг вужудга келишга имконият яратади. Фразеологик ибора таркибий қисмлари (таксонимлар) орасидаги муносабат одатдаги сўз бирикмалари андоза-моделларида шакланган булса ҳам, улар расмий синтактик қурилмалар таркибидаги гап бўлақларидай мустақил кела олмайди.

Тузилиши ҳамда қисмлари орасидаги синтактик муносабатнинг ифодаланиши жиҳатидан фраземалар сўз бирикмаларига анча яқин туради. Шу жиҳатдан уларни ҳатто сўз бирикмасининг махсус тури дейиш ҳам мумкин бўлади. Лекин фраземалар лисоний расман мақомдаги сўз бирикмаларидан таркибидаги қисмлари ўрнининг ўзгармаслиги, уларнинг бирикма таркибида мутлақ мавқеи хусусиятига кўра, фарқ қилади. Ана шу жиҳатдан фразема таркибий қисмлари сўз морфем таркиб бирликларига, яъни морфемаларга ўхшайди. Қуйидаги мисоллар қиёсига эътибор беринг: *ишчи, курсдош, билимли, инсонгарчилик* каби сўзлар *иш-* ва *-чи*, *курс-* ва *-дош*, *билим-* ва *-ли*, *инсон-* ва *-гар*, *-чи*, *-лик* морфемаларининг бирикувидан тузилган. Бундай морфемаларнинг сўз таркибидаги ўрни қатъий, мутлақ. Уларни ўзгартириш мумкин эмас. Шунингдек, *кайфани чоғ қилмоқ, бошини олиб чиқиб кетмоқ, пўстига сомон тикмоқ* каби фраземаларнинг таркибий қисмлари ўрнини ҳам алмаштириш мумкин эмас. Шу боис ҳам фраземалар тилнинг тайёр ҳолда фойдаланиш учун мўлжалланган турғун ибораларидир. Улар шу турғун ҳолда яхлит маъно ва грамматик қийматга эга бўлади, шу ҳолда тилнинг нодир бойликларидан бири сифатида узоқ даврлар яшайди, авлоддан авлодга ўтади.

Сўз бирикмалари баъзан анча кенг тушунча тарзида қаралади. Улар доирасига фраземалар ҳам киритилади. Масалан, рус тилининг 1970 йили нашр этилган академик грамматикасида *бекорчи ҳўжа бўлиб юрмоқ, бекорчиларга бек бўлмоқ* ибораларининг русча эквиваленти саналувчи; *бу ҳазил гап эмас, айтишга осон* ибораларининг русча эквиваленти саналувчи *быть баклушки, шутка сказать*, типидagi бирликлар сўз бирикмаларининг бир тури сифатида шарҳланган (3).

Фраземалар ўзбек тилшунослигида ҳам атрофлича ўрганилган. Уларда уларнинг сўз бирикмаларига муносабати масаласида ҳам қимматли маълумотлар берилган (4).

Юқорида айтилган фикрлар асосида сўз бирикмалари ҳамда фразеологизмларнинг ўхшаш ва фарқли томонларини куйидагича умумлаштириш мумкин

Фразема ва сўз бирикмалари куйидаги хусусиятлар асосида ўзаро ўзшайди:

1. Фраземалар ҳам, сўз бирикмалари ҳам мустақил маъноли сўлар бирикувидан тузилади: *пўстагини қоқмоқ – чангини қоқмоқ, пичоқ суякка етмоқ – манзилга ентмоқ.*

2. Ҳар иккисининг таркибий қисмлариаро ҳам синтактик муносабат аниқ сезилиб туради: *пичоқ суякка етди // Мажлис чузилди*– предикатив муносабат; *пешана тери, суянган тоғи//китоб варағи, ишончли воқеа* – атрибутив муносабат; *пихини ёрмоқ, пучга чиқармоқ//китобни варақламоқ, болага қарамоқ* – объектли муносабат; *санамай саккиз демоқ, яқин олмоқ//ухламай ўқимоқ, шаҳарга жўнамоқ* – релятив муносабат.

3. Фразема қисмларининг бирикуви ҳам, сўз бирикмалариники каби, сўз тартиби, сўз шакллари, ёрдамчи сўлар воситасида амалга ошади: *юзи ёруф, эси кетди, кўнгли қора* – сўз тартиби; *кўзини чирт юммоқ, ичига олмоқ, издан чиқармоқ* – сўз шакллари; *оғзи билан юрмоқ, кўйинини пуч ёнғоқ билан тўлдирмоқ* – ёрдамчи сўлар.

4. Фразема таркибий қисмларидаги морфологик кўрсаткичларни тушириб қолдириш мумкин эмас: *ғашини келтирмоқ, осмон билан ерча. Қиёсланг: ғаш... келтирмоқ, осмон... ер...ча (?)*.

5. Айрим фраземаларда улар қисмлари ўрнининг алмашуви иборанинг гапдаги вазифасининг ўзгаришига сабаб бўлади: *юзи ёруф* фраземаси кесим вазифасида ишлатилиш учун айна шу шаклда бўлиши шарт. Агар у ёруф юз тарзида ўзгартирилса, аниқловчи вазифаси учун мослашади: Унинг юзи ёруф бўлди. Юзи ёруф кишилар. Яна: *оқ кўнгиел – кўнгли оқ, кўзи очилган – очилган кўз.*

6. Фразема таркибий қисмлари муносабатида тобе алоқанинг барча турлари иштирок этаверади: *боши берк, боши очик, тили тутилди – мослашув; оғзиға урмоқ, гапни бир ерга қўймоқ, доғда тқолмоқ, кўнгиел учун гапирмоқ – бошқарув; совуқ кўринмоқ, икки ўртада, икки қўллаб – битишув.*

7. Сўз бирикмалари ҳам, фраземалар ҳам гап таркибида унинг (гапнинг) финкционал бирлигига айланади.

Фразем ва сўз бирикмалари қиёсидан шу нарса маълум бўладики, «турғун» сўз бирикмаларида, яъни фраземаларда, ички синтактик алоқа сақланади, бирикма таркибидаги ҳар бир сўз грамматик шакл бутунлигига эга бўлади.

Фраземалар ўзига хос куйидаги лисоний хусусиятлари билан сўз бирикмаларидан фарқланади:

1. Бутунлик таркибининг сўз характеридаги бирликлари шу бутунлик таркибида мустақил лексик маъноларидан узоқлашган бўлади. Масалан, *бошни қотирмоқ* бирикмасидаги *бош* ва *қотирмоқ* қимслари айна шу сўзларнинг лисоний расмийлашган маъносини англамайди.

2. Бирикма тўлалигича кўчма маънога эга бўлади: *кўзига чўа суқмоқ – зарар етказиш, кўзи илинмоқ – ухламоқ, кўзи кўр, қулоғи қар – бепарво ва бошқалар.*

3. Фраземалар алоҳида олингин сўзлар билан бир синонимик ва антонимик парадигмаларда туташа олади: *кўзи ёришмоқ – севинмоқ; хафа бўлмоқ*.

4. Фразема қисмлари гапда таксономик бирлик характериға эға бўлиб, мустақил функционал бирлик мақомига эға бўла олмайди.

5. Фраземалар тизими тилшуносликнинг алоҳида, мустақил бўлимида ўрганилиб, уларнинг мажмуаси махсус луғатларда қайд этилади.

6. Фраземалар бир тилдан бошқа тилға сўзма-сўз таржима қилинмайди.

Булардан ташқари, пайдо бўлиши ва қўлланишиға кўра ҳам фраземалар сўз бирикмаларидан фарқ қилади: сўз бирикмалари реал нутқ жараёнида автоматик тарзда ҳосил бўлаверади; фраземалар тил луғат таркибида ўзининг ўзгармас шакли билан тайёр мавжуд бўлади. Фраземаларнинг вужудға келиши баъзан тасодифий характериға эға бўлади ва халқ мулки, тил бирлиги сифатида узоқ даврлар яшайди. Нутқни сўз бирикмаларисиз тасаввур этиш қийин, лекин фраземаларнинг нутқда ишлатилиши ҳамма вақт ҳам шарт эмас, чунки уларнинг вазифасини сўзлар бажараверади. Сўз бирикмалари таркиб хусусиятиға кўра, бирдан ортиқ ҳар хил тушунчалар мажмуаси саналса, фраземаларнинг таркиб қисмлари бир бутунлигида муайян тушунчалар ифодалади.

Синтаксис учун одатдаги сўз қандай лисоний вазифа ва моҳиятға эға бўлса, фраземалар ҳам ушандай лисоний вазифа ва моҳиятға эғадир.

Сўз бирикмалари синтаксиснинг ассосий бирикларидан бўлиб, гапда унинг ҳар бир қисми алоҳида-алоҳида ўз вазифасиға эға бўлади. Ҳар хил соҳа атамалари вазифасини бажарувчи қишлоқ хўжалиги, вазирлар кенгаши, зангори кема капитани сингари таркибли сўзлар, гапнинг иккинчи даражали бўлаклари, боғланган қўшма гап шаклидаги турғун иборалар ҳам яхлит нолдп бир тушунчани ифодлаши жиҳатидан фраземаларға яқин туради. Сўз бирикмалари билан бундай «ибора»лар муносабатида ҳам фраземалар билан сўз бирикмалари муносабатидаги фарқларни кўриш мумкин. Турғун иборалар билан сўз бирикмаларининг хусусиятларини ўрганиш бу икки ҳодисанинг ўзаро чегарасини белгилаш учун хизмат қилади. Таркибий қисмларнинг ўзгармаслиги, уларнинг бир бутун, яхлит ҳодиса эканлиги жиҳатидан фраземаларға яқин туради. Уларнинг фарқи шундаки, бундай атамалар фраземалар каби кўчма маъноға эға бўлмайди. Шу жиҳатдан бундай атамалар экспрессив бўёқдорликка эға эмас. Тилда *оғир йигит, гапнинг тузи* типидаги ибораларда «кўчма маъно» бирикмага тўлиқ алоқадор бўлмайди, балки шу ибораланинг бир қисмиғагина (*оғир, туз*) тегишли бўлади. Айрим тилшунослар бу тип нодисаларни ҳам фразеологизм деб қарайдилар. Бундай бутунликларда *оғир, туз* сўзларининг ўзигина кўчма маънода бўлиб, улар ўзлари қўшилган йигит, гап каби сўзларнинг белги-хусусиятини экспрессив тарзда ифода этган. Бундай бирикмалар фраземаларға нисбатан сўз бирикмалариға яқин лисоний нодисалар ҳисобланади.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ РЕЧЕВЫХ ЗНАНИЙ И УМЕНИЙ УЧАЩИХСЯ В НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССАХ

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены условия успешного развития речи и формирование речевых умений и навыков у детей. Определены значения развития речи. Выделены и обоснованы линии формирования культуры речевого общения в начальной школе. Познавательное - речевая деятельность младших школьников, направленная на формирование коммуникативных умений, а предметом исследования – соответствие приемов обучения и комплекса коммуникативных умений.

Ключевые слова: Диалог, живое общение, языковая коммуникация, методы исследования, в активный поиск путей эффективного развития речи.

Речевое умение – это способность человека осуществлять то или иное речевое действие в условиях решения коммуникативных задач на основе комплекса навыков.

Речь представляет собой творческую деятельность. При наличии речевых умений говорящий не думает, какими средствами выразить свою мысль. Для него важно, например, какие он должен использовать аргументы, чтобы убедить своего собеседника или возразить ему. Слушающий при этом следит за ходом мысли говорящего, также не сосредоточивая внимания на языковой форме. Речь – это способность говорить, выражать, передавать что-либо словами – устно или письменно.

Устная речь – это способность человека говорить и слушать, умение человека произносить слова при помощи языка, губ, рта.

Письменная речь – способность человека писать и читать.

Внутренняя речь – речь про себя. Речевой подход к преподаванию в современной школе ставит перед преподавателями все новые задачи, связанные с углублением связи с жизнью в обучении, с разработкой проблем развития и обучения, обучения и воспитания средствами русского языка и чтения как учебных предметов. Человек всю жизнь совершенствует свою речь, овладевая богатствами языка. Каждый возрастной этап вносит что-то новое в его речевое развитие. Наиболее важные ступени в овладении речью приходятся на детский возраст - его дошкольный и школьный. Принцип развития речи - ведущий принцип обучения, который должен связывать всю работу по языку и обеспечивать речевое развитие детей. Какую же речь можно считать правильной, к чему следует стремиться учителю и ученику?

Логическое мышление формируется в начальных классах и развивается, совершенствуется в течение всей жизни человека.

Мысль человека облекается в языковые формы. Как бы ни было сложно содержание мысли, она находит стройное воплощение в синтаксических конструкциях и морфологических формах языка.

Таким образом, овладение языком, запасом слов и грамматических форм создаёт предпосылки для развития мышления.

Разделять развитие речи с развитием мышления было бы неправильно. Мышление шире речи, оно опирается не только на язык. Работа мысли, усложняясь в связи с трудом, с наблюдением, с другими видами деятельности, требует обогащения и усложнения речи. Обогащение речи в свою очередь оказывает положительное влияние на развитие мышления. Важно, чтобы новые языковые средства, которые усваивает школьник, наполнялись реальным смыслом. Это обеспечивает связь мышления и речи. Если школьник не может выразить свою мысль словами, значит, в самой мысли есть изъяны, и эти изъяны обнаруживаются в процессе оформления мысли в речевых формах.

Языковые особенности устной и письменной речи объясняются психологическими различиями, которые существуют между ними.

Устная речь протекает в условиях непосредственного общения, поэтому она быстрее по темпу и менее полная. В процессе речи используются нелингвистические средства выражения смысла - мимика и жесты. Эти средства, дающие дополнительную информацию в устном сообщении, отсутствуют в письменной речи. К первому классу ребёнок достаточно овладевает устной речью, свободно произносит слова и в процессе общения не задумывается над расстановкой слов внутри фразы. Письменная форма монологической речи наиболее трудная. Она самая развёрнутая и нормативная. Построение каждой фразы в письменной речи является предметом специального обдумывания, а на начальной стадии овладение письменной речью осознаётся так же процесс написания каждого слова. Обучение письменной речи как нормативной, чем устной, связано с высокими требованиями, предъявляемыми к ней: чёткость структуры высказывания, обоснованность мысли, выражение отношения к предмету мысли (к объекту), точность в употреблении средств языка.

Речь возникает из потребности высказываться, а высказывания человека порождаются определёнными побуждениями. Эту сторону речевой деятельности психологи называют мотивацией речи. Наличие мотивации речи означает, что у школьника не только есть мысли и чувства, которые могут быть выражены им, но и то, что ему хочется поделиться, то есть у него имеется внутреннее побуждение к тому, чтобы высказать свои мысли и чувства. Мотив речи «ради чего я говорю» - возникает у детей при наличии эмоций, связанных с яркими впечатлениями, интересом к этой работе, которую предлагает учитель. В основе высказывания ребёнка должен лежать непосредственный речевой мотив, то есть желание сообщить другим о своих впечатлениях, об увиденном и пережитом. Именно такой речевой мотив порождается ситуацией живого общения с детьми. В процессе живого общения, высказывания детей должны быть свободными по форме. Это может быть слово, фраза, развёрнутое сообщение.

Ученые считают, что лучше всего использовать речевые способности ребенка до 10 лет, то есть годы обучения его в начальной школе. Речь - очень широкая сфера деятельности человека. «Заговори, чтобы я тебя увидел», - утверждал Сократ. Трудно что-либо добавить. Нахожусь в постоянном поиске - стараюсь использовать какие-то новые формы, методы и средства обучения своих малышей.

Развитие связной речи провожу на основе системы постепенно усложняющихся устных и письменных упражнений, требующих от учащихся все большей самостоятельности. Успех работы зависит: от взаимосвязанности работ, от их целенаправленности, от соблюдения четкой последовательности в применении различных видов сочинений, от систематической последующей работы над речевыми и стилистическими ошибками, допущенные в творческих работах детей.

Как писал известный русский ученый А.М. Пешковский «...там, где дети усиленно учатся говорить, ... там люди не оскорбляют друг друга на каждом шагу, потому что лучше понимают друг друга». И чем раньше начинается речевое обучение ребенка, тем больше возможностей для прочного овладения разносторонними коммуникативными умениями.

Методика развития устной и письменной речи имеет тенденцию не ограничиваться теми тремя направлениями, которые сформулированы в действующей программе, а вести поиск новых путей обогащения активной речевой практики школьников лексикой, стилистически дифференцированными грамматическими конструкциями, моделями речевых построений различного типа с целью дальнейшего совершенствования речи школьников в процессе изучения ими языковой системы и ее реализации. И в этих поисках все больше внимания уделяется такой функции речи, как функция общения, или речевая коммуникация.

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**О ХАРАКТЕРЕ ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ НЕКОТОРЫХ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ЯВЛЕНИЙ
ЛЕТОПИСЕЙ X-XIII ВЕКОВ В ГОВОРАХ И ДИАЛЕКТАХ
СОВРЕМЕННОГО ТАДЖИКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются устойчивые художественно-образные словосочетания типа фразеологизмов персидско-таджикских летописей X-XIII в., некоторые из них сохранились как функционально-семантические варианты в отдельных говорах и диалектах современного таджикского языка.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизмы, выражения, вариант, вариативность, летопись, литературный язык, современные таджикские говоры, сохранение, однозначные слова и полисемантическая лексика.

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Annotation: The article examines the question of the relationship between the language of historical chronicles of the X-XIII centuries with modern Tajik dialects. The author, on the basis of materials collected from the historical annals of the specified period, studied the degree of use of a part of phraseological units in various versions, investigated ways of their preservation in dialects of the Tajik language in the southern and northern regions of Tajikistan.

As a result of a comparative analysis, the author came to the conclusion that most of the phraseological units of historical annals remain in use in certain meanings and forms in Tajik dialects, but in the normative language they have acquired different forms and meanings. Phraseologisms preserved in Tajik dialects often do not correspond to each other in meaning, some are polysemantic, some of them have only one meaning.

В каждом языке наряду с многочисленными лексическими единицами функционирует масса фразеологизмов и устойчивых словосочетаний, которые издревне до настоящего времени использовались в художественной литературе как образно-выразительные средства.

Фразеологизмы и образные идиомы такого типа являются удивительно ценным явлением языка каждого народа, в сравнении с другими лексическими единицами «во многих случаях отражают события реальной действительности в виде живых и активных образов» [14, с. 264]. Наряду с обозначением понятий, данные устойчивые словосочетания имеют эмоциональные, оценивающие и художественные элементы,

которые увеличиваются год за годом за счет идиоматических элементов, чем определяется художественный уровень литературного языка.

Фактический материал классической таджикско-персидской художественной литературы свидетельствует, что образно-выразительная функция существует не только в фраземах, но и в отдельных устойчивых словосочетаниях, которые являются аналогами образных фразеологизмов. Данные аналоги фразеологизмов употребляются в нескольких функционально-семантических вариантах, каждый из них имеет важное художественно-языковое значение.

Устойчивые словосочетания подобного характера, как фраземы общенародного языка, знакомят нас с историей, традицией наших предков, народными верованиями и религией, народными обрядами, ремеслами, флорой и фауной древнего Ирана [8, с. 136], чем определяется их экстралингвистическая функция.

Образно-художественные устойчивые словосочетания используются в языке в течение многих веков, а функционирование некоторых из них продолжается и в настоящее время.

Следует отметить, что данные образно-художественные словосочетания-аналоги фразеологизмов имеют нескольких функционально-семантических вариантов, некоторые из них вышли из употребления как устойчивые словосочетания-архаизмы, а большинство из этих вариантов активно употребляются в художественной и устно-разговорной речи и в настоящее время. Отдельные устаревшие варианты данных устойчивых образно-художественных словосочетаний продолжают употребляться в некоторых говорах и диалектах современного таджикского языка, о чем идет речь в настоящей научной статье.

Следует отметить, что в настоящей статье нами рассмотрены не все функционально-семантические варианты образно-художественных устойчивых словосочетаний типа фразем, а исследованы их функционально-семантические варианты, которые употреблены в персидско-таджикских летописях X-XIII в.в. В настоящее время эти функционально-семантические варианты употребляются в диалектах отдельных местностей или во всех регионах, населенных таджиками.

Анализ и сравнение языковых материалов летописей указанного периода показывает, что все вариативные фразеологизмы не имеют какого-либо общего экстралингвистического признака и каждый из них возник на основе особых соответствующих экстралингвистических предпосылок.

На основе характера формирования таких устойчивых художественно-образных словосочетаний и характера сохранения в говорах современного таджикского языка, они имеют следующие пять разновидностей.

1. В структуре некоторых функционально-семантических эквивалентов исходных вариантов этих устойчивых словосочетаний наблюдается изменения в позиции глагольных или именных компонентов-лексем. Некоторые исследователи называют подобную вариативность “лексическим вариантом”, и считают их одними из самых продуктивных видов [13, с. 61].

2. В летописях указанного периода можно встретить три формы одного словосочетания: *ба мурод расидан*, *ба мақсуд расидан* и *ба орзу расидан*, которые

обозначают понятие “достичь цели, мечты”: Ва пас аз он ки Маъдї Яъкубро боздошту Абӯбайдуллоъ ал-вазир ба мурод расид, боз кори Бӯбайдуллоъ сӯи Маъдї табанъ шуд ва ўро аз вазирї бозкард// *После того как Махди задержал Якуба, везирь Абуубайдуллах достиг цели, дела между Абуубайдуллахом и Махди ухудились и он снял его с должности везиря* [2, т. 2, с. 1511],...*Ва Мардовиз низ оғон шуд, Мутрифро бигирифт ва ӯмаи моли ӯ бистад ва бағ-он маъсуд нарасиданг / И Мардавез тажже узнал, захватил Мутриф и завоевал все его имущество и не достигли они цели* [6, с. 122]...*бар умеди истихоси он льонњо фидо карда ва сарњо барбод дода ва бағ-ин муроду орзу нарасида/...они отдали души, уверовав в него, положили головы и не достигли цели и мечты* [20, с. 91].

3. Анализ сохранения указанных словосочетаний в современном таджикском языке и его говорах показывает, что в нормативном языке указанное выше понятие выражается посредством словосочетаний *маъсад ба даст гаромадан* и *орзуи хурро шикастан* [19, т.1, с. 626, 776], употребляется в ховалинском диалекте северного кулябского говора в форме *махсат-га расидан* [бачай почо Гълпарї-ра гърифта махсат-да расид/ *сын падишаха женился на Гулпарї и достиг цели* [12, с. 571] и в некоторых северных диалектах употребляется в варианте *махсаг-ба растан*.

4. Лексические варианты таких словосочетаний могут возникнуть в результате отпадания некоторых имен существительных в их составе. Имеется ввиду употребление вариантов *заъра набудан* ва *дилу заъра набудан*. В исследуемых летописях употребление обоих словосочетаний нами установлено не было. Вероятно, оба варианта авторы летописей употребили для обозначения понятия “трусить”, “не обладать решительностью”: *Сахт мутакаббир буд ва касро заъра набуд, ки то ӯ нафармудї, пеши ӯ сухан гуфтї/ Он был чересчур высокомерным и никто не решался молвить слово перед ним, пока он не разрешит* [6, с. 310].

5. В нормативном таджикском языке указанное словосочетание существует в варианте *гурда доштан / надоштан* в том же самом понятии [19, т. 1, с. 244], в некоторых северных диалектах употребляется в форме *зарраю гурда надоштан*.

Из анализа приведенных вариантов выясняется, что они формируются в результате одного из слов другим равнозначным ему словом. В подобных случаях может быть использована лексика, принадлежащая различным частям речи. Например, в “Летописи Байхаки” и “Летописи Систана” употреблены два варианта одного словосочетания: *сари худ гирифтан / гирифта рафтан* и *сари хеш гирифтан / гирифта рафтан* в значении “покидать, уезжать с родных мест”. Известно, что слово *хеш* является синонимом местоимения *худ* и посредством их замены возникли два словосочетания: Чун Бӯалї бидид, ӯазимат шуд ва дар рӯд гурехт, то аз он ӯо *сари худ гирад*/ Когда Буали увидел, обратился в бегство к реке, чтобы покинуть эти места [1, с. 262]. Чун ба наздики Буст расид, Утайба ибни Мӯсо *сари хеш гирифтун бирафт* / Когда приблизился к Бусту, Утайба ибн Муса покинул (эти места) [18, с. 115].

В результате сравнительного анализа автор пришла к выводу, что большинство фразеологизмов исторических летописей остаются в употреблении в определенных значениях и формах в таджикских диалектах, однако в нормативном языке они обрели иные формы и значения.

Фразеологизмы, сохранившиеся в таджикских диалектах, часто не соответствуют друг другу по значению, некоторые многозначны, часть из них обладает только одним значением.

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ХАЛҚ ДОСТОНЛАРИ МАТНИДА ҚЎЛЛАНГАН ЗООНИМЛАРНИНГ ЛИНГВОПОЭТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

Аннотация: Мақолада Қашқадарё халқ достонлари матнида қўлланган зоонимлар, ҳайвон ва бошқа жониворларга қўйилган лақаб номларнинг лингвистик асослари ва лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари тадқиқ қилинган.

Таянч сўзлар: зооним, зоонимия, зоонимикон, зоонимик, зоопозитоним, халқ достонлари, бадий матн, поэтик мақсад, интертекстуаллик, ўхшатиш, қиёслаш, ономастик метафора.

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ЛИНГВОПОЭТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЗООНИМОВ В ТЕКСТЕ НАРОДНЫХ ЭПОСОВ

Аннотация: В статье исследуются лингвистические основы и лингвопоэтические особенности зоонимов, используемых в текстах народных эпосов Кашкадарьи в качестве прозвищ, кличек животных и других существ.

Ключевые слова: зооним, зоонимия, зоонимикон, зоонимика, зоопозитоним, народные эпосы, художественный текст, поэтическая цель, интертекстуальность, аналогия, сравнение, ономастическая метафора.

Изоҳли луғатда **ZOONIM** zoo.. + уш. *опута* – ном, исм маъноларини англатиши қайд этилган. “Ҳайвон номлари билан боғлиқ сўзлар” тилшунослиқда ана шу термин билан номланади [1]. Умуман, тилшунослиқда зооним термини ҳайвон ва қушларга атаб қўйилган номлар, лақабларга нисбатан қўлланилади. Бирор тилдаги зоонимлар мажмуи зоонимия, зоонимлар мужассамлашган рўйхат, яъни луғат зоонимикон, ономастиканинг зоонимларни ўрганувчи соҳаси зоонимика деб юритилади. Бадий матнда поэтик мақсадда қўлланган зоонимлар эса зоопозитоним термини билан ўрганиб келинади.

Ўзбек номшунослигида зоонимларнинг бадий матндаги ўрни хусусида Дилрабо Анданиёзованинг тадқиқотидан бошқа тадқиқот олиб борилмаган. Шу боисдан

мутахассислар бошқа ономастик бирликларга нисбатан зоонимларни тўплашнинг қийин эканлигини таъкидлайдилар. Зоонимлар ҳайвонларни номлаш, уларни бошқа ҳайвонлардан ажратиш кўрсатиш вазифасини бажаришдан ташқари лингвопоэтик вазифани бажаришга ҳам хизмат қилади.

Ўзбек халқида, асосан, от, ит, бўри, балиқ баъзи ҳолларда қушларга нисбатан махсус ном бериш одат бўлган. Буни халқ оғзаки ижоди намунаси бўлган халқ достонлари матнида учрайдиган зоонимлар мисолида ҳам кўришимиз мумкин. Масалан, отларга *Ғирот*, *Ғирқуқ*, *Тарлон*, *Бойчибор*, *Жийронқуш* каби номлар қўйилган.

Лақаб ва ном қўйиш орқали ҳар бир қуш, от, балиқ, ёки бошқа жониворлар ўзидаги бирор белги ёки ҳаракатига қараб бошқа бир белги ёки ҳаракат ифодалаган тушунчаларга қиёсланади. Масалан, “Кунтуғмиш” достонида номи зикр этилган **Моҳи** балиқ номи бўлиб, бу ном айнан балиқ яшаган Моҳи дарёси билан боғлиқ [2].

Достонлар матнида отнинг лақаб-номларидан кенг фойдаланилади. Бунинг асосий сабабларидан бири халқимизнинг азалдан чорвачилик, йилқичилик билан шуғулланиб келганлиги ҳамда отга чуқур меҳр қўйганлигидандир. Зеро, “от йигитнинг қаноти” ёки “от йигитнинг йўлдоши” деган нақл бежизга яратилмаган. Халқ оғзаки ижоди намуналарида от лақаблари алоҳида тилга олинади ва улар, одатда, изоҳи билан берилади. Умуман, ўзбек фольклорига от образи алоҳида аҳамият касаб этади [3]. “Равшан” достонидаги Жийронқуш номи отга берилган таъриф унинг лақаби мазмунини очиб, жониворнинг муайян хусусиятларига ишора қилади: *Жийронқуш ҳам шундай от: тўрт оёғи тенг тушган, биқини ёзиқ кенг тушган, қарчиғайнинг ҳаваси теккан* [4].

Бадий матнда халқ оғзаки ижодидаги зоонимлар машҳур ном сифатида қўлланиб, интертекстуалликни юзага келтиради ва матннинг кўпқатламлилигини таъминлашга хизмат қилади. Жумладан, “Нурали ва Семурғ” достонидаги афсонавий учқур от, Ғўроғлининг ажралмас йўлдоши *Ғирот* зоонимига замонавий адабиятимизда ҳам кўп мурожаат қилинишини кузатиш мумкин. Бу зооним шеърин матнларда ўхшатиш эталони сифатида қўлланиб, “Нурали ва Семурғ” достонидаги от билан боғлиқ ассоциацияларни юзага келтирган: *Ўғлим, десанг осмонларга, Ғирот бўлиб учгайман*. (М. Юсуф “Ватаним”) [5]. Шеърда *Ғирот* зоопозетоними лирик қаҳрамоннинг бадий ниятидан келиб чиқиб қўлланилган ва айни пайтда Ғиротнинг қанотлари бўлган афсонавий от эканлигига ҳам ишора қилинган.

Муҳаммад Юсуфнинг “Менга беринг” шеърида эса Ғирот лирик қаҳрамонни жўшқин ва суронли ҳаёт сари чорлаётган тимсол даражасига кўтарилиб, шеърин матннинг ўзига хос ва бетакрор бадийлик билан таъминланишига, интертекстуалликка хизмат қилган: *Осмонларга учгим келур, Шоҳ Машрабни қучгим келур. Ғўрўғлининг Ғиротини, Менга беринг, менга беринг* (М. Юсуф. “Менга беринг”) [6].

Дилрабо Анданиёзова ўз тадқиқотларида бадий матндаги зоонимларни реал, тўқима ва мифозоонимлар каби гуруҳларга ажратиш ўрганган [7]. Унутмаслик керакки, бадий матнларда лингвопоэтик ранг-баранглик ҳосил қилишга хизмат қилган зоонимларнинг аксарияти айнан халқ оғзаки ижоди намуналаридан ёзувчилар томонидан яратилган бадий матнларга кўчган.

Реал зоонимлар деганда, тилимиздаги ҳайвонларга нисбатан бериладиган махсус номлар тушунилади. Ўзбек тилида турли жониворларга нисбатан қўлланилган махсус атоқли отлар мавжуд бўлиб, бу борада отларга берилган махсус номлар диққатга сазовордир. Бадий матнда ҳам от лақаблари кенг ўрин эгаллайди. Бундан шундай хулоса келиб чиқадики, ўзбек халқида жонзотлар орасида отга меҳр бўлакча. Буни халқ оғзаки ижоди намуналари бўлган халқ достонлари қаҳрамонларининг йўлдоши сифатида ҳам айнан отларнинг тасвирлиниши билан асослаш мумкин. Масалан, “Алпомиш” достони қаҳрамони Алпомиш (Ҳакимжон) нинг оти Бойчибор, “Равшанхон” достонида Гўрўғлининг оти Ғирот, Ҳасанхоннинг оти Жийронқуш, “Нурали ва Семурғ” достонидаги Нуралининг оти Тарлон бўлиб, бу каби отларнинг достон қаҳрамонларига доимий йўлдош, мураккаб вазиятларда уларнинг оғирини енгил қилувчи ёрдамчи сифатида тасвирланади.

От лақабларидан поэтик мақсадда фойдаланишда ўзига хослик ўзбек адабиётида Тоғай Мурод ва Шукур Холмирзаев ижодида ҳам яққол кўзга ташланади. Тоғай Мурод кўпинча от лақабини изоҳлари билан беради, бу эса, ижодкор тилимизнинг ушбу бойликларини пухта билишидан далолат беради. Жумладан, “От кишнаган оқшом” қиссасида *Тарлон, Бўз от, Тўриқ, Саман, Чил* каби ўнлаб от лақаблари тилга олинади. Ижодкорнинг ушбу қиссасида от лақабининг луғавий маъноси поэтик тарзда ифодаланади: *Биродарлар. Ўзи бўз от қандай бўлади? Сурпдай оппоқ бўлади. Борги-ю, аждоғида бўлса, тўққизга тўлганда Тарлон бўлади. Тўққиз ёшда бўзнинг баганида холдай-холдай қора доналар пайдо бўлади.. шундан бошлаб, у бўз эмас, Тарлон от бўлади. Тарлон хол-хол от! Тарлон отлар сараси* [8].

Шукур Холмирзаевнинг “От эгаси” ҳикоясида Иноднинг оти Қорабайир “адабий қаҳрамон” даражасига кўтарилади. Асарда инсонларга хос бўлган характер ва руҳий ҳолатлар отга кўчирилади ва бу ўринда лингвопедик муносабат юзага чиқади: *Сўнг кўм-кўк йўнғичқазорда сувсардек ялтиллаб, одатдаги отларникидан йўғон бўйини гажак қилиб, одатдаги арғумоқларникидан кенг ўмровини кериб ва одатдаги чопқир отларникидан ингичка оёқларини ерга қаттиқ тираб турган Қорабайирга қаради. Унинг кўзларига кўзи тушиб, эти жимирлаб кетди. От худди даҳшатли бир хавфни сезгандек олайиб, эгаси кириб кетган уйга қарар, ҳайратга қотган антиқа ҳайкалга ўхшар эди. “Ёпирай!” – деди Эгамберди ва хона эшигида Иноднинг қорасини кўрди. От бирдан титроқ овозда кишнаб юборди* [9].

Жонзотларга лақаб қўйишда баъзан ижодкорлар оригинал номлар яратади. Бундай номларни тўқима зоонимлар деб аташ мумкин [7]. Жумладан, Саид Аҳмаднинг “Қорақўз мажнун” ҳикоясидаги Қорақўз, яъни ит лақаби ҳам ижодкор томонидан танланган тўқима зоонимдир. Бадий адабиётда жонзотларнинг лақабларига эркалаш-кичрайтириш қўшимчаларини қўшиш орқали субъектив муносабат ифодалаш ҳолатлари жуда кўп учрайди. Куйидаги мисолда эса, итнинг лақабига *-гина* эркалаш қўшимчасини қўшиш орқали яқинлик, вафодорлик маънолари янада бўрттирилган. Айтиш мумкинки, *-гина* аффикси орқали ҳайвон муайян маънода “шахслантирилган”: *«Қорақўзгина, қаёқларда санқиб юрибсан? Ҳеч уйда ўтирасанми-йўқми? Қорнинг ҳам очгандир? Тентаккина. Гапимга қулоқ сол, нега беозор мусичани қувасан?...»* [10]

Ёки яна бир мисол: *Мен – Темур! Орият ҳам бор-ку гунёга. Етар, энди! Кунўғлонга эгар ургайман, Рум тарафга юзланади турпорим жадал.* [11]

Абдулла Орипов қаламига мансуб “Соҳибқирон” драмасидан олинган мазкур парчада ҳам Кунўғлон тўқима зооним бўлиб, бу ном Темур ҳақидаги тарихий манбаларнинг ҳеч бирида учрамаслиги ва бу ном ижодкор бадий топилмаси эканлиги маълум бўлди. Асарда Кунўғлон зооними худди халқ достонидаги қаҳрамонларнинг садоқатли дўсти, йўлдоши ва бахтли ҳаётга эришишидаги воситачи оти бўлганидек, Амир Темурнинг ғалабали зафарларидаги ҳамроҳи ва музаффарлигининг рамзий тимсоли сифатида тасвирланган.

Манбаларда зоонимларнинг мифозоонимлар гуруҳи ҳақида ҳам маълумотлар қайд этилган. Маълумки, мифонимлар ҳаёлга, тасаввурга асосланган номлар бўлиб, номнинг мотивида мифик тасаввур ётади. Бундай ном топоним ҳам, антропоним ҳам, зооним ҳам, ороним ҳам бўлиши мумкин. Бадий матнда мифозоонимлар алоҳида поэтик аҳамият касб этади. Ўзбек халқ оғзаки ижоди ва бадий матнларида *Семурғ*, *Қақнус*, *Самандар* ва *Хумо* (*Давлат қуши*) каби мифозоонимлар фаол қўлланилади. Улар машхур ном сифатида матнни шакллантиришга, интертекстуалликка хизмат қилади.

Куйидаги мисолда *Семурғ* мифозооними ва унинг афсонавий қудрати ҳақида маълумот берилган: *Нурхон қолди ерда якка, Кўтарилди Семурғ тикка, Қанот ёзиб баланд кўкка, Етти мартаба айланиб, чиқди - кетти-я фалакка* [12].

Халқ достонларида *Семурғ* мард йигитнинг йўлдоши, сирдоши ва уни мусибатлардан қаноти остида эсон-омон олиб ўтувчи афсонавий жонзот сифатида тасвирланади. Бу ном ўзбек шеърлятида ҳам кенг қўлланилади. Масалан, Иқбол Мирзонинг “Зерикиш” шеърисида *Семурғ* номи халқ оғзаки ижодидаги кишининг бахтини ўйловчи йўлдош қуш сифатида эмас, балки бу сифатларнинг қарама-қарши хусусиятларига эга бўлган қуш сифатида таърифланган: ***Семурғга*** *юрагим берай ёлвориб, Тақдиргамас, ёвуз қушга берай тан. Фақат айтинг, кўкда ҳаловат борми, Осмон борми сизни эслатмайдиган?* [13].

Семурғ мифозооними бадий адабиётда, айниқса, поэтик нутқда хилма-хил маъноларда қўлланилади. Жумладан, Иқбол Мирзонинг “Она тупроқ” шеърисида *Семурғ* мифозооними барча синовлардан эсон-омон чиққан она халқимизга қиёс этилган: *Юрагимда тулпорларинг дукурлари, Қайси юртнинг бордир буюк Темурлари? Оловлардан омон чиққан Семурғлари, Сен азизсан, муқадрассан, эй саждагоҳ, Ўзбекистон, ота макон, она тупроқ!* [14].

Мифозоонимларни тадқиқ қилиш натижасида баъзида мифозоонимларнинг синоним ҳолатларда қўлланганлигига ҳам гувоҳ бўлдик. Жумладан, *Семурғ*, *Самандар* ва *Қақнус* мифозоонимлари оловда туғилиб оловда ёниб кетиши ва яна уларнинг хокидан янгисининг яралиши кўплаб бадий матнларда акс эттирилган. Бу жиҳатдан бу мифозоонимлар ўзаро синонимдир.

Хулоса ўрнида айтиш мумкинки, зоонимлар воситасида у мансуб бўлган халқнинг тарихий, маданий ҳаёти билан танишиш мумкин бўлади ва бу ассоциялар у ёки бу шаклда бадий матнда ҳам акс этади. Бадий матнда муайян мақсад билан қўлланган ҳайвонларга атаб қўйилган лақаблар зоопозоним термини остида

ўрганилади. Зоопозетонимлар бадий матнда ўхшатиш, қиёслаш, интертекстуаллик, ономастик метафора каби вазифаларни бажаради.

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СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ РАЗНОВИДНОСТИ НАРЕЧИЙ В ТАДЖИКСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация: Многоплановым является и семантический аспект наречий сопоставительно изучаемых языков, чем выражаются различные признаки и свойства глагольных действий и состояний.

При выделении наречий на основе семантических различий разногласие наблюдается, в основном, в их терминологическом аппарате, а также в количественном отношении разновидностей наречий.

Ключевые слова: семантические типы, смешанные типы, терминологический аппарат, категории наречия, лексико-грамматическая категория, части речи, лексические единицы, заимствованные слова, теория грамматики.

Annotation: The semantic aspect of the adverbs of the comparatively studied languages is also multifaceted, which expresses various signs and properties of verbal actions and states. When distinguishing adverbs on the basis of semantic differences, disagreement is observed mainly in their terminological apparatus, as well as in the quantitative relation of varieties of adverbs.

Key words: semantic types, mixed types, terminological apparatus, adverb categories, lexical-grammatical category, parts of speech, lexical units, borrowed words, grammar theory, volume_upcontent_copy, share

Семантический план наречий представляет собой своеобразную систему, что характерно для категории наречий и узбекского, и таджикского языков. [1, 2, 4]

1. Части речи являются одной из дискуссионных и актуальнейших проблем языкознания. Изучение вопросов частей речи имеет свою глубокую историю, являлись объектом науки о языке с античных времен (древнеиндийское, латино-греческое, арабское языкознание). Однако отдельные вопросы, связанные с проблемами ЧР остаются не решенными и ныне наблюдается неоднозначность даже в их классификации.

Неоднозначны точки зрения специалистов и в отношении лексико-грамматических категорий общей системы ЧР, одной из которых является лексико-грамматическая категория наречия.

Наречием образуются признаки и качества действия, состояния. Признак и качества – значения общеграмматическое, свойственные и другим лексико-грамматическим категориям системы ЧР. С точки зрения обозначения признаки, качества к наречиям приближаются лексико-грамматические категории прилагательных и глаголов. Значение признака, качества обозначают и отдельные существительные типа фишт, (фишт девор), темир (темир дарвоза), кумуш (кумуш қошиқ) и т.д. Однако это не значит, что семантические планы наречия, прилагательного, глагола и отдельных существительных не отличаются друг от друга. Все они отличаются друг от друга в отношении характера обозначаемых ими значениями. Так, наречием обозначаются признаки и качества действия, состояния; прилагательным-признаки и качества предмета, явления; глаголом-признаки и качества предмета и движения, действий. Значения наречия-это признак, свойства признака состояния. Значение прилагательного-признак, свойство статического (недействующего) характера, а значение глагола - признак процессуальности, динамического характера. В чем и заключаются различия между семантическими планами наречия, прилагательного и глагола. [3]

Наречия в грамматико-семантическом плане наиболее близки к прилагательным. Но это не значит, что они не различимы друг от друга. Наречие в семантико-грамматическом плане зависимо от глагола, а прилагательное-от существительного. Значения наречия или прилагательного реализуются синтагматическим окружение, в котором в качестве партнеров наречия выступают глаголы, а партнерами прилагательных выступают существительные.

Таким образом, реализация всякого значения, и семантического, и грамматического плана, зависит от синтагматической особенности лексем. Синтагматические возможности глагола осуществляются при их связи с существительными. Значит, значение глагола зависит от значения существительного, которое реализуется через предикативную конструкцию. [6, 7]

2. Грамматические значения первоначально бывают а абсолютно гетерогенными и абсолютно гомогенными; первое из них характерно для имен существительных, а второе для наречий. Между гетерогенными и гомогенными грамматическими значениями функционируют и значения для других, кроме существительного и наречия, знаменательных частей речи. В промежуточных грамматических значениях синхронно-синкретично совмещаются признаки и гетерогенных, и гомогенных грамматических значениях, которые не характерны для грамматических значений существительного и наречия. Отсюда ясно, что промежуточные грамматические значения - это грамматические значения прилагательных, глаголов, которые могут называться гетерогенно-гомогенными значениями.

Гетерогенно-гомогенные грамматические значения характеризуются тем что они являются гетерогенными, а также и гомогенными по отношению к грамматическим значениям других лексико-грамматических категорий. Так, например, грамматическое значение прилагательного- гомогенное значение отношении грамматического значения имени существительного, а гетерогенное оно в отношении грамматического значения наречия. Подобную же характеристику имеет и в грамматическое значение глагола.

Грамматическое значение глагола является гомогенным в отношении грамматического значения существительного, а гетерогенным- в отношении грамматического значения наречия.

Абсолютно гетерогенный характер грамматического значения имен существительных характеризуется тем, что оно абсолютно независимое значение, оно не подчиняется значениям ЧР. [7, 8]

Абсолютно гомогенный характер грамматического значения наречия объясняется тем, что оно-только подчиненное. Оно зависимо от грамматических значений глагола и прилагательного, реже - существительного. Грамматическим значениям наречия не подчиняются значения каких- либо лексико-грамматических категорий системы ЧР.

3. Своеобразный характер носит и формально-лингвистический план наречий. Первоначально образовались существительное и глагол. Прилагательное и наречие после них. Это объясняется тем, что человечеством прежде всего ощущались объективный мир и его предметы, явления, а потом их действия и состояния. Ощущение признаков, качеств осуществлялось после всех этих. Поэтому и названия этих явлений появились самими последними в качестве прилагательных и наречий. Появление глаголов, прилагательных и наречий после существительных отмечается со стороны А.А.Потебни и И.М.Пешковского. Имеются разные классификации ЧР, некоторые из них носят традиционный характер. Однако, среди них есть и, нетрадиционные. Согласно одно из таких классификаций, ЧР делятся на две группы: автосемантические и синсемантические. Все знаменательные ЧР отнесены к первой группе, все служебные - ко второй.

4. Разделение на группы автосемантических и синсемантических характерно и для систем знаменательных ЧР, где существительное и глагол рассматриваются автосемантическими, а остальные - прилагательное, числительное, наречие-синсемантическими ЧР. Ясно, что местоимения занимают промежуточную зону- между автосемантическими и синсемантическими знаменательными ЧР. Те местоимения, которыми осуществляются функция и значения существительных и глаголов, относятся к автосемантическим группам; те местоимения, которыми осуществляются значения и функции других ЧР к синсемантическим группам.

5. Наречия в предложении функционируют как обстоятельства, что является основной их синтаксических функцией, с точки зрения которой определяется их изосемичная функция (Г.А.Золотова). [1] Неизосемичная функция наречий наблюдается, если они функционируют в предложении в качестве иного члена предложения, кроме обстоятельства. Неизосемичная функция наречий в предложении осуществляется под влиянием отдельных разновидностей транспозиции (конверсии) - субстантивации, адъективизации прономинализации и вербализации. Всем этим определяется своеобразная сложность категории наречия.

6. Наречиям свойственна система собственного словообразования, как это наблюдается в системах имен существительных, прилагательных и глаголов. В словообразовательной системе наречия важную роль играет аффиксация и композиция, которые являются основными и ведущими способами при образовании новых

лексических единиц категории наречия. Наблюдаются случаи, когда слова, других Ч.Р в составе которых имеются морфологические показатели словоизменения и формообразования, рассматриваются в качестве наречия (тўсатдан, кўққисдан, бирдан, бирданига и т.д.), что не характерно для систем других ЧР.

7. При сопоставительном изучении наречий узбекского и таджикского языков выяснилось то, что между системами категорий наречий узбекского и таджикского языков, имеются определённые сходства и различия, которые характеризуются в отношении, в основном, характера их грамматического строя. В лексиках таджикского и узбекского языков имеется общий пласт, который состоит из лексических заимствований арабского происхождения: аввало, азал, ахён- ахён, виждонан, воқеан, доимо, доимий, жисмонан, иттифоқо//иттифоқан, ихтиёран, мажбуран, такроран, тасодифан, тақлидан и т.д.. Некоторые из них в узбекский язык заимствованы через таджикский язык, чем определяется роль таджикского языка в развитии узбекского языка и обогащении его лексики.

Наблюдается сходство между таджикскими и узбекскими языками в отношении образования отдельных сложных, парных и повторных слов. Бу ер-инчо, у ер-он чо, бу тараф-ин тараф.; ҳар ер-ҳар ер-ҳар чо-ҳар чо, бугун (бу кун) –имрўз и т.д. Подобное же соответствие характерно и для механизма функционирования способа аффиксации в таджикском и узбекском языках. Суффиксация является одним из ведущих способов словообразования словообразование в обоих языках.

Следует отметить, что эти сходства в системе словообразования узбекского и таджикского языков не значат, что эти языки не отличаются друг от друга. Некоторые производные по составу слова заимствованы в узбекский язык из таджикского. А также модели словообразовательных структур производных слов типа эшикма-эшик, кўчама-кўча, бирма-бир и др. характерны для образования повторных и парных слов таджикского языка (дам-бадам, дар-бадар), которые заимствованы узбекским языком из таджикского языка.

Одним из основных различий в системе словообразования узбекского и таджикского языков является то, что для таджикского языка характерно образование наречий посредством префиксации и инфиксации, которое отсутствует в системе аффиксального словообразования узбекского языка.

Таджикские и узбекские языки отличаются друг от друга и в отношении характера процесса конъюнкционализации наречий. В узбекском языке при конъюнкционализации образуются послелого, а в таджикском предлоги. Эти особенности объясняются тем, что узбекский по своему грамматическому строю относится к языкам агглютинативного строя, а таджикский-частично флективного строя.

Таджикский язык является языком с предлогами, а узбекский – языком с послелогоми. Предлоги и послелого – явления разного плана. В языках с предлогами синтаксические отношения (например, объективные релятивные) осуществляются посредством предлогов, а в языках с послелогоми, наоборот, посредством послелогов. В узбекском языке процесс конъюнкционализации наречий более активен, чем процесс конъюнкционализации наречий в таджикском языке.

Процесс конъюнкционализации наречий в узбекском языке осуществляется под влиянием определенных законов логики, в которых конъюнкционированные послелогои отрицают прежние признаки, которые были свойственными в наречиях. Конъюнкционализация наречий длительный и сложный процесс: первоначально они являлись или существительными, или прилагательными, или глаголами; а потом – наречиями, а потом – послелогоами. Послелог – конечный результат процесса конверсии, а также и явление конъюнкционализации и является последней стадией конверсии (транспозиции). Все эти процессы не характерны для системы предлогов в таджикском языке, чем и определяется различие между наречиями таджикского и узбекского языков.

Различия подобного характера системы наречий этих языков этим ещё не исчерпаны. Дальнейшее изучение их в семантическом плане необходимо и важно. Сравнительное изучение системы наречий и других ЧР важно и необходимо еще и в том смысле, что оно способствует научному осмыслению грамматического строя таджикского и узбекского языков.

Таким образом наречия каждого языка характеризуются своими своеобразными грамматическими и семантическими особенностями, изучение которых имеет важное теоретическое и практическое значение.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ И ПРОБЛЕМА ИХ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ «ПЕРЕВОДОВЕДЕНИЕ».

Абстракт. Данная статья посвящена обучению пониманию, определению и переводу неологизмов при подготовке студентов по специальности “Переводоведение”. Ставятся следующие вопросы: определение неологизмов в различных толковых словарях, причины появления новых слов, актуальность и необходимость обучения переводчиков неологизмам при подготовке переводчиков в сфере профессиональной коммуникации; описание поэтапного перечня действий по пониманию и эквивалентному переводу неологизмов в известных текстах. В статье приводятся соответствующие примеры неологизмов.

Ключевые слова: неологизмы, обучение переводу неологизмов, перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации.

В любом языке мира ежедневно появляются новые слова, описывающие те или иные явления современной действительности. Некоторые слова не существуют в языке и исчезают через некоторое время, когда некоторые слова остаются в языке надолго.

Часто бывает так, что в одном языке возникло слово и уже описывает ситуацию, а в другом языке есть только явление, и название для него еще не придумано. Такие слова имеют место быть в современном мире и называются неологизмами. В лингвистике неологизм- это “новое слово или выражение, а также новое значение старого слова” [5].

Согласно лингводидактическому энциклопедическому словарю А. Н. Щукина “неологизм-это слово или речь, созданные для обозначения нового предмета или выражения нового понятия” [4].

По словам В. С. Виноградова, “неологизмы- это новые слова или значения, закрепленные в языке, которые называются новыми объектами мысли” [1], то есть новые слова не только появляются один раз в языке, но функционально остаются в нем на некоторое время.

В настоящее время английский язык, как и многие другие языки, переживает “неологический бум”. Огромный приток новых слов и необходимость их описания привели к созданию особой отрасли лексикологии – неология – науки о неологизмах.

Значительным достижением в английской лексикографии и неологии является выпуск четырехтомного дополнения к Большому оксфордскому словарю под редакцией Р. Берчфилд, содержащий более 63 000 записей и более полумиллиона иллюстративных примеров” [2].

Согласно статистике, в развитых языках ежегодно появляются десятки тысяч неологизмов, а именно в английском, по словам Р. Берчфилда, ежегодно появляется в

среднем 800 неологизмов, что свидетельствует о так называемом “взрыве неологизма” [7].

В наше время, когда человечество живет в умном обществе, характеризующемся повсеместной информатизацией, компьютеризацией, глобализацией. Пройдя необходимые этапы принятия в обществе и закрепления в языке, а также лексикографии (закрепления в словарях и корпусе национального языка), они включаются в активный словарный запас языка и пополняют запас общеупотребительных слов.

Причиной появления неологизмов является главным образом социальный и научно-технический прогресс: социально-политические изменения, появление новых социально-экономических концепций, открытия и разработки в области науки и техники, технологии и достижения в области культуры. Главным признаком неологизма является абсолютная новизна слова для большинства носителей языка. Слово находится в состоянии неологизма в течение очень короткого времени. Как только слово начинает активно употребляться в обиходе, оно теряет признак новизны и постепенно входит в лексическую систему языка как общий язык [5].

По своей структуре и способу образования неологизмы представлены несколькими вариантами. Наиболее характерными способами образования неологизмов являются словообразование (словосочетание, аффиксация, конверсия, редукция), заимствование из других языков и изменение значения слов.

На наш взгляд, проблема определения, понимания и перевода неологизмов приобретает особую актуальность в контексте подготовки студентов языкового вуза к профессиональной подготовке по специальности “Переводоведение”.

За определенный короткий промежуток времени необходимо обеспечить качественную подготовку будущих специалистов в области специализированного перевода, то есть развить у студентов практические навыки профессионально ориентированного перевода в сочетании с глубоким пониманием сложных языковых явлений, к которым относятся неологизмы.

Неологизмы занимают не только последнее место в развитии межкультурной компетенции у студентов, но и их адекватное понимание приводит к повышению эффективности межкультурной коммуникации в сфере будущей профессиональной деятельности. Е. С. Тарасова в своей работе отметила, что “Наиболее значимыми причинами возросшей потребности в обучении переводу специализированных текстов являются тексты, обычно содержащие неологизмы, являются:

- быстро растущий рост телекоммуникационных технологий, приводящий к появлению новых слов и понятий;;
- необходимость обмена специализированной и научно-технической информацией;;
- высокая потребность в межкультурной коммуникации на профессиональном уровне;
- осознание необходимости взаимопонимания, профессионального и научно-технического сотрудничества;;

· поиск путей и средств решения глобальных проблем профессионального общения специалистов” [6].

Таким образом, при подготовке переводчиков в области профессиональной коммуникации необходимо вводить в учебный процесс практические задания, основанные на аутентичном языковом материале и направленные на овладение студентами навыками понимания и перевода неологизмов. Мы считаем, что адекватное понимание и эквивалентный перевод неологизмов с английского языка на русский становится возможным только после того, как студенты научатся создавать и формировать неологизмы.

Проблема перевода новых слов занимает первое место в списке проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики, ведь такие слова нелегко найти в обычных словарях и даже в новейших специализированных словарях.

Существует несколько типов неологизмов, о которых студенты должны быть проинформированы в самом начале изучения лексических аспектов перевода.

Неологизмы являются важной частью повседневной речи носителей языка, а также средств массовой информации и публичного дискурса. Результаты исследования показали, что обучение новым словам наряду с другими лексическими единицами английского языка на занятиях по иностранному языку имеет ряд преимуществ:

- это дает студентам возможность практиковать английский язык, на котором говорят “здесь и сейчас”,

- это помогает студентам понять новый культурный опыт английского языка,

- говорящее общество и современные тенденции его развития.

Задача преподавателя- обобщить огромный лингвистический опыт в области изучения неологизмов и передать его студентам в сжатой форме, снабдив его “свежими” и запоминающимися аутентичными примерами из современных англоязычных профессионально ориентированных источников.

Каждый день в нашем современном мире образуются новые слова. Именно поэтому понимание и перевод новых слов несут в себе определенные трудности, так как ни один словарь в современных темпах развития жизни не может своевременно пополнить свой лексический состав неологизмами. Пожалуй, одним из действительно достойных ресурсов является Оксфордский словарь [8], который ежемесячно делает попытку зарегистрировать новые слова с публикацией обзорной статьи. В конце года этот ресурс, как правило, публикует в открытом доступе полный список официально зарегистрированных слов за год.

Как должен поступить студент с профессионально ориентированным переводом, если он столкнулся с неологизмом? Иногда контекст может помочь переводчику, а также знание компонентов неологизма. Но чаще всего этого недостаточно, и переводчик должен обладать другими экстралингвистическими знаниями (например, в каких конкретных ситуациях может быть использован тот или иной неологизм).

Также важно отметить обязанности переводчика:

1. В художественном тексте он обязан воссоздать любой встречающийся ему неологизм, опираясь на неологизм исходного языка.

2. При переводе популярной рекламы переводчик может создать новое слово

3. Он может передать культурное слово исходного языка, если по той или иной причине считает его важным

4. Переводчик должен сосредоточиться на контексте, чтобы перевести неологизмы. Неологизмы обычно образуются на основе слов и морфем, уже существующих в языке. Анализ этих слов и морфем является дополнительным полезным инструментом для определения значения неологизма.

5. Он должен помнить правила словообразования.

Ниже приведен поэтапный перечень действий, которые мы используем при обучении переводу неологизмов при подготовке переводчиков и которые, на наш взгляд, могут принести определенную пользу в процессе перевода неологизмов в специализированных текстах.

Как переводить неологизмы?

Словари отстают от изменений в языках. Новые слова, образные слова и словосочетания, сленги вводятся в язык так быстро, что ни один словарь не может и не должен регистрировать их сразу. Действительно, количество неологизмов, появляющихся в СМИ в течение года на развитых языках, исчисляется тысячами.

Следовательно, переводчики должны выяснить значение совершенно новых неологизмов, главным образом на основе контекста (предложение, абзац, глава или даже весь документ), в котором используется неологизм. Неологизмы обычно образуются на основе слов и морфем, уже существующих в языке. Анализ этих слов и морфем является дополнительным полезным инструментом для определения значения неологизма. Для этого переводчик должен помнить правила словообразования, в частности следующие:

1. Придание словам новых аффиксов (то есть суффиксов, приставок и окончаний): к словам / основам слов для образования новых слов), например:

Русский язык: **mobile phone** (мобильный телефон), **narcotism** (наркомания)

2. Создание нового значения для существующих слов, например:

Английский: **footprint** – воздействие на нашу планету

Русский язык: мыло ("**email**" - новое значение компьютерного сленга;

"**soap**" – традиционное значение)

3. Заимствованные слова (в основном профессиональные и научные термины, заимствованные из других языков), например:

Английский: **glasnost** (от русского: публичность, открытость), **ponzu** (от японского: соус из соевого соуса и цитрусового сока), **chuddies** (от хинди: трусы)

Русский язык: бизнес-ланч (с английского: a business lunch), секьюрити (с английского: a bodyguard), спичрайтер (с английского: a speech writer)

4. Полу-аббревиатуры (слова, состоящие из частей других слов), аббревиатуры, например:

Английский: **biosecurity**, **nomophobia** (сокращение от "фобия без мобильного телефона", что означает страх оказаться вне контакта с мобильным телефоном).

Русский язык: СПИД (AIDS), страхагент (an insurance agent), туроператор (a tour operator)

Способы перевода неологизмов:

- Выбор подходящего аналога на целевом языке. Попробуйте найти эквивалент в доступных двуязычных словарях, включая постоянно обновляемые онлайн-версии словарей (<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>, Яндекс Словари, <http://multilex.ru>, <http://multitrans.ru>, <http://poliglos.info/>, <https://glosbe.com/> и т. д.).

Заключение. Английский, как и другие языки мира, постоянно меняется. Неологизмы - это слова, которые являются совершенно новыми лексическими единицами для каждого исторического периода и которые становятся частью культуры и языка. Такие слова еще не успели войти в активный словарный запас, поэтому они могут быть непонятны. Причиной появления неологизмов является социальный и научно - технический прогресс, глобализация, межкультурная коммуникация. Появление нового слова является результатом борьбы двух тенденций - тенденции развития языка и стремление сохранить его. Это связано с тем, что "в языке существует довольно сильная тенденция оставаться в состоянии коммуникативной приспособленности" [8].

Таким образом, существует множество способов перевода неологизмов, которые переводчик играет жизненно важную роль в их переводе и интерпретации. Акцент на обучении пониманию и переводу неологизмов при подготовке переводчиков в области профессиональной коммуникации способствует формированию у будущих переводчиков готовности эффективно решать вопросы, связанные с адекватным и эквивалентным перевод современных специализированных текстов в контексте научно - технического прогресса и стремительно развивающегося мировоззрения.

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ГРОТЕСКНАЯ ЛИНИЯ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ Н.В. ГОГОЛЯ

Аннотация: В статье дается краткое пояснение линии гротеска в творчестве Николая Васильевича Гоголя. Рассматривается отношение писателя к сверхъестественному в своих произведениях. В заключении даются выводы о первоначальном творчестве, сплетение сатиры и лирики.

Ключевые слова: гротеск, сверхъестественное, нереальные обличия, "маленький" человек.

Аннотация: Мақолада Николай Василевич Гогол ижодигаги гротеск чизиги ҳақида қисқача тушунтириш берилган. Ёзувчининг асарларигаги ғайритабиий нарсаларга муносабати кўриб чиқилган. Хулосага дастлабки ижодкорлик, сатира ва лириканинг ўзаро боғлиқлиги тўғрисида хулосалар берилди.

Калит сўзлар: гротеск, ғайритабиий, ҳақиқий бўлмаган тасаввурлар, "кичик" одам.

Annotation: The article provides a brief explanation of the grotesque line in the work of Nikolay Vfsilyevich Gogol. The author examines the attitude of the writer to the supernatural in his works. In the conclusion, conclusions are given about the initial creativity of the intertwining of sachets and lyrics.

Key words: grotesque, supernatural, unreal guises, "little" man.

В данной статье речь пойдет о гротескной линии Н.В.Гоголя и доле фантастической черты в его раннем творчестве, а именно в сборнике "Вечера на хуторе близ Диканьки". В своем творчестве он отразил фольклорно-этнографические материалы к вопросу олицетворения духовной основы, различные отношения обличия народности в роли важнейшего героя произведения. Исключительно-восхитительная фантастика выражается писателем вовсе не мистически, можно сказать, что применительно к народным мирозерцаниям Проблема сборника⁴⁴ – натура и духовные качества, нравственные нормы, обычаи, уклад и повседневность, предрассудки украинского селянства ("Сорочинская ярмарка", "Вечер накануне Ивана Купалы", "Майская ночь"), казачества ("Страшная месть") и мелкого помещицкого дворянства ("Иван Федорович Шпонька и его тетушка").

Персонажи сборника «Вечера на хуторе близ Диканьки» подвержены воздействию религиозно-фантастических понятий, постулатов язычества и христианства. Заинтересованность самого писателя к нестандартным и магическим

⁴⁴ Гаврильченко О. В. Статьи о Н.В. Гоголе в отечественной научной периодике 2010–2014 гг.: обзор основных тем и проблематики // Известия Российской Академии наук. Серия литературы и языка. – 2020. – Т. 79. – Номер 6 С. 83-104

явлениям является ироническим. Николай Васильевич Гоголь отдает большое предпочтение нереальным обликам, таких как ведьмы, черты, русалки. Таким образом, в из повести "Ночь перед Рождеством" "спереди – совершенный немец", а "сзади – губернский стряпчий в мундире" говорится о черте. И, проявляя знаки внимания, как ловелас, за Солохой, шептал героине "то самое, что обыкновенно нашептывают всему женскому роду". Сверхъестественное буквально пронизано писателем в реальную жизнь. Оно приобретает в сборнике всю необычность наивно-народного воображения и, без сомнений, проявляется в их быту. Несмотря на все это, религиозность писателя поэтапно увеличивается. В наибольшей степени, чем в иных произведениях, фантастика проявилась в повести "Страшная месть". Тут в образе колдуна олицетворяется мощь дьявольская. Однако, в данной загадочно страшной силе противопоставлена православная религия, убежденность в победе божественных правил. Из чего можно заключить, что в сборнике выражаются парадоксальные взгляды Николая Васильевича.

Сборник « Вечера на хуторе близ Диканьки» богат картинами природы, грациозной и восхитительной красотой⁴⁵. Автор сборника наделяет ее характерными сопоставлениями. "Снег обсыпался хрустальными звездами" ("Ночь перед Рождеством") эпитетами: "Земля вся в серебряном свете", "Божественная ночь!" ("Майская ночь, или Утопленница"). Картины природы повышают художественность положительных персонажей, подтверждают их общность, своеобразное сочетание с природой и в тот же момент отмечает безобразность неприглядных героев. И в каждом произведении сборника « Вечера на хуторе близ Диканьки» в совокупности с его идейной задумкой и жанровой особенностью природа обретает индивидуальное своеобразие.

Впечатления, вызванные жизнью Николая Васильевича в Петербурге, отразились в "Петербургских повестях", написанных в 1831-1841 годах. Все повести взаимосвязаны единой проблематикой: власть чиновников и денег. Всем им присущ своеобразный главный герой – разночинец, "маленький" человек. Ведущая пафосность повестей – губительная мощь денег, выявление ярой незаслуженное отношение общества. Они объективно трактуют подытоженную картину Петербурга 30-х годов XIX века.

Писатель в этих повестях частенько обращается к фантастике и предпочтительному им приему экстраординарного контраста. Гоголь был уверен в том, что "истинный эффект заключен в резкой противоположности". Но фантастика в той или иной степени охвачена здесь реализмом.

Таким образом, в "Невском проспекте" Гоголь отразил шумливую, суматошливую толпу людей самых разнообразных сословий, раздвоенность между возвышенной мечтой (Пискарев) и пошлой действительностью, разногласия между чрезмерной роскошью меньшинства и душераздирающей нищетой большинства, преобладание себялюбия, продажности, "кипящей меркантильности" (Пирогов) столичного города.

⁴⁵ Мухтарова С.Ю. Художественное своеобразие сборника «вечера на хуторе близ Диканьки» // СНЕТ TILDA MATN MUTOLAASI TALABA SHAXSINI SHAKLLANTIRISHDA MUNIM OMIL. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy onlayn-konferensiyasi. – 2020 yil. С. 99-104

В повести "Нос" отражается невероятное могущество чиновничества. Николай Васильевич Гоголь демонстрирует всю несуразность человеческих взаимоотношений в среде деспотическо-бюрократической иерархии, когда индивидуальность, утрачивает силу. Тут писатель умело применяет фантастику.

"Петербургские повести" обнаруживают эволюцию от социально-бытовой сатиры ("Невский проспект") к социально-политической памфлетности ("Записки сумасшедшего"), от романтизма и реализма при доминирующей роли Второго ("Невский проспект") к все более поэтапному реализму ("Шинель")⁴⁶.

В повести "Шинель" удрученный, забытый Башмачкин выражает свое возмущение значительными лицами, грубо его унижавшими и оскорблявшими, в состоянии полной опустошенности, в бреду. Однако Гоголь, будучи на стороне героя, оправдывая его, реализовывает протест в фантастическом развитии действий повести. Писатель воспроизвел в развязке повести исчерпывающий мотив. Некто, ужасно напугавший Акакия Акакиевича, едет потемной улице после испитого у товарища на вечер шампанского, и ему, в страхе, вор способен показаться кем в облики кого угодно, даже мертвецом.

Н.В. Гоголь сформировал в своем первоначальном творчестве сплетение сатиры и лирики, он обогатил реализм триумфами романтизма. Своей несокрушимостью таланта он изобразил действительность, воспитывая при этом мечту о прекрасном. Таким образом поднял критический реализм на новую, высшую ступень нежели его предшественники.

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ПОВЫШЕНИЕ РЕЧЕВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЫ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена проблеме развития речевой деятельности младших школьников в начальной школе. Проблема исследования обусловлена противоречием между необходимостью формирования речевой деятельности младших школьников и недостаточным вниманием современной школы к данной проблеме. В статье описаны психолого-лингвистические основы развития речевой деятельности младших школьников. Представлены проблемы формирования речевой деятельности младших школьников.

Ключевые слова: речевая деятельность, методы и приёмы развития речевой деятельности, ясность, правильность, чистота, выразительность, богатство, внешняя речь

Abstract: The article deals with the development of speech activity of younger pupils in elementary school. The problem is due to study the contradiction between the need of formation of speech activity of younger schoolchildren and the lack of attention of the modern school to the problem. Presents the problems of formation of speech activity of younger schoolchildren. Also disclosed methodological foundation of development of speech activity of primary school children

Keywords: speech activity, methods and techniques of development of speech activity, clarity right purity, expressiveness, wealth, external speech

Грамотная устная речь способствует скорости, легкости общения между людьми, придает речи коммуникативное совершенство. Все это заставляет предъявлять высокие требования к правильности звучащей речи. Задача сознательного овладения нормами речи, воспитания максимального уважения к богатым традициям русского языка сейчас не только выдвигается на первый план, но и определяется как важнейшая общественная задача нашего времени, как социальный заказ общества.

Современному обществу необходимы люди, владеющие, словом, умеющие отстаивать свои убеждения, взгляды, вести дискуссию, творчески включающиеся в процесс межличностной коммуникации. В этой связи одной из главных задач современной школы является подготовка выпускника начальной школы, который умел бы общаться, слушать и говорить так, чтобы его слушали, умел оценивать чужую, и конечно свою речь.

Однако именно в начальной школе обучение живому слову нередко недооценивается учителями; недочеты речи застаревают, и исправить их впоследствии уже оказывается очень трудно.

Речь – это язык в действии. Язык – система знаков, включающая слова с их значениями и синтаксис – набор правил, по которым строятся предложения. Слово является разновидностью знака, поскольку последние присутствуют в различного рода формализованных языках. Язык и речь – это две стороны речевой деятельности, которая включает в себя два противоположных процесса – процесс порождения речи и процесс ее восприятия.

Речь – это один из видов общения, которое необходимо людям в их совместной деятельности, в социальной жизни, в обмене информацией, в познании, в образовании. Она обогащает человека, служит предметом искусства.

Речь является объектом лингвистики, человеческое общение на 80 % состоит из речевого. Человек с давних пор задумывался о том, чтобы мысль как можно более полно была донесена до слушателя или читателя, и речь звучала ярко и образно, способствуя наиболее глубокому ее раскрытию. Мастера художественного слова ставили перед собой эти задачи.

В силу сказанного, речь, ее истоки, назначение, функции, становясь в ряд актуальных научных проблем, требует систематического научного подхода. Предметом исследований становятся виды речи, критерии правильной речи, формирование коммуникативно-речевых умений и навыков. Лингвисты задаются вопросами, как добиться, чтобы речь звучала выразительно, что такое культура речи, когда нужно начинать развитие речи у детей, ведь от этого в немалой степени зависит роль человека в социуме и его успешность. Таким образом, развитие речи становится в ряд важнейших задач образования и воспитания учащихся начальных классов, поскольку речь – краеугольный камень, на котором зиждется человеческая культура. В связи с этим особенно важно, какие учебники и учебные пособия по развитию речи используются сегодня в учебном процессе, ведь они, помимо образовательных функций, выполняют и функцию воспитания высоко нравственного человека. Они призваны нести красоту, добро и любовь, воспитывать гуманное отношение человека к человеку и формировать у детей и молодежи уважение к традиционным ценностям, лежащим в основе общечеловеческой морали. Речь существует в двух формах – устной и письменной

Устная речь – громко произносимая и воспринимаемая на слух, а письменная – это речь, закодированная с помощью графических знаков и воспринимаемая с помощью органов зрения. Устная речь обладает средствами звуковой выразительности: интонацией, темпом, силой и тембром звучания, паузами и логическим ударением

Устная речь должна быть ясной, т. е. такой, чтобы она могла быть понята одинаково всеми и без особых затруднений. Ясность зависит от многих условий: насколько полно и последовательно изложены мысли, правильно построены предложения, в частности, насколько соответствует мысли порядок слов в предложении, правильно ли употреблены местоимения, предлоги, союзы и т. д. Ясность изложения часто нарушается употреблением иностранных слов и диалектизмов. Иначе

сказать, ясности речи способствует её чистота – избегание просторечивых слов и слов-паразитов и правильность – соответствие литературной норме. В устной речи различают правильность орфоэпическую и произносительную (отчётливое выговаривание звуков). Соблюдение правил орфоэпии – это произносительные нормы языка, т. е. «карова», а не «корова», «канешно», а не «конечно», «што», а не «что» и т. д. Выразительность устной речи является одним из важных условий её правильного восприятия адресатом. Особенно широко используются в устной речи такие средства выразительности, как повышение и понижение голоса, логические ударения, паузы, мимика, жесты. Выразительность устной речи делает её могущественным средством убеждения и побуждения. Поэтому, начиная с начальных классов, я стараюсь учить детей говорить выразительно. В то же время, учу детей быть экономнее в жестах, не увлекаться ими, т. к. жест должен сдержанно дополнять устную информацию, привлекая к ней внимание. Если можно обойтись без жестов – не жестикулировать.

Ясность – это доступность её для понимания другими. Вредят ясности слова и выражения, придуманные или взятые из какого-либо произведения для украшения.

Правильность – это соблюдение норм современного литературного языка – грамматики, орфографии, пунктуации. Правильность считается базовым качеством хорошей речи.

Чистота – свободная от лексики, находящейся за пределами литературного языка (жаргонизмов, диалектизмов, слов-паразитов).

Выразительность – умение ярко, убедительно и в то же время по возможности сжато выразить свои мысли и чувства, умение интонацией, выбором слов, построением предложений действовать на адресата.

Богатство – определяется выбором языковых средств для выражения одной и той же мысли, отсутствие однообразия, повторения одних и тех же слов и конструкций.

Задача учителя начальных классов состоит в том, чтобы развивать у детей потребность в написании увиденного, услышанного, прочитанного, учить без боязни делиться своими переживаниями, развивать потребность описывать красоту ок-ружающей природы, красоты человека, приобщать его к миру прекрасного.

Основные цели урока развития речи:

- обогащение словарного запаса и грамматического строя речи учащихся; обучение нормам языка и их использованию в речи;
- формирование коммуникативной компетенции и развитие языковой лично-сти, совершенствование коммуникативных умений;
- обучение навыкам культуры речи и речевого общения;
- развитие основных видов речевой деятельности: говорения, письма, слуша-ния и чтения;
- развитие мышления и формирование процессов мыслительной деятельно-сти (анализа и синтеза, абстракции и обобщения) средствами языка, ис-пользуемыми в речи;
- знакомство с основными речеведческими понятиями, как теоретической ос-новой обучения языку и развития речи.

Помогают в развитии речи учащихся наблюдения, полученные детьми на прогулках, экскурсиях, в походах. Стараемся как можно чаще ходить с ребятами на экскурсии и в лес, на речку. Прогулки – это короткие уроки воспитания чувств.

Воспитание всесторонне развитой личности невозможно без совершенствования такого важнейшего инструмента познания и мышления, как речь. Развитие речи учащихся в настоящее время является одной из приоритетных задач школы. Без систематического обогащения устной и письменной речи учащихся невозможно эффективное повышение культуры речи детей, их общего литературного развития. Развитие речи – важная задача обучения родному языку. Речь – основа всякой умственной деятельности, средство коммуникации. Умение ученика сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать, обобщать формируется в процессе овладения знаниями через речь и проявляется так же в речевой деятельности. Логически четкая, доказательная, образная устная и письменная речь ученика – показатель его умственного развития.

Речь помогает ребенку не только общаться, но и познавать мир. Для ребенка хорошая, грамотная речь – залог успешного обучения и развития, возможность в полной мере существовать в обществе. Развитие речевой деятельности – это не стихийный процесс, он требует определенного педагогического руководства. Речевая активность учащихся проявляется в их общительности, в отсутствии скованности, молчаливости, боязни говорить. Учитель обязан «разговорить» своих учеников в любых условиях и ситуациях. Важно развить в нем способность правильно и красиво выражать свои мысли, находя для этого точные и образные выражения, научить творческому воображению, ассоциативному мышлению. Навыки устной и письменной речи формируются у ребенка под влиянием многих факторов. Вот почему так важно создать условия для речевой деятельности детей, для общения, для выражения своих мыслей. Особое внимание обращаю на обогащение речи учащихся различными языковыми средствами, на предупреждение и преодоление различных речевых недочетов, на овладение произносительными нормами и средствами речи. Обогащение речи учащихся лексическими и грамматическими средствами; предупреждение и преодоление ошибок (в произношении слов, в словообразовании, в построении предложений); формирование навыков связной речи (устной и письменной)

В своей работе «О первоначальном преподавании русского языка» К.Д. Ушинский развитие «дара слова» поставил на первое место вместе с сознательным обладанием сокровищами языка и с изучением грамматики. Что же нужно делать, чтобы развить эту врожденную языковую способность? «Дар слова» развивается не иначе как от упражнений, которые должны быть по возможности самостоятельными: своими усилиями выразить свою мысль, сначала простую, далее – все более сложную, сначала устно, а затем и письменно (в сочинениях). Пути к этому – наглядность, выделение признаков предмета, сравнение предметов.

Следует отметить отдельно работу со словами, так как словарная работа – это не эпизод в работе учителя, а особая часть всей систематической работы по развитию речи учащихся. Богатство словаря – признак высокого развития как общества в целом, так и каждого отдельного человека. Поэтому этому виду работы придаю огромное значение.

Она складывается из: обогащения, уточнения, активизации словаря, устранения нелитературных слов. При работе над словарными словами использую прием из книги В.Агафонова «Неправильные правила, или как запомнить словарные слова». В основе приема – ассоциативная связь словарного слова с другим «приёмным родственником», который поможет точно запомнить в слове нужную орфограмму. Например, при работе со словом «пальто» учитель сообщает, что подул ветер, рассыпал в слове буквы, и получилось слово «лапоть». Такие ассоциативные ниточки протягиваются от образа к образу, от слова к слову. Кроме того, к каждому слову подбираются картинки, загадки, ребусы, короткие стихотворения.

Подробнее остановлюсь на развитии связной речи детей. Развитие связной речи провожу на основе системы постепенно усложняющихся устных и письменных упражнений, требующих от учащихся все большей самостоятельности. Успех работы зависит: от взаимосвязанности работ, от их целенаправленности, от соблюдения четкой последовательности в применении различных видов сочинений, от систематической последующей работы над речевыми и стилистическими ошибками, допущенные в творческих работах детей.

Развитая устная речь – это способность в соответствии с требованиями к речи определить, какое слово, какой оборот, какая интонация, какая манера речи уместны, а какие нежелательны в каждом конкретном случае. Развитие устной речи – это также эффективное условие развития мышления. Речь – канал для развития мышления, а мышление стимулирует речь. Учитывая всё это, работу по развитию устной речи младших школьников в своей практике я определяю как одну из наиболее важных и рекомендую начинать её с самых первых дней пребывания ребёнка в школе. Как писал В. А. Сухомлинский, научить передавать мысль словом – главная задача начальной школы. Опыт показывает, что для этого эффективно использовать речевые упражнения и другие виды работ, описанные выше. Они привлекают внимание детей, соответствуют их возрасту и должны быть организованы систематически, планомерно на протяжении всех лет обучения в начальной школе. Такая работа помогает детям осмыслить значение языка как орудия общения, понимания окружающего мира и овладеть богатейшими ресурсами родного языка. На уроке я создаю атмосферу речевого общения, собеседования, обмена мнениями, чтобы присутствовал диалог «учитель-ученик» или «ученик-ученик», где высказывается личная позиция ученика, где ученик не чувствует себя скованно, не зажат, не боится собственных ошибок. В своей работе я всегда даю детям возможность высказаться, не критикую речь детей, поощряю их высказывания в форме любой похвалы. Такое обучение способствует развитию желания ребёнка говорить, помогает детям на уроке стать нашими помощниками, друзьями. Опыт показал, что со временем даже слабые мои ученики и те, которых мы называем молчунами, начинают активнее работать на уроках.

Важно, чтобы мои ученики поняли, что умение передавать информацию, поддерживать беседу, устанавливать контакт, найти способность уйти от ссоры во время спора – это необходимо в жизни каждого. Дети должны понять, что красноречие и умение говорить – это не пустословие, не краснобайство. Я учу их чувствовать разницу между болтовнёй и беседой, между остроумием и набором штампов, учу

пользоваться даром слова. Говорить, не думая, - стрелять, не целясь. К слову, нужно относиться ответственно!

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ПРОБЛЕМА СОЗДАНИЯ ОБРАЗОВ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ЛИЧНОСТЕЙ В КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОМ РОМАНЕ

***Аннотация.** В данной статье речь идет о всестороннем исследовании каракалпакской исторической прозы. Целью нашей статьи является изучение роли фольклора в становлении и зарождении каракалпакского исторического романа. В статье затрагиваются некоторые вопросы создания образов исторических личностей. Эта весьма актуальна, поскольку каракалпакские ученые отмечают недостаточный уровень исследований. Задачей настоящей работы является рассмотреть некоторые существенные черты изучения исторических произведений.*

***Ключевые слова.** Каракалпакский фольклор, исторический роман, повесть, образ, стиль, поэтика.*

Возрастающую роль в воспитании людей, создании атмосферы нравственного здоровья общества, его духовном развитии играет литература. Литературоведческая наука призвана содействовать активизации творческой мысли, совершенствованию форм художественных произведений. Необходимо охватить исследованием все многообразие художественного опыта, обратить должное внимание на вопросы совершенствования форм, стилей и жанров.

Народы Туркестана имели письменность уже в глубокой древности. Каракалпаки в этом отношении несильно отличаются. Еще у каракалпаков исторически существовала богатая устная литература. Фольклор каракалпакского народа имеет национальный и древний характер, он является частью общемировой цивилизации. Каракалпакский народ создал и пронес в памяти через века прекрасные творения фольклора: эпосов, песен, сказаний, преданий, легенд, загадок, пословиц, поговорок, скороговорок и сказок. Эпосы «Коблан», «Едиге», «Ер Шора», «Ер Сайым», «Даулетяр бек», «Сорок девушек» и «Алпамыс» занимают видное место и являются одними из древнейших памятников эпического репертуара каракалпаков. Бытование вариантов и версий эпосов говорит о том, что произведения имело большое значение в словесно-поэтическом искусстве в целом в духовной жизни народа. Каракалпакские народные эпосы, будучи древним по происхождению, представляют ценный памятник духовности и многовековой творческой деятельности народа. Эпическое произведение до сих пор хранится в народной памяти, исполнительской практике и является бесценным отражением духовной картины мира каракалпакского народа. Свою силу литература получает, проникая в глубины народной жизни.

За последние годы наблюдается заметное усиление внимание к исследованию проблем жанровой поэтики. Во многих аспектах изучаются история и теория жанра исторического романа и повестей.

Исторический роман и повесть – жанр олицетворяющий результат роста творческой личности.

Каракалпакский роман и повесть берет начало от фольклора, который устремлен к целостному охвату жизни, исторического события. Своеобразие каракалпакского исторического романа состоит в том, что его формирование шло через фольклор. Взаимодействие фольклора и исторического романа – традиционное явление.

История является частью общей культуры народа, а фольклор – частью истории нации. Изучая современный каракалпакский исторический роман и повесть можно следующим образом классифицировать исторические источники, использованные для их написания:

- устные народные предания, легенды и сказки;
- научно-исследовательские работы;
- художественные произведения;
- архивные материалы.

Например, для К.Султанова и К.Мамбетова основными источниками служили не устные народные предания, сказки, а творчество самого поэта Ажинияза. Среди вышеуказанных источников в качестве основного материала Т.Каипбергеновым были использованы устные народные предания – «Маман», «Айдос бий», «Ерназар». Писатель, к примеру, может пофантазировать, изменить порядок событий по своему усмотрению, не нанося при этом большого ущерба исторической действительности [14; 17].

Авторы исторических романов стремились к созданию художественного образа на основе документальных материалов [3; 1]. Роман А. Султанова – не частная биография на фоне истории, а повествование об эпохе и личности в истории, об исторических обстоятельствах, породивших таких героев. Аллаяр Досназаров – крупный национальный деятель. Писатель раскрывает в нем яркую одаренность, подчеркивает трагический пафос патриотического служения родине [3; 1].

Мастера исторического романа – итальянский писатель Р. Джованиолли, французский писатель Ш. Лоран, русские писатели Л. Толстой, Ю. Тынянов, узбекский писатель Айбек, казахские писатели М. Ауезов и И. Есенберлин являются и замечательными исследователями. Писатель, взявшись за перо с намерением написать историческое произведение, в первую очередь, ищет историческую правду, т.е. ведет исследовательскую работу. Каракалпакские писатели – Т. Каипбергенев [3; 1], К. Мамбетов [3; 1], К. Султанов [3; 1], А. Султанов [3; 1], К. Каримов [3; 1], А. Садыков [3; 1] тоже прошли сложный исследовательский этап в создании исторического романа от собирания устных народных преданий, сказок, до изучения официальных документов.

Фольклорные традиции питали историческую прозу Т. Каипбергенова и К. Мамбетова [3; 1].

Многие предания, легенды и сказки являются общим достоянием человечества.

Последние годы для каракалпакской исторической прозы были весьма плодотворными. Они отмечены романами Тулепбергенова Каипбергенова «Дастан о каракалпаках» («Сказание о Маман бие», «Обездоленные», «Непонятные»), Караматдина Султанова «Ажинияз», Камала Мамбетова «Разоренный народ», «Бозатау», Уразака Бекбаулова «Беруний», Кенесбая Каримова «Агабий», «Зардушт», «Волки великих степей», «Голод», Абдулла Садыкова «Соловей в неволе», Алпысбая Султанова «Клевета», исторические повести У. Бекбаулова «Тарас на Арале», «Томарис и Кир» С. Бахадыровой, «Легенда об Айдосе» А. Пахратдинова [3; 1] и другие.

Содержание книг каракалпакских писателей о прошлом – это раздумья об исторических судьбах каракалпакской нации.

Гуманистическая идея трилогии «Дастан о каракалпаках» Т. Каипбергенова [3; 1] и эпопеи «Разоренный народ» К. Мамбетова [3; 1] состоит в том, что истинными отношениями народов были и остаются во все века отношения мира и дружбы. Наиболее художественно представлены в романах Караматдина Султанова «Ажинияз» [3; 1] и К. Мамбетова «Бозатау» [3; 1] психология и быт каракалпаков. Выдающаяся личность в художественном мире как Камал Мамбетов, опубликовал неподражаемые труды по проблемам устно-поэтического творчества, как «История восточной литературы», «Древняя каракалпакская литература», «Фольклор и письменная литература», «Летопись каракалпаков», «История каракалпаков», «Теория литературы» [3; 1], создают художественные произведения, особенно, знаменитые романы «Бозатау», «Разоренный народ» (роман-эпопея). Мастер художественного романа следовал традициям жанров народного творчества. Это значит осваивать его опыт согласно творческому замыслу художественного произведения. В то же время следует отметить тот факт, что писатели увлеклись исторической правдой.

У истоков каракалпакского исторического романа и повестей стояли фольклорные произведения. Взаимодействие фольклора и романа – процесс непрерывный. Изучение надо начинать от преданий, сказки, легенд.

Т. Каипбергенов в трилогии «Дастан о каракалпаках» [3; 1] и А. Садыков в романе «Соловей в неволе» [3; 1] использовали народную легенду об Айдосе, Мамане, Ерназаре и Бердахе. У них легенды разворачиваются целыми сюжетами («Сон Маман бия», «Стр.94-95, «Маман бий и Сансызбай», с. 90-97, «Есенгелди и Айдос бий», с. 97-98, «Айдос бий и его сыновья», с.99-101, «Айдос бий и Жанибек», с. 107, «Ерназар-борец», с. 107-108, «Благодарность народа», с. 109, «Ерназар-воин», с. 111-112, и «Ерназар-кенегес», с. 113-114.) [1; 90-114].

В устной литературе преобладают материалы информационного характера, даже если речь идет об облике известных исторических личностей. Мы знакомимся с их заслугами перед каракалпакским народом, описанными в духе фольклора. Известно, что Пушкин с детства был вспоен сказками и былинами, услышанными от Арины Родионовны, и сам создавал произведения на фольклорные сюжеты.

Образ Мамана, Айдоса и Ерназара [3; 1] в романе-эпопее решен как крупный характер. Они были сильной личностью. Т.Каипбергенов раздвигает рамки своего романа и мастерским включением в него национально- освободительной темы.

Писатель Т. Каипбергенов считает, что национальный характер – это исторически сложившаяся категория, содержание которой составляют определенные особенности духовной жизни, обычаев данного народа и психологии [3; 1]. Примечательно, что и К. Мамбетов находит жизненные, исторически достоверные факты в легендах [3; 1].

Романы последних годов отличаются широтой своего тематического диапазона. Процесс исследования показывает, что большинство романов последних лет носит проблемный характер. Особенно, по новаторство и творческий вес, который содержится в романах Т. Каипбергенова, К. Мамбетова, К. Каримова, К. Султанова, А. Султанова, убедительно свидетельствуют о достижениях этого жанра [3; 1].

Современный, литературный процесс вновь устремляет свои взоры к народному творчеству. Речь идет о тех многообещающих возможностях, которые представляют легенда, предания и сказка. Известно, в XXI веке необычайно возрос интерес к фольклорным произведениям. Писателей, поэтов и драматургов привлекали в поэтике фольклора воспевание высокой нравственности. Каракалпакские народные преданий и легенды доставляют нам художественное наслаждение. У каракалпаков бытует легенда «Жизнь человека». Делаются попытка на основе материалов легенд решить нравственную проблему. В каракалпакских легендах герой порою берется за решение невыполнимых задач, что возвышает его до общечеловеческих высот. Чабан – типологический герой народной легенды. В историческом романе Т. Каипбергенова созданы вымышленные образы чабанов (Доспан) [3; 1].

В романах К. Каримова с помощью художественной фантазии созданы образы Тонькока, Култегина [7; 141], Аскар бая, Еркинбая, Беркинбая, Ускинбая, Салмена, Калмена и Назипы. Образ воплощает жанровые признаки преданий и сказки: огромная вера в непобедимую силу человека [6; 268]. Герои преданий и сказки раскрывают себя, преодолевая многочисленные препятствия, воздвигаемые злыми силами.

В многомерном литературном процессе исторический роман сегодня выступает своеобразным связующим звеном между прошлым, настоящим и будущем человечества. Он несет с собой опыт народа, нравственную силу предшествующих поколений. Исходя из выше указанного, следует сделать вывод о том, что использование преданий писателями дает возможность создать художественные образы. Однако не стоит забывать, что чрезмерное использование фольклорных произведений может навредить историческому роману.

В заключении мы отмечаем, что взаимосвязь каракалпакского фольклора и романа имеет очень специфический характер. Мы рассмотрели создания художественных образов исторических личностей. Еще изучаем в каждом романе процесс создания художественных образов. По мнению автора статьи, использование фольклорных произведений является важным условием для развития творческих и интеллектуальных способностей писателей. Необходимо сказать, что по поводу этой проблемы до сих пор ведутся споры, и думается, что в будущем этот сложный и интересный вопрос не потеряет своей актуальности.

Современный каракалпакский исторический роман, следуя богатым традициям, с особой силой приковал внимание к нравственной проблематике. Герой фольклора

воплощает аллегорический образ бессмертия. Он непобедим, всемогущ. От фольклора и преданий в романе остается то, что называется верой в светлую силу добра.

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МАЗМУ: МАҚОЛЛАРИНИНГ СИНТАКТИК ҚУРИЛИШИ.

Аннотация: Мақолада, Ўзбек халқ мақолларининг синтактик қурилишига кўра хилма – хиллиги, уларнинг содда ва кўшма гап, бир таркибли тўлиқ ва тўлиқсиз гап турларида келишини мисолларда учратиш мумкин.

Уларнинг ҳар бир ўз семантик структурасига эга бўлиб, маълум воқелик жуда ихчам гап қурилиши орқали намоён бўлиши мақолларда кўрсатилган.

Ключевые слова: Народные пословицы, культурное наследие, синтаксическое построение, образец поэтического творчество, национальные традиции, воспитательное значение.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается разнообразие узбекских народных пословиц, они бывают простыми и сложными, односоставными полными и неполными. Каждая из них имеет свою семантическую структуру, известная реальность показано, очень удобными построениями предложений.

Annotation: This paper deals with the issues on the variety of Uzbek folk proverbs; they are simple and complex, complete and incomplete. Each of them has its own semantic structure, the truth is shown with relevant sentence structure.

Key words: Folk proverbs, cultural heritage, syntactic structure of the sentence, brief of poetic creativity, national traditions, education.

Ҳар бир халқ ва миллатнинг ўзига хос тарихи мавжуд. Халқ бор – миллат бор, маданият, поэтик ва адабий мерос урф – одат мавжуд.

Ўзбек халқи ҳам ўзининг сермазмун тарихи, миллий маданияти, поэтик ижоди ва миллий тили билан фахрланса арзийди. Чунки унинг мазмунли тарихи, поэтик ижоди ва сержило тили асрлар қаъридан ҳозирги кунгача сақланиб келмоқда.

Ўзбек халқ мақоллари ҳам ана шундай маданий мерос намуналаридан саналади. Мақолларда халқнинг бой тарихи, панд – насихати, фалсафий – дидактик қарашлари акс этган, бой тили, унинг синтактик қурилиши ўз аксини топган.

Ўқиш – ўқитиш ишларида халқ мақоллари энг яхши инсоний намуна ҳисобланади. Шунинг учун ҳам дарслик қўлланмаларда ундан намуналар келтирилади ва ўрганилади. Чунки мақоллар бадиий – поэтик ижоднамунаси сифатида киши хотирасида узоқ вақт сақланиши имкониятига эга. Шунингдек, уларнинг семантик – синтактик қурилиши ўзбек тилининг юксак инсоний намунаси саналади. Шу боис биз ушбу ишимизда мақолларнинг ўзига хос синтактик қурилиши – гап турлари (сода, кўшма, таркибли тузилиши) ва бўлақлари доирасида фикр юритишга ҳаракат қилдик. Чунки мақоллар семантик – синтактик қурилиш жиҳатдан жуда ихчам, лўнда, сержило

нутқ бирлиги саналади. Унда гап қурилиши ва бўлақларнинг хилма – хил намуналарини кўриш мумкин.

Ишда мақоллар поэтик ижод ва қўшма гап, ундаги бўлақларнинг хусусияти доирасида қисқача изоҳланди.

Ўзбек халқ мақоллари тилимизнинг асосий бойлиги, кўрки саналади. Шунинг учун ҳам халқ оғзаки ижодининг энг оммавий ва қадимий жанри сифатида асрлар давомида яшаб келмоқда ва бойиб бормоқда.

Асрлар давомида оғиздан оғизга ўтиб келган ва сайқал топган мақоллар халқимизнинг дунёқараши, жамиятга бўлган муносабати, тарихи ва рухий ҳолатининг бадиий – инсоний иньикосидир.

Мақолларда ҳаётий тажрибалар натижасида келиб чиққан қимматли ва формага эга бўлади. Улар ўзининг ихчам, пишиқ, образлилиги ва пухталиги билан халқ оғзаки ижодининг бошқа турларидан фарқ қилади.

Чуқур мазмун ва мукамаллик мақолларга хос хусусият бўлиб, уларда бутун бир халқнинг донолиги, миллий анъанаси узоқ асрлик ҳаётий тажрибалари ҳамда меҳнат якунлари мужассамланади.

Фольклор асарларининг бошқа ҳамма жанрлари каби мақолларда ҳам халқнинг орзу-умидлари, ватанпарварлик хислатлари, қисқаси, барча ижобий фазилатлар акс этган бўлади. Шу сабабдан ҳам уларнинг ижтимоий-сиёсий ва тарбиявий аҳамияти ғоят каттадир.

Мақоллар кишиларнинг, айниқса, ёшларнинг онгини ўстиради, саботли ва матонатли бўлишга ўргатади, кишилардаги энг яхши инсоний фазилатларни тарғиб этади.

Шунингдек, ёзувчилар, шоирлар, ва нотикларнинг сўз бойликларини орттиради, уларнинг асарларини бадиий жиҳатдан ғоят таъсирли бўлишига имкон беради.

Ўзбек халқ мақолларининг тематикаси бой ва хилма – хилдир. Уларни алоҳида мавзуларга ажратиб тўпламлар нашр қилинган.

Тематик ранг-баранг бўлган мақолларда ватанпарварлик, меҳнатсеварлик, дўстлик, аҳиллик ва ноиттифоқлик, илм – ҳунар, донолик ва нодонлик, мардлик ва инсонийлик, муҳаббат ва вафо, ҳушёрлик ва эҳтиёткорлик, катталарга ҳурмат, одоб ва тарбия, ботирлик ва кўрқоқлик, меҳмон ва меҳмондўстлик, яхши сўз ва яхшилик, тўғрилиқ ва эгрилик, тадбиркорлик қаноат ва сабр-чидам, тозалик ва соғлиқ каби қатор масалалар ўз ифодасини топган бўлади.

Кўринадики, ўзбек халқ мақоллари ижтимоий ҳаётнинг барча соҳаларини ўзида акс эттириш билан характерлидир. Шу боис турмушнинг ҳамма соҳасида, меҳнат жараёнида, жонли суҳбатларда, ёзма адабиётда мақоллар нутқ кўриниши сифатида ишлатилаверади. Чунки мақоллар орқали англатмоқчи бўлган фикрларни образли баён этиш имконияти туғилади. Шунинг учун ҳам халқимиз:

“Сўзнинг кўрки – мақол”

“Яхши нақл – томири ақл”

“Оталар сўзи – ақлнинг кўзи”

деб бекорга айтмаган.

Ўзбек халқ мақоллари тарихийлиги ва энг қадимийлиги билан бошқа оғзаки ижод намуналаридан фарқланади. У авлоддан-авлодга энг яхши маънавий мерослардан бири сифатида ўтиб келади. Масалан, XI асрнинг буюк филолог олими Маҳмуд ибн Ҳусайн ибн Муҳаммад Қошғарий ўзининг “Девону луғотит турк” номли классик асарида қадимий уруғ ва қабилалар орасида кенг тарқалган мақоллардир жуда кўп намуналар келтиради. Бу мақоллар ўша давр ижтимоий ҳаёти ва тилидан хабар берувчи ижод намунаси сифатида қимматлидир. Шунинг учун ҳам бу мақолларнинг бир қанчаси, ҳатто ҳозир ҳам халқимиз орасида турли вариантлари ишлатилиб келинади.

Масалан:

Девонда: “Киши оласин ичтин,

Йилқи боласи тоштин”

Ҳозирда: “Одам оласи ичида,

Мол оласи тишида”

Девонда: “Ош тотуғи туз”

Ҳозирда: “Ошнинг таъми туз билан”

Қиёслардан маълум бўлдики, ўша давр мақоллари лексик – морфологик тил қурилиши жиҳатдан фарқлансада, аммо синтактик қурилиши жиҳатидан деярли ўзгармаган.

Улуғ Алишер Навоий мақолларини қайта ишлаб, уларни ғоявий бадиий жиҳатдан юксак даражага кўтарди:

“Агар арпа ҳам соча бўлмоққа тўқ,

Анга буғдой ўрмоқни имкони йуқ”

Хўш, аср охири ва XIX асрнинг биринчи ярмида яшаган ўзбек масалчиси Гулҳаний ўз масалларининг ҳажвий кучини халқ ҳаёти билан боғлаш ва бадиий жиҳатдан янада пухталаш мақсадида халқ мақолларидан баракали фойдаланган. “Зарбулмасал” нинг таъсирчанлигини ошириш ва уни китобхонларга манзур қилишда ўзбек халқ мақолларининг хизмати каттадир:

“Ёлғон масал турмас”, “ Уят ўлимдан қаттиқ”.

“Эрман ёғочнинг эгилгани – сингани, эр йигитнинг уялгани ўлгани”.

“Танимасни сийламас”.

“Ўзингни эр билсанг, ўзингни шер бил”.

“Қўйнидан тўкилса, қўнжига”.

“Ит қилғонни иторчи қилмас”.

“Ош эгаси билан тотли”

Ўзбек халқ мақолларида она Ватанни севиш, уни ҳар қандай ички ва ташқи душманлардан кўз қорачиғидай сақлаш асосий ўринлардан бирини эгаллайди. Ватанга бўлган муҳаббат ва садоқатни ифодалаш, унинг қадр – қимматини ўқтириш образли ифодаларда талқин этилади:

“Булбул чаманни севар,

Одам Ватанини”.

“Ўзга юртда шоҳ бўлгунча,

Ўз юртингда гадо бўл”.

Меҳнаткаш омма ўзи яратган мақоллар, қимматли сўзлардан дин ниқоби остида ўз шахсий манфаати учун қурашувчи руҳонийларнинг сирларини очиб ташлайди:

“Доимо имом оч қолса, бозор кезади,

Суфи оч қолса, мозор кезади.”

“Эшоннинг қорни бешдир,

Бири ҳамиша бўшдир”.

Дўстларга шафқат, душманларга нафрат, иттифоқ ва иноқ бўлиб яшаш, кўплашиб, жамоа бўлиб ишлаш ғоялари мақолларнинг асосий мағзини ташкил этади:

“Бирлашган ўзар, бирлашмаган тўзар”.

“Дўстинг минг бўлса ҳам оз,

душманинг бир бўлса ҳам, кўп”

“Кўпчилик тикилса тоғ қулайди”.

Мақоллар хушёр бўлишга, дўстни душмандан фарқ қилишга, инсонпарвар, хушфеъл, ширин сўз, садоқатли бўлишга, ота – она, қариндош – уруғ ва дўстларни қадрлашга, кичикларга нисбатан шафқатли бўлишга ўргатади.

“Буғдой нонинг бўлмасин,

Буғдой сўзинг бўлсин”

“Онанинг кафтинда тутсанг,

Синглингни бошингда тут”

“Хурмат қилсанг, хурмат кўрасан”

Мақолларни даврлар бўйича классификация этиш ҳозирча қийин, лекин улар ҳамма вақт халқ ҳаёти, меҳнати, кураш тажрибаларининг меваси сифатида юзага келганлиги маълум.

Юқоридаги изоҳлардан ўзбек халқ мақолларининг ижтимоий – бадиий ва поэтик қиммати, тарбиявий аҳамияти ниҳоятда муҳим эканлиги маълум бўлди. Лекин мақолларнинг қиммати бу йил билан чекланмайди, улар поэтик бойлик сифатида яна ҳам аҳамиятлидир.

У тил ҳам ва нутқ бирлиги сифатида асрлар қаъридан хабар беради. Айниқса, мақолларнинг синтактик қурилиши, семантик ихчамлиги, гап бўлақларининг ўринлашуви ўзбек тилининг бир бир бутан бойлиги сифатида кишини лол қолдиради. Уларни ҳар бири, бир бутун асар сифатида хотирада узоқ вақт сақланиши, нутқ безаги, сўз кўрки сифатида алоқа – аралашувга хизмат қилиш билан янада аҳамиятли. Шунинг учун ҳар бир ўзбек тили эгаси ўз нутқида қанчадан-қанча мақоллардан фойдаланиш, ўз фикрини изоҳлаш, имкониятига эга. Бизнингча, мақоллардан баҳраманд бўлмаган, ўз нутқини безолмаган ўзбек бўлмаса керак. Чунки мақоллар мазмун ва шаклий жиҳатдан энг ихчам нутқ бирлиги – гаплардир.

Ўзбек тилида гап ва халқ мақоллари.

Гап-фикр, туйғу ва истакни бошқаларга билдириш учун ишлатиладиган асосий синтактик бирлик бўлиб, фикр баён қилишнинг энг содда формаси.

Ўзбек халқ мақоллари тизимида гапнинг ҳар қандай турини – содда гап ва унинг кўринишларини, қўшма гап ва унинг кўринишларини учратиш мумкин.

Нутқ гаплар воситасида шаклланади ва амалий онга айланади. У нутқнинг тугалланган фикр ифодалайдиган бўлаги саналади.

Гап, семантик – грамматик структурасига кўра, ўзига хос бир синтактик бутанлик саналади. У икки бош бўлакли ёки бир бош бўлакли, ҳатто бўлақларга бўлинмайдиган ёки бошқа сўзлар билан кенгаймайдиган сўз ёки иборалардан тузилиши, шаккланиши мумкин.

Гап синтактик кўрилиши жиҳатдан содда ва қўшма гап сифатида, содда гапнинг ўзи эса, бўлинадиган ёки бўлинмайдиган шаклда алоқа – аралашув (коммуникатив) вазифа бажаради.

Ҳар бир содда гап ўзига хос хусусият ва белгига предикативлик (модаллик, шахс, замон) ва интонацияга эга бўлади.

Ўзбек халқ мақоллари ҳам содда ва қўшма гапнинг юксак намунаси сифатида асрлар давомида қўлланиб келади ва коммуникатив вазифа бажаради.

Халқ мақолларининг бошқа гап турларидан фарқли томонишундаки, уларнинг ҳар бири ўзига хос бир асар, бир микроматн (кичик матн) саналади. У бевосита маълум матннинг таркибий қисми саналмайди, фақат матнга маълум мақсадда киритилиши мумкин, лекин бевосита матннинг таркибий қисми ҳисобланмайди, фикрий – мантиқий ва синтактик занжир билан боғланмайди, тема – реал қонуниятларидан ташқарида туради.

Маълумки, гап тузилишига кўра оддий содда гап, мураккаб содда гап, оддий қўшма гап, мураккаб қўшма гап шаклларида бўлади. Биз фикр юритаётган синтактик қурилиш – мақоллар эса, содда ва қўшма гап сифатида шаклланган бўлади. Йирик синтактик бутунлик ёки макро-матн шаклидаги мақоллар учрамайди, чунки мазмунан ва шаклан ихчамлик, лўндалик мақоллар табиатига хос хусусиятдир.

Ҳар бир мақолда ўзига хос мазмун ифодаланиб алоҳида онг билан талаффуз этилади. Шунга кўра мақол содда гапларни ҳам тўрт турга бўлиш мумкин:

- 1) дарак мақол гаплар
- 2) сўроқ мақол гаплар
- 3) буйруқ мақол гаплар
- 4) ундов мақол гаплар

Дарак мақол гапларда воқеа – ҳодиса ҳақида хабар берилади ёки предметда бирор хусусиятнинг мавжудлиги тўғрисидаги тасдиқ ёки инкор ифодаланади.

“Халво!” деган билан оғиз чучимас.

Сўроқ мақол гапларда сўзловчи учун номаълум бўлган бирон нарса, ҳаракат ҳолат ҳақида маълумот олиш кўзда тутилади.

“Дунёни сув босса,
Ўрдакка нима ғам?”

“Қимизни ким ичмас,
Қизни ким севмас ?”

Буйруқ мақол гапларда кишининг ҳоҳиши, илтимоси, маслаҳати, буйруғи каби турли ниятларни ифодалаб келади.

“Салобатли бўлма, саботли бўл”.

“Ранг кўр, хол сур”.

Ундов мақол гапларда сўзловчининг воқеликка бўлган турлича эмоционал муносабатини ёки ички ҳис–ҳаяжонини ифодалаб келади:

“ Номарддан ёрдам сўрама,
Юзиннга солади”!

“Ўт билан ўйнашган – ёнар”!

Мақол гапларнинг синтактик қурилиши.

Ўзбек халқ мақоллари синтактик қурилишига кўра хилма – хил. Уларда содда ва қўшма гап, бир таркибли тўлиқ ва тўлиқсиз гап турларини учратиш мумкин.

Уларнинг ҳар бир ўз семантик структурасига эга бўлиб, бу семантик (мазмуний) томон юқорида зикр этилган маълум синтактик шакл орқали намоён бўлади.

Энг муҳими мақол гапларда маълум воқелик (моддий томон) жуда ихчам гап қурилиши орқали намоён бўлади.

Бу гап турлари узоқ даврлар нутқ синовидан ўтган, сайқал топган, поэтик – бадий имкониятга эга бўлган тил ва нутқ бирлиги сифатида кўзга ташланади, улардаги гап бўлаклари ёки компонентлари ҳа деганда ўзгартиравериш мумкин эмас.

Шундай экан, мақол гапларни содда ва қўшма гап доирасида изоҳлаш уларга хос хусусиятларни аниқ баҳолаш имконини беради.

Мақол содда гаплар.

Мақол содда гаплар ўз характериға кўра бир қарашда одатдаги содда гаплар сингари шакланган, лекин структурал қурилиши ва гап бўлақларининг ўринлашуви жиҳатдан ўзига хос хусусиятга эға, улардаги гап бўлақлари ўзаро жуда зич жойлашган, поэтик – бадий қонуниятларға буйсунган бўлади. Шу жиҳатдан мақол содда гапларни гап бўлақлари доирасида таҳлил этиш алоҳида аҳамият касб этади.

Мақол содда гапларда бош бўлақлар.

Эганинг бош бўлақларидан бири бўлиб, фикр ифодасида, гап тузумида алоҳида ўрин тутади. У гапнинг нима ҳақда айтилганини, фикрнинг нима нима тўғрида баён этилганини кўрсатувчи бош бўлақдир.

Демак, эға фикр объектини, нутқ предметини билдиради. Бунда предмет кенг маънода тушунилади ва у нарса, шахс – ҳодиса, воқеа – белги – хусусият, ҳаракат – ҳолат, сон – миқдор ва ҳоказоларнинг номини ҳам ўз ичига олади.

Худди шу хусусият мақол гапларда ўзига хос шаклга намоён бўлади ва мақолларға хос бадий – поэтик имкониятни юзага чиқишида етакчи аамият касб этади.

Бунда эганинг оддий (содда) ва мураккаб шакллари кўзға ташланади, семантик - синтактик вазиға ўтайди:

“Ақл бозорда сотилмас”.

“Иш одамнинг роҳати”.

“Чин дўст юракдан сўзлар”.

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ZASTOSOWANIE MORFOLOGICZNYCH MARKERÓW MASKULINIZACJI U SPORTSMENEK W SKOKACH NA DŁUGOŚĆ I WYSOKOŚĆ

Abstrakt. W artykule przedstawiono wyniki i analizę badania poświęconego badaniu przejawów maskulinizacji kobiet uprawiających skoki w dal i wżwyz.

Słowa kluczowe: sportsmenki, skoki, maskulinizacja, proporcje palców „2D: 4D”, wartości wskaźników morfofunkcjonalnych.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ MORFOЛОГИЧЕСКИХ MARKEROB MACKYЛИНИЗАЦИИ У СПОРТСМЕНOK, ЗАНИМАЮЩИХСЯ ПРЫЖКАМИ В ДЛИНУ И ВЫСОТУ

Аннотация. В статье представлены результаты и анализ, проведённого исследования, посвящённого изучению, имеющихся у спортсменок, занимающихся, профессионально, прыжками в длину и в высоту, проявлений маскулинизации.

Ключевые слова: спортсменки, прыжки, маскулинизация, пальцевые пропорции «2D:4D», морфофункциональные индексные значения.

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USE OF MORPHOLOGICAL MARKERS OF MASCULINIZATION IN ATHLETES EXERCISING LENGTH AND HEIGHT JUMPS

Abstract. The article presents the results and analysis of the study, devoted to the study of masculinization manifestations of female athletes who are professionally engaged in long and high jumps.

Keywords: *female athletes, jumping, masculinization, "2D: 4D" finger proportions, morphofunctional index values.*

Cel artykułu: w związku z powyższym **celem niniejszego badania** jest przedstawienie uzyskanych wyników oraz ich analiza porównawcza w celu identyfikacji oznak maskulinizacji w grupach sportsmenek zawodowo uprawiających lekkoatletykę i specjalizujących się w skokach w dal i wzwyż z wykorzystaniem szeregu obiektywnych markerów morfologicznych maskulinizacji u kobiet-sportsmenek.

Główna część badania. Badanie problemów biomedycznych współczesnych sportów kobiecych o największych osiągnięciach, m.in. i różne dziedziny lekkoatletyki, wydają się być bardzo istotne i pożądane. Rosnąca objętość, częstotliwość i intensywność procesu treningowo-wyczynowego, tryb życia i odżywianie sportsmenek często prowadzą do adaptacyjnej przebudowy organizmu, która ma na celu zmiany somatyczne we wszystkich narządach i układach organizmu [1, 3, 5]. Układ hormonalny jest najbardziej aktywnie zaangażowany w zachodzące zmiany adaptacyjne, zmienia się metabolizm w organizmie. Trwająca neuroendokrynną restrukturyzacja organizmu sportsmenek wpływa na układ rozrodczy kobiet, prowadząc niekiedy do przejawów różnych wariantów zaburzeń cyklu jajnikowo-miesiączkowego (CJM) i płodności (płodności) sportsmenek [1, 3, 5]. Pod tym względem badanie morfofunkcjonalnego związku patogenetycznego mechanizmu zmian adaptacyjnych zachodzących u sportsmenek, jest kolejnym krokiem w zrozumieniu procesów adaptacji sportowej kobiecego ciała i ich możliwych opcji.

Realizując niniejsze badanie posłużyliśmy się takimi metodami, jak wyznaczenie szeregu wskaźników morfofunkcjonalnych: maskulinizacji, andromorfii, dymorfizmu płciowego oraz wskaźnika masy ciała sportsmenek. Określiiliśmy również szereg wskaźników antropometrycznych, takich jak waga i długość ciała sportsmenek, szerokość barków i miednicy, niezbędnych do matematycznego obliczenia szeregu wartości wskaźników. Jako jeden z istotnych wskaźników maskulinizacji posłużyliśmy się stosunkiem cyfr „2D: 4D” (proporcje cyfrowe), zgodnie z metodą zaproponowaną przez J.T. Manninga [2, 8], a także metody analizy literackiej dostępnych źródeł informacji na temat badanego zagadnienia, metodę statystyki matematycznej. W badaniu wzięło udział 17 sportsmenek uprawiających skoki w dal i 15 zawodniczek uprawiających skoki wzwyż, łącznie 32 zawodniczki, uprawiających te sporty w Chersoniu, Mikołajowie, Nowej Kachowce na Ukrainie. Średni wiek sportsmenek, uprawiających skoki w dal wynosi $24,67 \pm 1,13$ lat, a zawodniczek, uprawiających skoki wzwyż – $25,17 \pm 1,03$ lat. Spośród wszystkich sportsmenek, 22 (69%) – to kandydaci na mistrzów sportu (KMS), a 10 (31%) – to mistrzyni sportu (MS). Doświadczenie sportowe w tych sportach – to 10 i więcej lat. Treningi odbywają się 6-7 razy w tygodniu, od 2,5 do 3,5-4 godzin.

Wartości wskaźnika masy ciała (BMI-Index) zostały przez nas określone według klasycznego wzoru: masa ciała (kg) / długość ciała², (m) [3, 9]. **Wskaźnik dymorfizmu płciowego (WDP)** według metody zaproponowanej przez J.Tannera i W. Marshalla, zmodyfikowanej przez E.P. Szarajkinu, została określona wzorem: iloczyn potrójny wskaźnika szerokości ramion (WSR), cm, minus wartość szerokości miednicy |WSzM (rozmiar międzywyrostkowy), cm, pomnożony przez 100 [5-7, 9]. Jednocześnie wartość WDP, od 73,1 i

mniej, zinterpretowano jako wartości odpowiadające fizjologicznemu dla kobiet, ginekomorficznemu somatotypowi płciowemu; od 73,1 do 82,1 – odpowiadające przejściowemu lub mezomorficznemu somatotypowi płciowemu; od 83,1 i wyższych, jako wartość patologicznego, przeciwnego do pierwotnego żeńskiego, odwrotnego andromorficznego somatotypu płciowego [5-7, 9]. **Wskaźnik maskulinizacji (WM)**, u kobiet po wystąpieniu miesiączki, został przez nas określony jako proporcja między szerokością ramion a międzykrętarzową średnicą miednicy [5-7, 9]. Dla wskaźników normatywnych przyjęliśmy wartości z przedziału 1,15-1,23. Wskaźniki poniżej 1,15, były przez nas traktowane, jako spadek tła estrogenowego, a powyżej 1,23 – jako przejaw hiperandrogenizmu [5-7, 9]. **Wskaźnik andromorfii (WA)** został przez nas określony zgodnie ze wzorem: $3SzR - 2$ rozmiary międzykrętarzowe (SzM). Wskaźniki 67,5 i mniejsze, były przez nas uważane za typ hiperginoidowy; od 67,5 do 73,5 – typ ortoginoidowy; od 73,5 wzwyż – jako typ androidny [5-7, 9].

Po przeprowadzeniu niezbędnych pomiarów antropometrycznych (określenie masy i długości ciała, szerokości barku (średnicy dwubarkowej), szerokości miednicy (d. cristatum) uzyskano wyniki, które przedstawiono w tabeli. 1, przy $p < 0,05$:

Tabela 1

Wskaźniki antropometryczne w badanych grupach (n = 32)

Nazwa wskaźnika	Sportsmenki (skok w dal) (n=17)	Sportsmenki (skoki wzwyż) (n=15)
Długość ciała, cm	173,47±1,12	170,07±1,04
Masa ciała, kg	69,46±0,84	70,34±0,83
Szerokość ramion, cm	37,14±0,77	36,48±1,07
Szerokość miednicy (d. cristatum), cm	26,13±0,83	27,23±0,62
Średnica międzykrętarzowa (d. trochanterica), cm	29,78±0,36	28,63±1,12

Jak wynika z wyników badań, sportswomenki obu grup mają, średnio w grupach, wysoki wzrost, prawie taką samą masę ciała, szerokość ramion, rozmiary miednicy – d. cristatum i d. trochanterica. Ale jednocześnie, w obu grupach, szerokość ramion przekracza szerokość miednicy, co wskazuje na męski typ sylwetki. Również średnia wartość średnicy międzywyrostkowej (szerokość miednicy) w obu grupach jest mniejsza niż ogólnie przyjęta wartość tej wielkości w populacji kobiet, w tej grupie wiekowej, wynosząca 29-29 cm, co wskazuje na anatomicznie wąską miednicę [5-7, 9]. Również, wartości wielkości międzykrętarzowej w obu grupach zawodniczek są mniejsze, niż ogólnie przyjęta w populacji norma (wynoszą 30-32 cm), co również wskazuje na obecność wąskiej miednicy [5-7, 9]. Ponadto wyznaczyliśmy wartości takich wartości wskaźnika morfofunkcjonalnego, jak wskaźnik masy ciała (BMI), wskaźnik dymorfizmu płciowego (WDP), które zostały określone metodą J.Tannera W. Marszalla, zmodyfikowaną przez E.P. Szarajkinu [5-7, 9], wskaźnik (indeks) maskulinizacji (WM) i wskaźnik (indeks) andromorfii (WA) [5-7, 9]. Uzyskane w wyniku przeliczeń matematycznych wskaźniki wartości wskaźników morfologicznych i funkcjonalnych, przedstawiono w tabeli. 2, przy $p < 0,05$:

Tabela 2

Wskaźniki antropometryczne w badanych grupach (n = 32)

Nazwa wskaźnika	Sportsmenki (skok w dal) (n=17)	Sportsmenki (skoki wzwyż) (n=15)
Wskaźnik masy ciała (BMI), kg / cm ²	24,37±0,76	22,97±0,43
Wskaźnik dymorfizmu płciowego (WDP)	86,77±0,32	84,8±0,26
Wskaźnik andromorfii (WA)	52,37±0,14	54,23±0,36
maskulinizacji (WM)	1,27±0,12	1,25±0,06

Uzyskane przez nas wyniki wartości wskaźników morfologicznych i funkcjonalnych świadczą o różnicach w grupie zawodniczek uprawiających skoki w dal i wzwyż. I chociaż wartości BMI w obu grupach mieszczą się w normalnym zakresie, dla zawodniczek z grupy skoczków w dal, jego średnia wartość zbliża się do górnej granicy normy 24,99 kg / cm² [5-7, 9]. Średnia wartość WDP u sportsmenek obu grup, odpowiada wartościom patologicznego somatotypu andromorficznego (ponad 82,1 j.m.) [5-7, 9]. Wartości indeksu andromorfii w obu badanych grupach, wynoszą poniżej 67,5, co interpretujemy jako zjawiska typu hiperarginoidnego [5-7, 9].

I wreszcie, uzyskane średnie wartości wskaźnika maskulinizacji w obu grupach, są wyższe od wskaźników normatywnych (1,15-1,23), co wskazuje na zjawiska hipoestrogenizmu i hiperandrogenizmu u sportsmenek obu badanych grup [5-7, 9]. Po pomiarach palców II i IV, obu rąk, przeprowadzonych metodą klasyczną, przetworzeniu i analizie uzyskanych wyników, stwierdziliśmy, że 29 (90%) zawodniczek obu grup, ma proporcje „2D>4D”, oraz 3 (10%) – „2D = 4D”, co również wskazuje na przejawy hiperandrogenizmu i maskulinizacji w obu badanych grupach. Przekonująco potwierdzają to również wyniki, uzyskane dla niektórych wartości wskaźników morfofunkcjonalnych [2, 8].

Wnioski:

1. W obu badanych grupach sportsmenek ujawniono zjawiska maskulinizacji, hiperandrogenizmu i inwersji somatotypów płciowych.
2. Markery maskulinizacji użyte w tym badaniu przekonująco pokazują hiperandrogenne zmiany zachodzące w organizmie sportsmenek.
3. Uzyskane wyniki uważamy za wynik przeprowadzonej selekcji zawodniczek w tych sportach, a także zmian adaptacyjnych w organizmie zawodniczek nabytych w trakcie uprawiania sportów długotrwałych o intensywnej aktywności fizycznej, z odwróceniem ich somatotypu i odpowiednimi zmianami neuroendokrynnymi.

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**PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR THE CHILDREN WHO ARE AT THE PRESCHOOL AGE:
DEVELOPING SYSTEM OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

***Annotation:** The most important tasks, the special significance of physical education as the basis for comprehensive development is the formation of a healthy, strong, seasoned, cheerful, sympathetic, enterprising child who is well-versed in his movements and capable of learning in school and active follow-up activities are determined by this article.*

***Keywords:** physical education, children who are at the preschool age, exercise, health*

Physical education of children who are at the preschool age study the patterns of physical education of a child from birth to school and, in accordance with these, the general patterns of managing the development of a child in the process of education and training.

Learning and taking into account the laws of the potential abilities of a child of each age period, physical education requires a scientifically based on program of the entire educational complex of physical education (motor skills and abilities, physical qualities, some basic knowledge), the assimilation which provides children with the necessary level of physical fitness for admission to the school.

The actuality of the research: improving the system of physical education for preschoolers is largely determined by the level of scientific validity of the methods of physical training of children. Until now, the method of preschool education was an application of the methodology of physical culture.

However, the development of the methods themselves is impossible without knowledge of the nature of the development of basic physical qualities, depending on many factors, but especially on the physical activity characteristic of the child of preschool age was possible.

At the same time, the age peculiarities of the development of children's motor skills, differences in physical education and training of children of each year of life have been insufficiently studied.

It is in childhood that vital basic, locomotor skills and abilities are formed, the foundation of the motor experience is created, the alphabet of movements is mastered, from the elements of which the whole human motor activity is subsequently formed.

If we considered that the motor activity of children is both a condition and a stimulating factor for the development of intellectual emotional and other spheres, it becomes obvious that there is an intensive scientific study of the issues of physical education for children of preschool age.

The purpose of the research: Improving the system of physical education of children of preschool age.

The object of the research: attending the 4-6 years old children to the preschool educational institutions.

The subject of research: The level and dynamics of the development of physical qualities, as well as the motility of children who are 4-6 years old, taking into account the individual-typological characteristics of the organism to further improve the process of physical education of preschool children.

The goal of the research:

According to the age features of the task of physical education in this period are as follows:

1. to ensure the normal physical development, protection and strengthening of the child's health;
2. gradually harden the body and increase its resistance to the influence of the external environment;
3. develop the ability to perform basic movements, and in the future to form the basic motor skills (in walking, running, jumping, climbing, throwing); gradually develop agility, coordination of movements;
4. through various collective actions to promote education activity, autonomy, discipline.

The methods of the research: generalization and analysis of scientific and methodical literature.

Proper physical education of children is one of the main tasks of preschool institutions. Good health obtained at preschool age is the foundation of the overall development of a person. At the same time, the concept of health raises the role of physical culture to a completely new level: it becomes the basis for the formation of a healthy lifestyle for a person laid at preschool age.

It is extremely important to organize physical education classes in childhood, which will allow the body to accumulate strength and ensure the future full harmonious development of the personality.

The theory of physical education of children of preschool age, having a single content and subject of study with the general theory of physical education, at the same time specifically studies the patterns of managing the development of a child in the process of his education and training.

The theory of physical education of children of preschool age takes into account the possibilities of the body's working capacity, the interests and needs arising, the forms of thinking. In accordance with this, the theory of physical education of children develops the contents of all forms of organization of physical education and the optimal pedagogical conditions for its implementation.

Learning and taking into account the laws of the potential abilities of the child of each age period, the theory of physical education provides for the requirements of a scientifically based program of the entire educational complex of physical education (motor skills and skills, physical qualities, some basic knowledge), the assimilation of which provides children with the necessary level of physical fitness for admission to school [5].

At the same time, it is provided for strict compliance with the children's mastering of the program, taking into account the age characteristics and possibilities of the child of each period of his life, the state of the nervous system and the whole organism.

Physical education at the same time comprehensively solves the problems of mental, moral, aesthetic and labor education. In all forms of organization of physical education of children (classes, outdoor games, independent physical activity, and so on) the attention of the teacher is directed to the education of a child who is consciously acting to the best of his age, who successfully masters the motor skills, knows how to navigate around, actively overcome the difficulties encountered. showing a desire for creative searches. The research data verified in the mass practice of children's institutions are introduced into programs, textbooks, textbooks and practical work with children, contributing to the progress of the entire educational process. Thus, the theory of physical education of children of preschool age contributes to the improvement of the entire system of physical education [5].

To carry out the physical education of children, this means the following:

1. To be able to analyze and evaluate the degree of physical health and motor development of children;
2. To formulate the tasks of physical education for a certain period (for example, for an academic year) and to determine the primary ones taking into account the characteristics of each of the children;
3. To organize the process of education in a particular system, choosing the most appropriate means, forms and methods of work in specific conditions;
4. to design the desired level of the final result, anticipating difficulties on the way to achieving the goals;
5. to compare the achieved results with the initial data and the tasks;
6. To possess self-esteem of professional skill, constantly improving it [3].

A direct correlation was established between the level of children's motor activity and their vocabulary, language development, and thinking. Under the action of physical exercises, physical activity in the body increases the synthesis of biologically active compounds that improve sleep, have a positive effect on the mood of children, increase their mental and physical performance. A child is by nature ready to move constantly, in motion he knows the world [2].

The system of physical education in preschool institutions is a unity of purpose, tasks, means, forms and methods of work aimed at improving the health and the full physical development of children. In the process of physical education, recreational, educational and educational tasks are carried out.

In addition, it is important to improve the overall performance in children, taking into account the peculiarities of the development of the child's body, tasks are defined in a more specific form: to help correct and timely ossification, the formation of spinal curvatures, to promote the correct development of thermoregulation. To improve the activity of the central nervous system: to promote the balance of the processes of excitation and inhibition, their mobility, as well as the improvement of the motor analyzer, the sense organs.

Educational tasks include the development of children's motor skills and abilities, the development of physical qualities; the role of exercise in his life, ways to improve their own

health. Due to the plasticity of the nervous system in children, motor skills are formed relatively easily. Most of them (crawling, running, walking, skiing, cycling, etc.) children use in everyday life as a means of transportation. Proper exercise effectively affects the development of muscles, ligaments, joints, bone system. Motor skills formed in preschool children form the basis for their further improvement in school and allow you to further achieve high results in sports.

Educational tasks are aimed at the diverse development of children (mental, moral, aesthetic, labor), the formation of their interest and need for systematic exercise. The system of physical education in preschool institutions is based on the age and psychological characteristics of children [1, 2].

The development of the physical qualities of a preschooler is influenced by various means and methods of physical education.

The following exercises can be used to educate children in the ability to develop the maximum pace of running: running at a fast and slow pace; running with acceleration in a straight line, diagonally. It is useful to perform the exercises at a different pace, which contributes to the development in children of the ability to apply different muscular efforts in relation to the planned pace.

For the development of the ability to maintain the pace of movement for some time, an effective means is short-distance running: 15, 20, 30 meters. These exercises are included in the morning gymnastics, physical education classes, exercises, outdoor games for a walk.

For the development of dexterity, more complex coordination exercises and conditions are needed: the use of unusual starting positions (running and starting position while kneeling, sitting, lying); jump from the starting position while standing with your back to the direction of movement; quick change of various positions; changes in speed or pace of movement; performance of mutually agreed actions by several participants.

Exercises for the development of power abilities are divided into 2 groups: with resistance, which causes the weight of the objects to be thrown and which makes it difficult for the body to weigh (jumps, climbing, squats). Exercises with muscle tension, it is advisable to alternate with exercises to relax.

Exercises of a cyclical nature (walking, running, jumping, swimming, etc.) are best suited for developing endurance. A large number of muscle groups take part in performing these exercises, moments of tension and relaxation of muscles alternate well, and the pace and duration of exercise is regulated [4].

In early and preschool age, it is important to solve the problems of educating virtually all physical qualities. First of all, attention should be paid to the education of coordination abilities, in particular, to such components as a sense of balance, accuracy, rhythm, and consistency of individual movements. When mastering new movements, preference is given to the method of holistic learning. When the movement is partitioned, the child loses its meaning and, consequently, interest in it. The child wants to immediately see the result of his action [1, 5].

Thus, in the process of learning the movement, children develop mental abilities, moral and aesthetic feelings, a conscious attitude to their activities is formed and, in connection with this, purposefulness and organization. All this in conjunction is the

implementation of an integrated approach to the learning process, which contributes to the formation of a comprehensively developed personality.

Conclusions: As distinct from the pedagogical sciences, the theory of physical education learns the general laws by which the physical development of a person and his physical education are managed in the educational system. This determines the specificity of the subject of the theory of physical education.

Summarizing the scientific and practical data, the theory of physical education reveals the essence of the tasks to be solved in the process of physical education, determines the fundamental approaches, effective means and methods for accomplishing these tasks, identifies and develops the optimal forms for constructing the process of physical education in relation to the main stages of human development and the conditions of his life.

The sooner the child realizes the need for his direct association with the riches of physical culture, the sooner he will have an important need, reflecting a positive attitude and interest in the physical side of his life.

Thus, a reasonable choice of content and methods for the development of physical qualities is an important aspect of increasing the effectiveness of physical education.

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Ибрагимов Азиз Тулкунович**доцент****Ташкентского государственного педагогического университета****(Ташкент, Узбекистан)****ВЛИЯНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ЗАНЯТИЙ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРОЙ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ БУДУЩЕГО ПЕДАГОГА**

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается концепция формирования профессионального роста будущих педагогов педагогических вузов средствами педагогических технологий в процессе занятий физической культурой. Обучаясь в вузе, закладывается основа для самоопределения будущего специалиста, готового конкурировать в современном обществе. Физическая культура - совокупность ценностей, которые способствуют профессиональному мастерству и карьерному росту.

Ключевые слова: физическая культура, двигательная активность, профессиональная компетентность, мотивация, педагогические технологии, профессиональный рост, карьер.

Abstract. In the article the concept of formation of professional growth of the future teachers of pedagogical high schools by means of pedagogical technologies in the process of physical training is considered. Studying at the university, the foundation is laid for self-determination of the future specialist, ready to compete in modern society. Physical culture is a set of values that contribute to professional mastery and career growth.

Keywords: Physical culture, motor activity, professional competence, motivation, pedagogical technologies, professional growth, career.

Физическая культура самое широкое собирательное понятие. Она включает все достижения, накопленные в процессе общественно исторической практики: уровень здоровья, спортивного мастерства, науки, а также материальные ценности. В вузах физическая культура представлена как важнейший базовый компонент формирования общей культуры студентов, средство создания гармонично развитой личности. Происходящие социально-экономические, демографические, оздоровительные и другие изменения в обществе отражаются и на сфере профессиональной деятельности будущего учителя. Ориентация на формирование профессиональных компетенций в период профессиональной подготовки требует сбалансированного решения образовательных, воспитательных, оздоровительных задач; упорядоченной системы воздействия на интеллектуально-волевую и практическую деятельность. В настоящее время исследователи утверждают, что актуальной является проблема становления такого педагога, который соединяет в себе личностные и профессиональные качества, проявляет потребность в непрерывном саморазвитии. Физкультурно-спортивная деятельность предстает не только как процесс формирования физических качеств студентов. Её потенциал может актуализировать процессы структурирования в сознании таких общечеловеческих ценностей, как здоровье; признание уникальности и

неповторимости человеческой личности. Успехи в области физического воспитания, во многом зависят от того, насколько активно и сознательно студенты включены в учебный процесс, от их отношения к физкультурно-спортивной деятельности. Одним из показателей форсированности ценностного отношения к физкультурно-спортивной деятельности является степень удовлетворенности занятиями. Причинами снижения степени удовлетворенности студентов физкультурно-спортивной деятельностью могут являться: материально-техническое обеспечение - отсутствие бассейна, стандартной спортивной площадки; улучшенное обеспечение спортивных залов. Большой вес приобретает роль личности педагога высшей школы, его ценностные ориентации, духовный и нравственный облик, его профессиональная компетентность, творческое отношение к делу, умение сотрудничать с коллегами, педагогическое мастерство. Педагоги физической культуры становятся помощниками студенту в осознании себя как личности, в выявлении, раскрытии своих возможностей, становлении самосознания в занятиях спортом. Физическая культура служит важнейшим фактором становления активной жизненной позиции. У студентов, включенных в систематические занятия физической культурой и спортом и проявляющих в них достаточно высокую активность, вырабатывается определенный стереотип режима дня, вырабатывается уверенность поведения, наблюдается развитие «престижных» установок, высокий жизненный тонус. Они в большей мере коммуникабельны, выражают готовность к сотрудничеству, радуются социальному признанию, меньше боятся критики, у них наблюдается более высокая эмоциональная устойчивость, выдержка, им в большей степени свойственен оптимизм, энергия, среди них больше настойчивых, решительных людей, умеющих вести за собой коллектив. Студентам, активно занимающимся физической культурой, присущи чувство долга, добросовестность, собранность. Они успешно взаимодействуют в работе, требующей постоянства, напряжения, свободнее вступают в контакты, более находчивы, среди них чаще встречаются лидеры, им легче удается самоконтроль. Эти данные подчеркивают основное положительное воздействие систематических занятий физической культурой и спортом на психологические особенности личности студентов. Формирование физической культуры студентов наиболее эффективно осуществляется преподавателями вуза на основе качественного совершенствования образовательного процесса по дисциплине «Физическая культура». Актуальность данной проблемы определяется новой стратегией современных педагогических исследований, требующей интеграции наук о человеке, а также эффективных технологий. Физкультурно-оздоровительные технологии направлены на физическое развитие студентов: закаливание, тренировку силы, выносливости, быстроты, гибкости. Реализуются как на занятиях физической культуры, так и в работе спортивных секций. В течение ряда лет нами изучается влияние современных игровых технологий на формирование профессиональных компетенций студентов педагогического вуза. Их эффективность отмечается в период адаптации студентов первого курса к условиям ВУЗа. Для развития коммуникативной сферы личности студента используются коммуникативные и диагностические игровые технологии «Веревочного курса». Профессионально-личностное развитие будущего педагога определяется прохождением педагогической практики. Студенты обучаются организации, подготовке и проведению

физкультурно-оздоровительных занятий в образовательно-воспитательном пространстве современной школы. Игровые технологии рационально применять на первоначальном этапе обучения физическим упражнениям, а также при совершенствовании двигательных умений и навыков. Рационально использовать развивающие игровые технологии. Это помогает сформировать мотивацию, к повышению двигательной активности. Игровые технологии побуждают выполнять физические упражнения с повышенной нагрузкой, способствуют совершенствованию техники физических упражнений и способствует благотворному физическому развитию (силы, быстроты, ловкости, гибкости, выносливости). Физическое и интеллектуальное развитие взаимосвязано. Познавательные игровые технологии развивают такие важнейшие психические процессы как мышление, внимание, воображение, память. Студенты в игре проявляют смекалку, находчивость, находят неординарные решения в проблемных ситуациях. Зрелищные спортивно-массовые мероприятия с применением творческих, профориентационных игровых технологий, несут в себе огромный воспитательный потенциал и позволяют использовать системный подход для достижения основных целей и задач физического воспитания, будущих педагогов в их профессиональном самоопределении. Опыт проведения праздника спорта и здоровья, дает мощный заряд энергии и желания к дальнейшему физическому и интеллектуальному совершенствованию. Следует отметить, что для успешной подготовки специалиста требуется, чтобы студент не был пассивным потребителем преподносимых ему знаний, а сам активно включался в поиск профессиональных умений и навыков. Становление педагога-профессионала происходит на протяжении всего периода обучения в вузе. Преподаватели физического воспитания формируют интерес к физическим упражнениям используя для их развития, совершенствования и укрепления здоровья нестандартные формы занятий: танцы, йога, игровые, а также активные методы обучения и новые оздоровительные технологии: аэробика, степ - аэробика, стретчинг – аэробика, калланетика, акав-аэробика, шейпинг, джампинг и др. Именно в студенческом возрасте, в период высокой социальной активности, не только происходит становление интеллектуального и социального интегрирования в систему общественных отношений, но и определяется индивидуальный стиль жизни. Иными словами, закладываются компетенции будущего специалиста, с которой он вступает как в атмосферу профессиональной деятельности, так и в сферу своего стиля жизни. Важнейшим направлением в деятельности преподавателей физической культуры должна явиться разработка и внедрение новых физкультурно-оздоровительных технологий, предусматривающих применение широкого арсенала средств физической культуры с учетом индивидуальных особенностей каждого студента и состояния его организма в данный момент. Для достижения высоких личностных и профессиональных качеств, социального становления, физического совершенства студентов, необходимо: - понимать роль физической культуры в развитии личности и подготовке к профессиональной деятельности; - знать научно-практические основы физической культуры и здорового образа жизни; - сформировать мотивационно - ценностное отношение к физической культуре, потребность в регулярных занятиях физическими упражнениями и спортом; - овладеть системой практических умений и навыков,

обеспечивающих сохранение и укрепление здоровья, психическое благополучие, развитие и совершенствование психофизических способностей, качеств и свойств личности;

- приобрести опыт творческого использования физкультурноспортивной деятельности для достижения жизненных и профессиональных целей.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ НА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ РОСТ БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается концепция формирования профессионального роста будущих педагогов педагогических вузов средствами физической культуры. Годы обучения закладывают основу для самоопределения будущего специалиста, готового конкурировать в современном обществе. Физическая культура - совокупность ценностей, которые способствуют профессиональному мастерству и карьерному росту.

Ключевые слова: физическое воспитание, здоровье, физическая культура, двигательная активность, профессиональная компетентность, мотивация, педагогические технологии, профессиональный рост, карьера, нетрадиционные формы обучения.

Abstract. *the article discusses the concept of formation of professional development of future teachers of pedagogical institutes by means of physical education. The years of training form the basis for the determination of the future specialist, ready to competence in modern society. Physical education - includes values which promote professional skills and career growth.*

Keywords: *physical education, health, physical activity, professional competence, motivation, educational technology, professional development, career, non-traditional forms of learning*

Современная социально-экономическая ситуация, падение уровня жизни, экологическое неблагополучие отрицательно сказывается на здоровье нашего населения, особенно детей, подростков, студенческой молодежи, их физической подготовленности, должном обучении здоровому образу жизни, выработки навыков его соблюдения, мотивации к адекватному поведению. Давно доказано, что одним из эффективных средств физического совершенствования и укрепления здоровья человека является физическая культура, которая оказывает значительное влияние на процессы профессионального роста будущих специалистов. Её положительное влияние может осуществляться в том случае, если она опирается на естественнонаучную основу теории физического воспитания, тесно связанную с физиологией, гигиеной, анатомией и другими науками. Физическая культура оказывают значительное влияние на развитие человека в частности, так и в обществе в целом, являясь неотъемлемой частью общей культуры. Физическое воспитание является очень сложным и многофункциональным психофизиологическим процессом, особенно в условиях, когда люди уделяют недостаточное внимание физической культуре. Поскольку решение проблемы

укрепления здоровья нации связывается и с физической культурой, то она должна занимать должное место в образовании и воспитании. Познавая культуру, человек познает не некую независящую от него реальность, а по сути себя самого, свое собственное бытие, объектированное в фактах культуры. В познании культуры человек использует техники и приемы общего, так и весьма специфического характера, проясняя смысл своего собственного бытия, своей деятельности и своей сущности. Каждый культурный человек просто обязан постоянно поддерживать и укреплять свое здоровье, чтобы быть способным к творческому подъему, профессиональному росту и карьере. Здоровье человека обусловлено генетическими факторами, экологией, но главное, образом жизни, который может оказывать решающее влияние на уровень здоровья и продолжительность жизни человека. Следовательно, эффективным фактором, оказывающее влияние на уровень здоровья, на развитие профессиональных качеств и производительность труда, остается стиль жизни, в котором одним из важнейших компонентов является оптимизация двигательной деятельности. Оптимальный двигательный режим - естественное средство профилактики соматических и психических заболеваний. С сожалением приходится констатировать, что большинство россиян (90%) не готовы к регулярным занятиям физическими упражнениями, недооценивают их оздоровительную ценность, в то время как в европейских странах, около 80% населения занимаются своим здоровьем, пока еще здоровы, используя различные виды двигательной активности. Наиболее благоприятным объектом в деле формирования положительного отношения к регулярным занятиям физическими упражнениями и осознанной потребности в здоровом образе жизни является молодое подрастающее поколение. В последние годы активно развиваются научные исследования, касающиеся проблемы здоровья в системе образования, которые являются предметом профессионального интереса специалистов, работающих не только в области медицины, но и психологии, педагогики и других социальных наук.

Развитие учителя, как личности и профессионала, подчинено тем же закономерностям, которые определяют становление любого человека занятого в любой сфере деятельности, то есть его социализацию, которая с точки зрения социологии, есть процесс приобретения человеком качеств, необходимых ему для жизнедеятельности в обществе. Однако в большинстве своем в образовательных структурах отсутствует целенаправленная и систематическая работа по формированию здорового образа жизни молодежи, поэтому чрезвычайно актуальной как для настоящего, так и для будущего России продолжает оставаться проблема сохранения, укрепления здоровья и формирование потребности в здоровом образе жизни в рамках учебно-воспитательной работы современных общеобразовательных учебных заведений. Её решение может активно осуществляться на занятиях физической культуры и во внеаудиторных формах работы. Новые подходы к содержанию, формам, методам, технологиям институциональным учреждениям, готовящим педагога - профессионала, порождены широким комплексом факторов, изменяющих всю систему образования в России. Это порождает интерес к соответствующим инновационным технологиям. В настоящее время является актуальной проблема становления такого

педагога, который соединяет в себе личностные и профессиональные качества, проявляет потребность в непрерывном саморазвитии. Для решения проблем формирования личности и сохранения здоровья подрастающего поколения в процессе физкультурно-оздоровительных мероприятий можно определить следующие задачи: - образовательные - обучать жизненно важным двигательным умениям и навыкам; формировать специальные теоретические знания, для совершенствования профессионального роста в деятельности будущих педагогов; - воспитательные - воспитывать потребность и умение самостоятельно заниматься физической культурой с целью совершенствования физических качеств, которые необходимы для практической профессиональной подготовки будущих специалистов; формировать личностные качества через воспитание патриотизма, чувства товарищества, честности, ответственности за свои поступки; формировать у юношей необходимые для военной службы умения и навыки, внутреннюю готовность к службе в вооруженных силах России; - оздоровительные - укреплять здоровье, содействовать нормальному физическому развитию; развивать жизненно важные физические качества: выносливость, силу, быстроту, координацию, гибкость, ловкость для быстрого карьерного роста, умение быстро адаптироваться в новой среде. Формировать установку на здоровый образ жизни: оптимальный двигательный режим, рациональное питание, личную гигиену, отказ от вредных привычек. Комплексное решение образовательных, воспитательных и оздоровительных задач в процессе физического воспитания в соответствии с принципами дифференциации и индивидуализации - основа формирования положительных качеств личности к ведению здорового образа жизни. Именно в юношеском возрасте, в период высокой социальной активности, происходит становление интеллектуального и социального интегрирования в систему общественных отношений, и определение здорового образа жизни. Особое внимание должно уделяться студенческой молодежи в связи с тем, что от их физического и психического здоровья во многом зависит дальнейшая их работоспособность, тот вклад, который она призвана внести в возрождение России, именно она должна стать примером для молодого поколения. И в первую очередь это относится к студентам педагогического вуза - будущим учителям. Овладение педагогической профессией требует не только усвоения определенного объема знаний и навыков, оно предполагает определенный жизненный настрой, предъявляет высокие требования как к личностным качествам так к его физическому и психическому здоровью. Информационные, умственные и психологические нагрузки на организм студентов в процессе обучения в вузе неуклонно возрастают. Неумение расслабляться, правильно дышать, гиподинамия и неправильное питание приводят к прогрессирующему ухудшению здоровья, к различным заболеваниям, и снижению работоспособности. Все это обуславливает необходимость формирования физической культуры личности. Учитывая социальную значимость физической культуры в современных условиях, физические упражнения в большей мере применяются в оздоровительных целях, повышая функциональные возможности основных систем жизнеобеспечения и профилактических воздействий на организм с учетом отрицательных факторов. Необходимо вовлекать большее количество студентов в занятия физической культурой, воспитывать привычку к

здоровому образу жизни, с целью мотивации плодотворной творческой деятельности и личностному росту в работе педагога. Такая постановка работы по физической культуре, это путь к здоровому образу жизни, повышению двигательной активности будущих учителей. Профессиональное становление будущего педагога и его карьерный рост требуют формирования устойчивых мотиваций; универсальных учебных действий: познавательных, регулятивных, коммуникативных; потребности в бережном отношении к своему здоровью, физической подготовленности, целостном развитии физических и психических качеств, творческом использовании средств физической культуры в организации здорового образа жизни. Формирование физической культуры требует создания условий, связанных с высоким профессиональным уровнем педагогов, применением современных педагогических технологий: мультимедийных, нестандартных, игровых, нетрадиционных форм обучения физической культуры: ритмической гимнастики, аэробики, шейпинга, степ - аэробики, калланетики. Именно в студенческом возрасте, в период высокой социальной активности, не только происходит становление интеллектуального и социального интегрирования в систему общественных отношений, но и определяется индивидуальный стиль жизни. Иными словами, закладываются компетенции будущего специалиста, с которой он вступает как в атмосферу профессиональной деятельности, так и в сферу своего стиля жизни. Профессиональная компетентность педагога – высокий, интегральный уровень проявления субъективных свойств. Быть компетентным в каком-либо виде педагогической деятельности – значит быть профессионалом. Профессиональная компетентность педагога, есть единство его теоретической и практической готовности к осуществлению педагогической деятельности характеризует его профессионализм и творческий рост. Учителя – представители стрессогенной профессии – нуждаются в реабилитационных процедурах. Это положение разделяют многие исследователи, рекомендуя системы преодоления психологической напряженности и снятия стрессовых ситуаций в деятельности учителя. В связи с чем, возрастает роль физической культуры, как средство борьбы со стрессом, средства, которые повышают стрессоустойчивость, нормализует психоэмоциональное состояние при напряженной интеллектуальной, или физической работе и способствуют карьерному росту и развитию профессиональных качеств педагога.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ СТУДЕНТОВ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается концепция формирования профессионального роста будущих педагогов педагогических вузов средствами физической культуры. В процессе обучения закладывается основа для самоопределения будущего специалиста, готового конкурировать в современном обществе. Физическая культура - совокупность ценностей, которые способствуют профессиональному мастерству и карьерному росту.

Ключевые слова: физическая культура, двигательная активность, профессиональная компетентность, мотивация, педагогические технологии, профессиональный рост, карьера.

Abstract: The article discusses the concept of formation of professional development of future teachers of pedagogical institutes by means of physical education. The years of training form the basis for the determination of the future specialist, ready to competence in modern society. Physical education - includes values which promote professional skills and career growth.

Keywords: physical activity, professional competence, motivation, educational technology, professional development, career.

Главная цель высшего педагогического образования – профессиональная подготовка будущего специалиста. Традиционно профессиональное становление личности будущего педагога в вузе рассматривается с позиции целенаправленного формирования знаний, умений и навыков, а также воспитания таких черт личности как ответственность, толерантность, эмпатия. Сегодня профессия педагога предполагает не только успешное усвоение студентами требуемого объема знаний, приобретение необходимых умений и навыков педагогической деятельности. Специфика педагогической деятельности состоит в том, чтобы ввести человека в мир педагогических ценностей, научить творческим способностям решения научных и жизненных ситуаций, открыть рефлексивный мир собственного «Я» и научить управлять им. В вузах физическая культура представлена как важнейший базовый компонент формирования общей культуры студентов, средство создания гармонично развитой личности.

Культура в глубокой сути своей есть то, что обеспечивает реализацию самой деятельности, имманентный механизм, способ её осуществления. Культура – это своего

рода принцип связи человека с предметом, способ его вхождения в общественную жизнь, механизм самосознания, осмысление своей неотделимости от других и собственной автономности, уникальности. Под культурой понимается сложный общественный феномен, включающий материальные и духовные ценности, которые являются продуктом деятельности общества, отчуждаемые от человека и присваиваемые человеком в непрерывном единстве с самой деятельностью. Культура выступает как социальный опыт и культурный процесс. Физическая культура самое широкое собирательное понятие. Она включает все достижения, накопленные в процессе общественно-исторической практики: уровень здоровья, спортивного мастерства, науки, произведений искусства, связанных с физическим воспитанием, а также материальные ценности. Физическая культура - часть общей культуры общества, одна из сфер социальной деятельности, направленная на поддержание здоровья, развитие физических способностей человека и использование их в соответствии с потребностями общественной практики. Происходящие социально-экономические, демографические, оздоровительные и другие изменения в обществе отражаются и на сфере профессиональной деятельности учителя физической культуры. Профессия учителя, как и другие, начали подчиняться законам рынка - свободной конкуренции. Конкурентно-способная личность - это личность, для которой характерны стремление и способность к высокому качеству и эффективности своей деятельности. Ориентация на формирование профессиональных компетенций, в период профессиональной подготовки требует сбалансированного решения образовательных, воспитательных, оздоровительных задач; упорядоченной системы воздействия на интеллектуально-волевою и практическую деятельность. Актуальность проблемы формирования здорового стиля жизни определяется новой стратегией современных педагогических исследований по проблеме здоровья человека, требующей интеграции наук о человеке, а также эффективных технологий, обеспечивающих укрепление здоровья студенческой молодежи и повышение качества подготовки специалистов. В основе формирования физической культуры студентов лежит динамика показателей физической и функциональной подготовленности, уровень потенциала соматического здоровья, отношения к ценностям физической культуры, степени овладения системой теоретических знаний, умений, навыков. Формирование физической культуры студентов наиболее эффективно осуществляется преподавателями вуза на основе качественного совершенствования образовательного процесса по дисциплине «Физическая культура» и широкого использования современных педагогических технологий. Оптимальная сбалансированность реализуемых направлений учебной программы позволяет целенаправленно решать поставленные задачи в области физической культуры в соответствии с Государственным образовательным стандартом. Для определения уровня сформированности физической культуры студентов, поиска путей повышения эффективности образовательного процесса, необходимо анализировать показатели, определяющие уровень физической культуры студентов, динамику уровня физической подготовленности, отношение студентов к ценностям физической культуры. Физкультурно-спортивная деятельность предстает не только как процесс формирования физических кондиций студентов. Её потенциал может

актуализировать процессы структурирования в сознании таких общечеловеческих ценностей, как здоровье; признание уникальности и неповторимости человеческой личности. Успехи в области физического воспитания, во многом зависят от того, насколько активно и сознательно студенты включены в учебный процесс, от их отношения к физкультурно-спортивной деятельности. Продуктивность физкультурно-спортивной деятельности обуславливается мотивацией. В основном студенты вуза рассматривают занятия физкультурно-спортивной деятельностью как способ оздоровления и средство формирования своего физического облика. Потенциал активной двигательной деятельности предполагает гораздо более широкие возможности для личностного развития и профессионального становления. Одним из показателей сформированности ценностного отношения к физкультурно-спортивной деятельности является степень удовлетворенности занятиями. Причинами снижения степени удовлетворенности студентов физкультурно-спортивной деятельностью могут являться: материально-техническое обеспечение - отсутствие бассейна, стандартной спортивной площадки; улучшенное обеспечение спортивных залов. Большой вес приобретает роль личности педагога высшей школы, его ценностные ориентации, духовный и нравственный облик, его профессиональная компетентность, творческое отношение к делу, умение сотрудничать с коллегами, педагогическое мастерство. Педагоги физической культуры становятся помощниками студенту в осознании себя как личности, в выявлении, раскрытии своих возможностей, становлении самосознания в занятиях спортом. Физическая культура служит важнейшим фактором становления активной жизненной позиции. У студентов, включенных в систематические занятия физической культурой и спортом и проявляющих в них достаточно высокую активность, вырабатывается определенный стереотип режима дня, вырабатывается уверенность поведения, наблюдается развитие «престижных» установок, высокий жизненный тонус. Они в большей мере коммуникабельны, выражают готовность к сотрудничеству, радуются социальному признанию, меньше боятся критики, у них наблюдается более высокая эмоциональная устойчивость, выдержка, им в большей степени свойственен оптимизм, энергия, среди них больше настойчивых, решительных людей, умеющих вести за собой коллектив. Студентам, активно занимающимся физической культурой, присущи чувство долга, добросовестность, собранность. Они успешно взаимодействуют в работе, требующей постоянства, напряжения, свободнее вступают в контакты, более находчивы, среди них чаще встречаются лидеры, им легче удается самоконтроль. Эти данные подчеркивают основное положительное воздействие систематических занятий физической культурой и спортом на характерологические особенности личности студентов. Следует отметить, что для успешной подготовки специалиста требуется, чтобы студент не был пассивным потребителем преподносимых ему знаний, а сам активно включался в поиск профессиональных умений и навыков. Становление педагога-профессионала происходит на протяжении всего периода обучения в вузе. Именно в студенческом возрасте, в период высокой социальной активности, не только происходит становление интеллектуального и социального интегрирования в систему общественных отношений, но и определяется индивидуальный стиль жизни. Иными

словами, закладываются компетенции будущего специалиста, с которой он вступает как в атмосферу профессиональной деятельности, так и в сферу своего стиля жизни.

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ОБЩЕРАЗВИВАЮЩИЕ УПРАЖНЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ К ПРЕСТАВЛЯЮЩЕЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются ОРУ являются универсальным средством физического воспитания в школе, так как используются не только на уроках физической культуры, но и при проведении утренней гимнастики, физкультурминуток и физкультурпауз, физкультурных праздников.

Ключевые слова: упражнения, средства, гимнастика, предметы, осанка, организм, дыхание, ритм.

Annotation: The article discusses General developmental exercises are a universal means of physical education at school, as they are used not only in physical culture lessons, but also during morning exercises, physical exercises and physical training breaks, and physical culture holidays.

Key words: exercises, means, gymnastics, objects, posture, body, breathing, rhythm, pace, speed, amplitude, body, flexibility.

Общеразвивающие упражнения (ОРУ) – движения отдельными частями тела или их сочетания, выполняемые с разной скоростью и амплитудой, с максимальным и умеренным мышечным напряжением. В зависимости от цели и задач урока ОРУ могут быть направлены преимущественно на подготовку организма учащихся к предстоящей работе (разминка), овладение школой движений, воспитание физических качеств, оздоровление различных органов и систем организма, формирование правильной осанки.⁴⁷

Выполнение ОРУ в подготовительной части урока должно обеспечивать оптимальное возбуждение коры больших полушарий головного мозга, более ровный поток нервных импульсов, идущих из моторной зоны больших полушарий, причем происходит общая активизация деятельности внутренних органов. Все это обеспечивает готовность организма к выполнению упражнений, которые осваиваются и используются

⁴⁷ Сушко Г.К. Гимнастика и её преподавания. Учебное пособия-Т 2010 г

для воспитания физических качеств (силы, гибкости, силовой выносливости), формирования правильной осанки в основной части урока. В заключительной части урока ОРУ выполняются в целях активного отдыха и переключения учащихся на другой вид деятельности.

ОРУ являются универсальным средством физического воспитания в школе, так как используются не только на уроках физической культуры, но и при проведении утренней гимнастики, физкультминуток и физкультпауз, физкультурных праздников. Они могут выполняться без предметов, с предметами (палками, набивными мячами, гантелями, гириями, обручами, скакалками, резиновыми амортизаторами, на тренажерах), а также с взаимной помощью друг другу при различном построении учащихся (в колоннах, кругу, шеренгах), на месте и в движении. ОРУ имеют ряд особенностей: они точно дозируются, могут применяться в разнообразных вариантах и комбинациях. Это обеспечивает избирательный характер воздействий на отдельные группы мышц и на определенные системы организма. В результате систематического повторения ОРУ создается своеобразный фонд двигательного опыта, двигательных качеств и способностей, необходимых как в жизненной практике, так и для формирования сложных гимнастических навыков. Большую роль ОРУ играют в формировании осанки: благодаря им укрепляются мышцы, способствующие правильному положению позвоночника и стопы. Это важно для физического развития детей, так как именно в дошкольном и школьном возрасте происходит формирование изгибов позвоночника, окончательно завершающееся в 11-13 лет.

Кроме того, ОРУ являются прекрасным средством для развития органов дыхания, так как в каждый комплекс входят упражнения, укрепляющие диафрагму – основную дыхательную мышцу, межреберные мышцы, мышцы брюшного пресса, содействующие более глубокому дыханию. Ритмичность движений позволяет формировать навыки рационального дыхания, заключающиеся в умении регулировать силу и длительность вдоха и выдоха, сочетать ритм и частоту дыхания со структурой движения. Четкий ритм, строгая дозировка, периодическое увеличение и снижение нагрузки в ОРУ способствуют укреплению сердечной мышцы, увеличивают ударный объем сердца, улучшают ритмичность сокращений. Упражнения оказывают большое влияние на развитие нервной системы. Быстрота реакции, координация, осознанное владение движениями имеют значение и для умственного развития детей. Как правило, ОРУ выполняются в коллективе, что способствует развитию у детей организованности, дисциплины. Положительную роль играет и музыкальное сопровождение. В последние годы в методике проведения ОРУ начинают получать признание и такие нетрадиционные виды упражнений, как ритмическая и атлетическая гимнастика, гимнастика для глаз, дыхательная гимнастика, элементы хатха-йоги, ушу и др.

Однако, как показывает практика, студенты и начинающие учителя не используют тот богатый арсенал ОРУ на уроках гимнастики в школе, зачастую применяя шаблонные упражнения, недостаточно аргументированно объясняют значение и место этих упражнений в системе физического воспитания детей и взрослых. Основной же задачей, предусмотренной комплексной программой и общегосударственным образовательным стандартом по физической культуре, является воспитание

потребности и умения самостоятельно заниматься физическими упражнениями, сознательно применять их в целях отдыха, тренировки, повышения работоспособности и укрепления здоровья. В связи с этим полезно вспомнить совет Пьера де Кубертена: «Важно не само упражнение, а то, как вы его выполняете, с каким вниманием, с какой силой и, основное, для чего».

Для целенаправленного применения ОРУ были разделены (классифицированы) на несколько групп:

- по анатомическому признаку подбора упражнений в зависимости от работы тех или иных мышечных групп: - упражнения для рук и плечевого пояса;- упражнения для мышц шеи;- упражнения для ног и тазового пояса;- упражнения для туловища;- упражнения для всего тела.

- по признаку подбора упражнений преимущественного воздействия или работы мышц в определенном режиме: на силу, растягивание (гибкость), скоростно-силового характера, с преимущественной быстротой движений, на выносливость и другие двигательные способности человека;

- по признаку методологической значимости упражнений: на координацию движений, осанку, дыхательные упражнения;

- по признаку использования упражнений: без предмета, с предметами (палка, гантели, набивные и резиновые мячи, скакалки и др.); на гимнастических снарядах и со снарядами (гимнастическая стенка, скамейка и др.); на тренажерах;

- по признаку организации группы. Общеразвивающие упражнения, выполняемые одним, вдвоем, втроем, в кругу, в сцеплении, в сомкнутых колоннах и шеренгах, в движении;

- по признаку исходных положений, из которых выполняются упражнения: из стоек, приседов, упоров, положения сидя и лежа, висов и др.

Количество различных ОРУ бесконечно, поэтому ориентироваться в них и полнее представить себе их характеристики помогает классификация по анатомическому признаку:

Конечно, следует отметить, что это деление условное и можно говорить лишь о преимущественном воздействии упражнений на соответствующие мышечные группы, так как при выполнении многих упражнений, предназначенных для одной части тела, участвует значительное число и других мышц. Кроме того, в зависимости от методической направленности все они могут быть связаны с развитием отдельных двигательных качеств и способностей (силы, гибкости, ловкости, быстроты, координации, равновесия, ритмичности, пластичности, грациозности и др.), свойств психики (внимания, сообразительности, ориентировки в пространстве, во времени и пр.), повышением функционального уровня систем организма (упражнения для тренировки дыхательной, сердечно-сосудистой систем, активизации обменных процессов).

В каждой подгруппе можно выделить ряд упражнений более локального характера. Например, в упражнениях на сгибание и разгибание рук существуют упражнения для пальцев, кистей, предплечий, плеча. Сжимание и разжимание кулаков

или теннисного мяча укрепляют мышцы кистей, активизируют кровообращение, повышают тонус коры головного мозга.

Упражнения для ног укрепляют связки и мелкие мышцы стопы, развивают ее гибкость. Особенно полезны различные движения стопой, любые движения ног с отянутыми носками, приседания. Поднимание ног, махи ногами, приседания влияют на развитие подвижности в суставах, укрепление, растягивание крупных мышц и связок ног и, таким образом, на развитие силы и гибкости ног. При поднимании ног из исходного положения сидя, лежа значительную нагрузку получают мышцы брюшного пресса. Статические упражнения, махи ногами с опорой и без опоры способствуют развитию гибкости и функции равновесия. Многие упражнения для ног, в особенности дозированные приседания и прыжки, укрепляют сердечно-сосудистую систему, повышают физиологическую нагрузку, улучшают процессы обмена.

Упражнения для туловища и мышц шеи влияют на развитие гибкости, подвижности позвоночника, ног, так как способствуют растягиванию связок, а это в свою очередь определяет анатомическую подвижность суставов, оказывает положительное влияние на формирование правильной осанки. Упражнения с наклонами вперед и в стороны помогают добиться нормального поясничного изгиба. Особенно полезны упражнения из исходного положения лежа на спине и на животе, так как позвоночник освобожден от тяжести тела и можно избирательно укреплять мышцы спины и брюшного пресса, не нагружая его. Кроме того, позвоночник находится в правильном положении, таз фиксирован, угол его наклона не влияет на осанку.⁴⁸ В упражнениях из исходного положения лежа на животе при поднимании и опускании верхней части туловища, головы развивается подвижность и правильное положение грудного и шейного отделов позвоночника, в то же время поясничный отдел фиксирован и не может иметь излишнего изгиба, к чему у детей имеется склонность. В упражнениях с наклонами при сгибании и выпрямлении туловища из исходного положения лежа на спине укрепляются мышцы брюшного пресса, что положительно влияет на процесс пищеварения. У детей эти мышцы слабы, поэтому такие упражнения для них очень полезны. В некоторой степени упражнения для туловища влияют и на укрепление мышц, участвующих как вспомогательные в дыхании: при боковых поворотах, наклонах в стороны и вперед нагрузку получают косые мышцы живота, зубчатые мышц резиновыми амортизаторами, на тренажерах), а также с взаимной помощью друг другу при различном построении учащихся (в колоннах, кругу, шеренгах), на месте и в движении. ОРУ имеют ряд особенностей: они точно дозируются, могут применяться в разнообразных вариантах и комбинациях. Это обеспечивает избирательный характер воздействий на отдельные группы мышц и на определенные системы организма. В результате систематического повторения ОРУ создается своеобразный фонд двигательного опыта, двигательных качеств и способностей, необходимых как в жизненной практике, так и для формирования сложных гимнастических навыков. Большую роль ОРУ играют в формировании осанки: благодаря им укрепляются мышцы, способствующие правильному положению

⁴⁸ Сушко Г.К. Гимнастика и её преподавания. Учебное пособия-Т 2010 г

позвоночника и стопы. Это важно для физического развития детей, так как именно в дошкольном и школьном возрасте происходит формирование изгибов позвоночника, окончательно завершающееся в 11-13 лет.

Кроме того, ОРУ являются прекрасным средством для развития органов дыхания, так как в каждый комплекс входят упражнения, укрепляющие диафрагму – основную дыхательную мышцу, межреберные мышцы, мышцы брюшного пресса, содействующие более глубокому дыханию. Ритмичность движений позволяет формировать навыки рационального дыхания, заключающиеся в умении регулировать силу и длительность вдоха и выдоха, сочетать ритм и частоту дыхания со структурой движения. Четкий ритм, строгая дозировка, периодическое увеличение и снижение нагрузки в ОРУ способствуют укреплению сердечной мышцы, увеличивают ударный объем сердца, улучшают ритмичность сокращений. Упражнения оказывают большое влияние на развитие нервной системы. Быстрота реакции, координация, осознанное владение движениями имеют значение и для умственного развития детей. Как правило, ОРУ выполняются в коллективе, что способствует развитию у детей организованности, дисциплины. Положительную роль играет и музыкальное сопровождение. В последние годы в методике проведения ОРУ начинают получать признание и такие нетрадиционные виды упражнений, как ритмическая и атлетическая гимнастика, гимнастика для глаз, дыхательная гимнастика, элементы хатха-йоги, ушу и др.

Однако, как показывает практика, студенты и начинающие учителя не используют тот богатый арсенал ОРУ на уроках гимнастики в школе, зачастую применяя шаблонные упражнения, недостаточно аргументированно объясняют значение и место этих упражнений в системе физического воспитания детей. Упражнения для туловища, в которых участвует значительное количество крупных мышечных групп, повышают обменные процессы.

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ЁШЛАРНИ ФАОЛ ЖИСМОНИЙ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИ

Аннотация: Ёшларни фаол жисмоний ривожлантириш жараёнлари, спорт ва жисмоний тарбия соғломлаштириш тадбирларининг шакллари, ёшларни соғломлаштириш ва жисмоний ривожлантириш жараёни ўрганилди.

Калит сўзлар: Эрталабки бадан тарбия машғулотлари, Жисмоний тарбия тадбирлари, ҳаракатли ўйинлар, умумривожлантирувчи машқлар.

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PROCESSES OF ACTIVE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH

Abstract: The processes of active physical development of youth, forms of sports and physical education health measures, the process of youth health and physical development were studied.

Keywords: Morning physical education classes, physical education activities, movement games, general developmental exercises.

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ПРОЦЕССЫ АКТИВНОГО ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация: Изучены процессы активного физического развития молодежи, формы занятий спортом и физкультурно-оздоровительными мероприятиями, процесс оздоровления и физического развития молодежи.

Ключевые слова: утренние занятия физкультурой, физкультурные занятия, двигательные игры, общеразвивающие упражнения.

Ўқувчиларни соғломлаштириш ва жисмоний ривожлантириш жараёни узлуксизлигини таъминлаш мақсадида ўқувчилар кун тартибида жисмоний тарбия тадбирлари белгиланади ва амалга оширилади. Кун тартибидаги тадбирлар мазмуни Жисмоний тарбия дастури асосида тузилади ва режалаштирилади. Жисмоний тарбия

тадбирларини ташкил этишда коллеж жисмоний маданият жамоаси ташкилотчилик ва раҳбарлик вазифасини бошқаради. Жисмоний тарбиянинг ўқувчилар кун тартибидаги тадбирлари ўқувчиларни жисмоний ривожланишга соғлигини мустаҳкамлашга ва чиниқтиришга ақлий қобилиятларни оширишга тартиб интизомни мустаҳкамлашни амалга оширади. Жисмоний тарбия тадбирларини мунтазам ўтказиб бориш ўқувчиларни ўзини-ўзи назорат қилиш, кун тартибига риоя қилиш ҳамда фаоллигини мустаҳкамлашга ўргатади. Жисмоний тарбия тадбирлари мактабнинг таълим ва тарбиявий ишлари шаклларидадан бўлиб ўқув машғулоти билан мувофиқ ҳолда ташкил этилиши керак.

Эрталабки бадан тарбия машқлари. Ўқув машғулотларгача ўтказиладиган эрталабки бадан тарбия машғулоти, гимнастика мактабда ҳар куни дарслар бошлангунча ўтказиладиган жисмоний машқлардир. Машғулотларгача бўладиган гимнастика асосан тарбиявий ва соғломлаштириш масалаларини ҳал этади. Очиқ ҳавода ўтказиладиган машқлар ўқувчилар организмни чиниқтиришга ҳам ёрдам беради. Эрталабки бадан тарбия машғулоти ўқувчиларда тартиб интизомни ҳам тарбиялайди. Бу машғулотлар сўнг ўқув кунини уюшган ҳолда бошлаш амалга оширилади. Эрталабки бадан тарбия машғулотида болалар жисмоний тарбия дарслари жараёнида ўрганган умуривожлантирувчи машқларни бажарадилар. Эрталабки бадан тарбия машғулоти шифокор таъқиқламаган ўқувчиларнинг барчаси қатнашадилар. Эрталабки бадан тарбия машғулоти директори ва ўқув ишлари директори ўринбосари раҳбарлик қилади. Машғулоти жисмоний тарбия ўқитувчилари олиб борадилар. Шу билан бирга ёшлар уюшмаси аъзолари ва фаол спортчи ўқувчилар ҳам машғулотларни ташкил этишда иштирок этадилар.

Эрталабки бадан тарбия машғулоти очиқ ҳавода ўтказилиши мақсадга мувофиқ ёмғирли ва қаттиқ совуқ кунларда машғулоти спорт залларида ва ёпиқ биноларда ўтказилади. Эрталабки бадан тарбия машғулоти вазибалари

1. Муқул системаси ва юрак фаолиятини фаоллаштириш
2. Ўқувчиларни жисмоний зўриқтирмаслик
3. Тўғри қадди-қамотни шакллантириш.
4. Умуривожлантирувчи машқлардан фойдаланиш.
5. Ўқув машғулоти ақлий, руҳий ва жисмоний тайёрларлик кўриш.

Жисмоний тарбия дақиқалари. Бу машғулоти бошланғич синф ўқувчилари билан ўтказилади. Бунда дарс давомида ўқувчилар ўқув машғулотида тўхтатилиб, ўриндиқлар йўлкасида сафланади ва бўйин, гавда, бел, қўл ва оёқ учун умуривожлантирувчи машқлар бажарилади. Бу машғулоти мақсади узоқ вақт бир хил ҳолатда гавдани тутишга ўтганмаган ёш болалар қоматини тўғри шакллантиришдир. Дарс давомида ёш болалар бир хил ҳолатда узоқ муддат қолиб умуртқа поғонаси ва таянч ҳаракат апаратида салбий ўзгаришлар содир бўлиши мумкин. Жисмоний тарбия дақиқалари шундай ҳолатларни олдини олишга қаратилган бўлади. Жисмоний тарбия дақиқалари бир хил ҳолатда узоқ муддат фаолият кўрсатадиган касб эгалари билан ҳам ўтказилади.

Танаффуслардаги ҳаракатли ўйинлар. Танаффуслар ўқувчиларнинг дам олишлари ва навбатдаги дарсга жуда самарали тайёрлана олишлари учун

фойдаланилиши зарур. Танаффуслардаги ўйинларни уюшган ҳолда ўтказиш тадбирларга қуйидаги талаблар қўйилади: Улар болаларнинг ёш хусусиятларига мос бўлиши ва болаларни жуда толиқтирмаслиги ҳам кучли қўзғатмаслиги керак. Танаффусдаги ўйинлар қиш вақтида ҳам очиқ ҳавода ўтказилгани маъқул.

Танаффусдаги ўйинларга жисмоний тарбия ўқитувчилари ёки тарбиячи раҳбарлик қилишлари керак. Улар ўқувчиларни тўғри ва қизиқарли ўйнашларини, жароҳатланмасликларини, ҳаммани жисмоний ҳаракатларни шуғулланаётганлигини назорат қилиб борадилар. Танаффусда ҳаракатли ўйинларни уюшган ҳолда ўтказиш ўқувчилар тартиб интизомни мутаҳкамлайди. Танаффусларда спортчи фаол ўқувчилар ва ёшлар уюшмалари аъзолари болалар ўйинлари ва машғулотлари бошқарадилар. Ўйинлар ва машғулотлар дарс бошланишга 5 минут қолганда тўхтатилиб ўқувчилар ювиниб, кийиниб дарсга тайёргарлик кўрадилар. Танаффусдаги машғулотлар ўқувчилар ёши, жисмоний ривожланиши ва жинсига мувофиқ такомиллашиб боради. Ўқувчилар билан ҳаракатли ўйинлар ташкил этилса, ўқувчилари билан спорт ўйинлари, эстафеталар ўтказиш мумкин.

Дарсдан ташқари ишлардан бири оммавий жисмоний маданият ва спорт ишидир. Дарсдан ташқари ишнинг вазифалари қуйидагилардан иборат. Ўқувчилар соғлигини мустаҳкамлашга, организмни чиниқтиришга, уларнинг ҳар томонлама жисмоний ривожланишига ёрдам бериш; Ўқувчиларнинг жисмоний маданият дарсларида олган билимлари, малака ва кўникмаларини чуқурлаштириш ҳамда кенгайтириш; Ўқувчиларида ташкилотчи малакаларини тарбиялаш ва ривожлантириш; Ўқувчиларни яхши дам олишларини ташкил этиш; ўқувчиларда жисмоний тарбия ва спорт билан мунтазам шуғулланишга иштиёқ уйғотиш. Дарсдан ташқари ишларга ўқувчиларни ёппасига жалб қилиш учун машғулотларни ташкил этиш ва ўтказишнинг хилма-хил шаклларида фойдаланиш лозим. Бунда уларнинг ёши, соғлиги ва жисмоний тайёргарлиги ҳисобга олинади. Ўқувчилар билан амалий иш олиб бориш учун тўғарақлар тузилади. Биринчи навбатда бутун йил давомида ишлайдиган умумий жисмоний тайёргарлик тўғарақлари ташкил этилади.

Умумий жисмоний тайёргарлик ва спорт тўғарақлари иложи борича кўпроқ ўқувчиларни, шу жумладан, жисмоний ривожланишда бир оз оқсаётган ўқувчиларни ҳам жалб этиш лозим. Спорт тўғарақларининг раҳбарлари муайян спорт турининг машғулотларини ўтказиш услубиятини, ўқувчилар билан олиб бориладиган машғулотларнинг ўзига хослигини яхши билишлари керак. Спорт машғулотларини тўғри ташкил этиш ва бошқаришда, ўқувчиларни спорт турлари билан шуғулланишида организми ривожланишининг ҳамда спорт натижаларини кўрсатишни ижобий натижаларига эришиш мумкин.

Умумий жисмоний тайёргарлик тўғарақлари ўқувчиларни жисмоний ривожлантиришни таъминлаб тўғарақ машғулотлари иш фаолияти, йил давомига қуйидагича режалаштириш мумкин. Кузда-ҳаракатли ва спорт ўйинлари, енгил атлетика, қишда-қишки спорт турлари, гимнастика, кураш машғулотлари, баҳорда-кросс тайёргарлиги, спорт ўйинлари, ёзда-сузиш машғулотлари ўтказилади. Умумжисмоний тайёргарлик машғулотлари жисмоний тарбия асосида ташкил этилади. Мусобақалар ва спорт байрамларида ўқувчиларнинг умумий жисмоний тайёргарлиги

назорат қилиб борилади. Тўғарақлар аъзолари 15-20 кишидан иборат бўлиши мумкин. Гуруҳлар ёши, жинси ва жисмоний тайёргарлиги бир хил даражадаги ўқувчилардан сараланади. Тўғарақ машўлотлари ҳафтасига бир ёки икки марта ўтказилади. Ҳар бир машўлот 60 минут атрофида бўлиши мумкин. Жисмоний тайёргарлик гуруҳларига гуруҳ сардорлари тайинланиб улар тарбиячиларга ёрдам берадилар.

Спорт турлари бўйича тўғарақлар ҳам фаолият кўрсатиб, бу тўғарақларга жисмоний тайёргарликка эга, шахсий қизиқишлари ва жисмоний қобилиятли бўлган ўқувчилар жалб этилади. Спорт тўғарақлари жисмоний тарбия дастури асосида иш олиб боради. Спортчи ўқувчиларни жисмоний тайёргарлиги гуруҳ машўлотлари ва спорт мусобақалари, байрамларда назорат қилиб турилади. Тўғарақ машўлотлари ҳафтасига 3-4 маротаба ташкил этилиб, 90 минут давомида ўтказилади. Спорт тури бўйича зарурий жиҳозлар ва мутахассис тарбиячиларнинг мавжудлиги ҳамда машўлот ўтиш жойлари талабга жавоб бериши муассаса шароитида ҳам малакали спортчилар тайёрлаш имконини беради.

Биз қуйидагиларни таклиф қиламиз: Сайрлар, экскурсиялар ва сайёҳлик юришлар катта таълим ва тарбия аҳамиятга молик. Чунки бу жараёнда ўқувчилар табиат, жонажон ўлка ва унинг диққатга сазовор жойлари билан танишадилар. Бу тадбирлар юриш, югуриш ва ўйин малакаларининг такомиллашишига ёрдам беради, организмни чиниқтиради ва болалар соғлигини мустаҳкамлайди ҳамда юриш-туриш, ўз-ўзига хизмат қилиш, жойни мўлжалга олиш ва хоказо кўникмаларни эгаллашга имкон яратади. Шунингдек, улар болалар жамоасини қарор топтириш ва мустаҳкамлашда, дўстлик, ўртоқлик ҳиссини тарбиялашда бебаҳо рол ўйнайди. Бу тадбирлар ёрдамида ўқувчилар табиатнинг соғломлаштирувчи кучлари қуёш, сув, ҳаво ёрдамида чиниқиб борадилар, мамлакатимизнинг табиати ва тарихий обидалари ҳақида тушанчага эга бўлиб борадилар.

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YIRIK SHOHLI HAYVONLAR LEYKOZIGA TASHXIS QO'YISH USULLARI

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена истории развития диагностических методов лейкоза крупного рогатого скота, описаны основные методы диагностики лейкоза, патологоанатомические изменения в органах и тканях, клинические симптомы больных лейкозом животных, гистологические, гематологические методы исследования, серологические и генно молекулярные методы исследования.

Ключевые слова; лейкоз, опухоль, злокачественные, вирус, патоморфологические, гистологические, клинические, гематологические, серологические, РИД, ПЦР.

Summary: This article is devoted to the history of the development of diagnostic methods for leukemia in cattle, describes the main methods for diagnosing leukemia, pathological changes in organs and tissues, clinical symptoms of animals with leukemia, histological, hematological research methods, serological and genetic molecular research methods.

Key words: leukemia, tumor, malignant, virus, pathomorphological, histological, clinical, hematological, serological, RID, PCR.

YSHH leykozi kasalligining rivojlanishida bir necha bosqichlari mavjud bo'lib ularning har qaysi uchun tashxis usullari ishlab chiqilgan. Ular bir tomondan hayvonda kasallik aniq qaysi bosqichda kechayotganini aniqlash imkonini bersa, boshqa tomondan aniqlangan o'zgarishlar faqat qoramollar leykoz kasalligiga tegishligini bildiradi. Hayvon leykoz virusi bilan zararlangan paytdan quyidagi bosqichlarni bosib o'tadi: inkubatsion, gemotologik va terminal (o'smali) davr.

Tashxis qo'yish usullari hayvonning hayoti davrida va o'limidan so'ng bo'lishi mumkin. Hayoti davridagilarga klinik gemotologik, serologik va gen-molekulyar usullari kiradi. Hayvon

majburiy so'yilgandan yoki o'limidan so'ng patomorfologik va gistologik tekshirishlar natijasida leykoz kasalligiga xarakterli o'zgarishlar aniqlanadi.

Bu usullarning paydo bo'lishi 19- asr oxirlaridan boshlanadi, qoramolchilik fermalarida o'lim holatlari sodir bo'lib, gavdada ichki organlar va to'qimalarda o'zgarishlar kuzatildi (patomorfologik usul). O'lim sabablarini aniqlashda hayvonlar tirik paytida tashqi ko'rinishdagi ayrim belgilar - limfa tugunlarining kattalashishi, ekzoftalm, kuchli oriqlash va boshqalar (klinik usul) ga e'tibor beriladi. O'tgan asrning o'rtalarida kelib klinik belgilar va qondagi o'zgarishlar o'rtasida bog'liqlik borligi aniqlanadi. Leykozda qondagi o'zgarishlar infeksiya va yuqumsiz kasalliklar patologiyasidan farq qiladigan o'ziga xoslik bor edi (gematologik usul). Yana bir qancha vaqtdan so'ng, leykozning virus tabiati va virusga qarshi immun tanachalar aniqlangandan keyin kasallikning ko'zga ko'rinarli belgilari paydo bo'lishidan oldin zararlangan hayvonlarni aniqlash imkonini beradigan birinchi usullar ishlab chiqildi (serologik usullar). Hamda gen molekulyar PZR- polimeraza zanjir reaksiyasi bevosita virusni aniqlash imkonini beradigan usullar yaratildi.

Patomorfologik usul. Hayvonlar jasadini yorib ko'rishda yoki so'yilgandan so'ng gavda va organlarni ko'rikdan o'tkazishda zararlangan organlar kattaligiga, o'simta o'sishining tarqalganligiga, qon ishlab chiqaruvchi va limfoid (suyak iligi, limfa tugunlari, taloq) organ va to'qimalarda o'simalarning mavjudligiga e'tibor beriladi. O'simalarning organizmda tarqalish darajasiga qarab leykozlar tizimli va o'smali turlarga bo'linadi. Tizimli leykozlarda bir vaqtning o'zida barcha gemo va limfopoez organlari (limfatik tugunlar, taloq, suyak iligi) zararlanadi. O'smali turlari boshdan limfoid to'qimalarning o'choqli zararlanishi va birinchi navbatda limfa tugunlarining zararlanishi bilan xarakterlanadi. Yirik shohli hayvonlarda leykozning eng ko'p tarqalgan turlaridan limfoid leykoz va limfosarkoma, kam hollarda esa limfogranulematoz, juda kam hollarga boshqa turlari uchraydi. Limfoid leykozda hayvonlarda 100% holatda taloqda o'simtaning rivojlanish jarayonlari kechadi. Odatda uning kapsulasi taranglashgan, follikulalari giperplaziyalashgan. Taloq va limfa tugunlarida har xil darajada differensiyalashgan limfoid to'qimalarning diffuz proliferatsiyasi hisobiga ko'rinishining (shaklining) xiralashishi kuzatiladi. Limfa tugunlari har xil darajada kattalashgan. Kesimida yuzasi yog'simon, kulrang - oqish rangda, ko'pincha nekroz va qon quyilish holatlari kuzatiladi. Leykozning o'smali shakllarida taloq va suyak iligi odatda o'zgarishsiz qoladi. Limfa tugunlar ko'pincha assimetrik kattalashgan. Kapsulasi notekis yonidagi organ va to'qimalar bilan birga o'sgan. Kesimi yuzasi kulrang - oqish, kulrang - sarg'ish rangda, ko'pincha nekroz va qon quyilish o'choqlari bilan birga uchraydi. Bazida katta konglomerat hosil qiladigan, har xil shakldagi va kattalikdagi zich o'simalarning shakllanishi doimo aniqlanadi. Sinflanmaydigan leykozda tos bo'shlig'ida yangi o'simtalarni kuzatiladi.

Boshqa organ va to'qimalar (jigar, buyrak, ovqat hazm qilish organlari, bachadon, skelet muskulaturasi)da kasallikning oxirgi rivojlanish bosqichlarida o'simta rivojlanish jarayonlariga qo'shiladigan organlarda har xil shakl va kattalikdagi diffuz va o'choqli oqish - kulrang o'simtalarni kuzatiladi.

Gistologik usul. Bu usulning mohiyati shundan iboratki, kasal hayvon organ va to'qimalarining bo'lakchalarida leykoz jarayoni uchun xarakterli bo'lgan o'zgarishlarni qon hujayralarining normal yetilishi va farqlanishini buzuvchi diffuz va o'choqli o'simalarning

ko'payishini aniqlashdan iborat. Leykozning turli shakllarida farqlash imkonini beradigan qo'shimcha maxsus belgilarni aniqlashdan iborat.

Klinik usul. Yirik shohli hayvonlar leykozining simptomokompleksi organ va to'qimalarning morfologik o'zgarishlari va funksional buzilishlari bilan, u yoki bu organlar sistemasining o'smalar bilan zararlanishi, klinik belgilarning to'liq namoyon bo'lishi leykoz jarayonining kechish bosqichlari bilan bog'liq. Leykoz oldi holatida va kasallikning boshlang'ich davrida klinik belgilari namoyon bo'lmaydi, hayvonning mahsuldorlik va ishlab chiqarish funksiyalari saqlanib qoladi. Birinchi klinik belgilar leykozning kengaytirilgan bosqichida paydo bo'ladi va kasallik rivojlanishi bilan kuchayib boradi. Gematologik (subklinik) fazaning klinik fazaga o'tishi ko'pincha tug'ish, zaharlanishlar, ikkilamchi infeksiya va stress ta'sirlardan keyin paydo bo'ladi. Qon hosil qiluvchi organlardan tashqari, qon hosil qilishga aloqasi bo'lmagan boshqa organlar ham patologik jarayonga tortiladi. Shuning uchun klinik simptomlarda leykoz uchun xarakterli maxsus simptomlardan tashqari, nomaxsus u yoki bu organlar sistemasining o'smali zararlanishi natijasida funksional buzilishlari namoyon bo'ladi. Nomaxsus simptomlar umumiy xarakterdagi buzilishlar bo'lib, ko'pchilik kasalliklarda kuzatilishi mumkin. Ko'pincha ular hayvon umumiy holatining yomonlashuvi, ozuqani yomon o'zlashtirish, ishtahaning yo'qligi, sutning kamayishi, tez charchash, holsizlik va tezda oriqdash bilan xarakterlanadi. Oshqozon-ichak sistemasi zararlanganda ich ketish, yurak faoliyatining susayishi, shilliq pardalarning ko'karishi va sarg'ayishi, nafas olishning buzulishi, ko'krak osti, qorin, yelin va jag' osti shishlari shaklida namoyon bo'ladi. Oyoqlardagi nerv tolalari qisilganda yoki orqa miyada leykoz o'simtasi o'sganda bir yoki ikkala oyoqda oqsash va hayvon qiyinchilik bilan o'rnidan turishi yoki butunlay o'rnidan tura olmasligi mumkin. Siydik pufagi yoki qin oldi zararlanganda siydikning qiyinchilik bilan chiqishi, bachadon zararlanganda esa-bola tashlash va qisirlik kuzatiladi.

Harakterli klinik belgilari esa yuzadagi (kurak oldi, quloq atrofi, jag' osti, tizza usti, yelin usti va boshqa) hamda rektal tekshirish imkoniyati bo'lgan ichki limfa tugunlarining, taloq va jigarning kattalashishi, ko'z orbitasida, organlarda, tananing har xil qismlarida o'smalarning paydo bo'lishi bilan namoyon bo'lib, ko'zning qavarib chiqishi (ekzoftalmiya) bilan birga ko'z olmasining yiringlashi bilan xarakterlanadi. Ko'pincha limfa tugunlarining davomli zararlanishi ularning yong'oq kattaligidan bolaning boshi kattaligigacha bo'lishiga olib keladi. Leykoz kasalligida ko'pincha normal holatda sezilmaydigan (quloq atrofi, yelin usti qo'shimcha bezlari, bo'yin, tananing har xil qismlarida joylashgan ayrim teri osti tugunlari aniqlanadi.

Maxsus klinik belgilarga perkussiya vaqtida oson aniqlanadigan taloqning kattalashishi kiradi. Taloqning zararlanish darajasi kasallikning shakliga bog'liq. Limfoleykozda taloq bir necha barobar kattalashishi va vazni 25kg gacha yetishi mumkin. Taloqning kuchli kattalashishi periferik qonda yuqori limfositoz bilan kechadi, bazan kapsulasining yorilishi kuzatiladi va hayvon ichki qon ketishdan to'satdan o'ladi. Leykozning klinik davri ko'pincha qishda, bo'g'ozlikning oxirida va laktasiyaning boshida kuzatiladi, bu holat rezistentlikning susayishi bilan izohlanadi.

Yirik shohli hayvonlar leykozi ko'pincha surunkali kechadi, kasallikning o'tkir va yarim o'tkir kechishi faqat 5-10% holatda kuzatiladi. Shuning uchun leykozlar diagnostikasida klinik simptomlarning o'rni yuqori emas.

Yirik shohli hayvonlar enzootik leykozi bilan birga yosh hayvonlar zob bezining o'sma bilan zaralanishi ham uchraydi. Bunda nafas olishning qiyinlashuvi, xirillash va burundan shilliq suyuqlik oqishi kuzatiladi. Limfa tugunlarining kattalashuviga qarab tashxis qo'yiladi. Kamdan kam hollarda leykoz teri formasida kechishi mumkin. Hayvon tanasida 2,5 sm diametrdagi tugunsimon shishchalar paydo bo'ladi, hamda bo'yin, yelka, tos va son qismini egallaydi. Bir necha oydan keyin ichki organlarning infiltrativ zaralanishi oqibatida hayvon o'ladi. Shunday qilib, leykozning ishonchli diagnostik belgilari rektal tekshirishda aniqlanadigan tos va qorin bo'shlig'i organlaridagi o'smali zaralanishlar xarakterli belgilar qatoriga kiradi. Ichki organlardagi o'smali zaralanishlar ko'rinishidagi nomaxsus simptomlar, faqat qon ko'rsatkichlari bilan birgalikdagi diagnostik ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi.

Gematologik usul. Ushbu usul asosiy usullardan biri bo'lib, leykozga tirikligida aniq tashxis qo'yish imkonini beradi. Usulning mohiyati qonning hajm birligida leykotsitlar sonini aniqlash va limfoid elementlar-limfotsitlarning sifatini baholash hisoblanadi. Hayvon yoshini hisobga olgan holda tuzilgan, leykoz kalitidagi o'zgarishlarni baholashni o'z ichiga oladi. Qonda asosan limfotsitlar hisobiga leykotsitlar miqdorining keskin o'zgarishi kuzatiladi. Takidlash kerakki, gematologik tekshiruv faqat qon zardobida YSHHLV (yirik shoxli hayvonlar leykozi virusi) ga qarshi serologik usulda immun tanachalar aniqlangan hayvonlarda o'tkaziladi.

Leykozning gematologik davrini boshidan kechirayotgan hayvonlar kasal yoki gematologik kasal deb aytiladi. Shunday qilib qonda o'zgarishlari bor va o'zgarishlari bo'lmagan virus bilan zararlangan hayvonlar farqlanadi. Lekin bu farqlash shartli ravishda bo'lib, chunki har ikkalasi ham virus tashuvchi hisoblanadi va hech qachon undan ozod bo'lmaydi (veterinariya fanining hozirgi rivojlanish davrida) hamda sog' hayvonlar uchun infeksiya manbai sifatida xizmat qiladi. Demak, bu hayvonlarning podada bo'lishi leykoz virusidan ozod hayvonlar uchun doimiy xavf tug'diradi.

Serologik usullar. Ushbu usullar hayvonlar qon zardobida leykoz virusi antigeniga qarshi immun tanachalarni maxsus test sistema komponentlari yordamida aniqlashga asoslangan. Hayvonlar leykoz virusi bilan zararlengandan 1-2 oy keyin qonda maxsus immun tanachalar aniqlanadi va umrbod saqlanadi.

Ikki xil serologik tekshirish usuli mavjud – immunodiffuziya reaksiyasi yoki agar gelida diffuziyon presipitatsiya reaksiyasi (IDR, DPR) va immunoferment tahlili (IFT). Olti oylik va undan katta yoshdagi hayvonlar leykozga serologik tekshiriladi. Hayvonlarga vakcina va allergenlar yuborilgandan 30 sutkadan keyin, bo'g'oz hayvonlarda tug'ishdan 30 sutka oldin yoki 30 sutka keyin leykozga tekshirish uchun qon namunalari olinadi.

Ushbu usullar leykoz infeksiyasi bo'yicha epizootik vaziyatga ob'ektiv baho berish uchun, hamda qishloq xo'jalik korxonalarida ular yordamida sog'lomlashtirish tadbirlarini o'tkazishda yuqori maxsuslikga va yetarli darajada sezuvchanlikka ega. Immunoferment tahlili IDR ga nisbatan ancha qulayliklarga ega: ancha yuqori sezuvchanlikka ega, zararlangan hayvonlarni ko'proq miqdorda aniqlash imkoniyatini beradi (IDR ga qo'shimcha ravishda qonida immun tanachalar miqdori kam bo'lgan hayvonlarni); IFT da qon zardobidan tashqari sut, o'g'iz suti va sut bermaydigan paytdagi sekretni ham tekshirish mumkin; avtomatlashtirish mumkin; to'liq reaksiyani qo'yish bir necha soat vaqt oladi, IDR da esa 3kun vaqt talab qilinadi.

Gen molekulyar usuli. PZR “in vitro” o’tadigan usul bo’lib, unda DNK ketma-ketligining maxsus o’ziga xos qismini eksponensial ko’payishi sodir bo’ladi. PZR virus genomini (RNK) aniqlash, hamda organizmda birinchi maxsus virusga qarshi immun tanachalar paydo bo’lishidan oldin, infeksiyaning eng boshlang’ich davrlarida DNK provirusi (xo’jayin hujayra genomiga kiritilgan) genomini aniqlash imkonini beradi. 1990-yilda H.M. Naif et al. yirik shoxli hayvonlar leykozi virusi provirusini aniqlash bo’yicha birinchi PZR tekshirishlarini o’tkazgan. Ushbu usul serologik reaksiyalarda aniqlash uchun kam bo’lgan past titrdagi va tolerant hayvonlarni ham aniqlash imkonini beradi. Tolerant hayvonlar bo’g’ozlikning birinchi uch oyligida ona qornida homila zararlanadi, ular kasallik manbai va virus tashuvchi hisoblanadi, lekin o’zlari (YSHHLV) leykoz virusiga qarshi antitelolar ishlab chiqarmaydi.

Xulosa

1. Leykozga qarshi kurashning hozirgi zamonaviy davrida serologik va gematologik usullar keng qo’llaniladi. Alohida holatlarda PZR ishlatiladi. Ushbu kasallikning klinik va patomorfologik ko’rinishlari paydo bo’lmasligi uchun kasallikni erta aniqlash usullarini joriy qilish kerak.

2. Faqat gematologik usuldan foydalanish podani sog’lomlashtirish tadbirlarini o’tkazish imkonini bermaydi, chunki u faqat o’sma bosqichiga o’tadigan kasallarni aniqlash imkonini beradi.

3. Shuning uchun leykozga qarshi samarali kurash zamonaviy serologik va molekulyar diagnostika usullariga asoslangan bo’lishi, poda sog’lom va zararlangan guruhlarga ajratilganligi, zararlangan guruhning asta-sekin yo’qotilishi bilan amalga oshiriladi.

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ВЫРАЩИВАНИЕ КУЛЬТУР И ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ ВОЗБУДИТЕЛЯ ПРИ АЭРОМОНОЗЕ В УСЛОВИЯХ ПАЙАРЫКСКОГО РАЙОНА САМАРКАНДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация. Ушбу илмий мақолада балиқлар аэромоноз касаллиги кўзғатувчиларининг морфо-биологик, тинкториал, патогенлик, вирулентлик, культурал хусусиятлари Самарқанд вилояти Пайариқ туман Оққўрғон қишлоғи Элдор-Дамин агро-балиқчилик фермер хўжалиги шароитида ўрганилган.

Summary. In this scientific article is specified morpho-biological, cultural characteristic incitant diseases of fish aeromonosis, which is organized in Samarkand region Payarik city and studied at condition “Eldor-Damin, Agro fishing farming”.

В данной научной статье говорится об изучении морфо-биологических, тинкториально-патогенных, вирулентных, культуральных свойств возбудителей болезни рыб – аэромоноза в условиях фермерского хозяйства “Элдор-Дамин агробалиқчилик” Пайарыкского района Самаркандской области.

Ключевые слова. Патогенность, вирулентность, аэромоноз, адаптация, морфо-физиологические, культуральные, адекватные, резистентность, чувствительность, зона гемолиза, пробиотик, антибактериальные вещества, аэробы, анаэробы, факультативный.

В настоящее время накоплен большой материал по изучению морфо-физиологических, культуральных, тинкториальных биохимических свойств и идентификаций возбудителей аэромоноза карпов и карпоподобных рыб. Знание морфологических и биологических культуральных, чувствительных особенностей к терапевтическим препаратам аэромоноза чрезвычайно важно, так как оно лежит в основе разработки эффективных методов лечения и профилактики.

Материалом для настоящей работы послужили результаты экспериментальных исследований, проведенных (2016-2019 гг.) в фермерском хозяйстве “Элдор-Дамин агробалиқчилик” Пайарыкского района Самаркандской области.

Прежде чем приступить к лечению рыб, больных аэромонозом, необходимо было провести бактериологические исследования рыб с клиническими признаками болезни и определить чувствительность изолированных микроорганизмов к пробиотику и к антибактериальным веществам.

Клинический осмотр и ихтиопатологическое исследование трехлеток карпа из нагульного пруда в фермерском хозяйстве “Элдор-Дамин агробаликчилик” Пайарыкского района Самаркандской области показал, что осмотренные рыбы имеют сухость кожного покрова (у зеркальных и чушуйчатых карпов) и анемию жабр. Более чем у 60% обследованных рыб отмечали точечные и пятнистые кровоизлияния, единичные язвы на поверхности тела; воспаление ануса и прилежащих тканей установлено у 20% от общего количества рыб.

При вскрытии рыб отмечали анемию печени у 100% исследованных, почки были дряблые и увеличены в объеме; селезенка гиперемична, незначительно увеличена в объеме. На слизистой оболочке кишечника у всех подвергнутых вскрытию рыб, наблюдались точечные, пятнистые и полосчатые кровоизлияния.

У 41% рыб были отмечены признаки воспаления плавательного пузыря, что выражалось в помутнении и воспалении передней камеры, гиперемии сосудов задней камеры. Выявляли отчетливую гиперемию магистральных сосудов внутренних органов, печени, почек, наружных кровеносных капилляров кишечника.

Было сделано 110 первичных посевов из крови сердца рыб на мясопептонный агар для бактериологических исследований. При исследовании в лаборатории проб, отобранных в условиях хозяйств, было выделено 119 культур микроорганизмов, из них 18 культур не были типированы.

При этом, было установлено, что все бактерии растут в присутствии кислорода, а без него (факультативные анаэробы) 33 культуры анаэробно не развивались. Все изолированные микроорганизмы обладали каталазной и 83% оксидазной активностью; 6 культур не ферментировали глюкозу, в отличие от остальных 95. При этом, 33 культуры окисляли углеводы, остальные ферментировали.

Результаты изучения морфологии культуральных и ферментативных свойств изолированных культур микроорганизмов позволили отнести их к следующим родам: *Aeromonas*-46 культур, *Enterobacter*-18 культур, *Pseudomonas*-27 культур, *Chromobacter*-6 культур, *Plesiomonas*-14 культуры,

По ферментативной активности изучаемые культуры при аэромонозе были подразделены на виды: *A. Hydrophila*-14 культур, *A. Veroni*-5, *A. Sorbia*-11, *A. Caviae*-11, *A. eurenophila*-5.

При внешнем осмотре ослабленной и погибшей рыбы не отмечалось каких-либо отклонений от нормы, кроме слабого воспаления кожи вокруг анального отверстия; при надавливании на брюшную стенку выделялись псевдофекальные массы с большим количеством слизи. На вскрытии, у отдельных экземпляров рыб, отмечалось переполнение желчного пузыря непрозрачной желчью, небольшое увеличение печени, изменение ее окрашивания на отдельных участках, слизистая кишечника набухшая с гиперемией сосудов и кровоизлияниями на всем протяжении кишечника.

Было проведено бактериологическое исследование паренхиматозных органов рыб, сделаны посевы в МПБ и МПА крови из сердца, печени, селезенки, почек. Из пробирки с ростом культур делали пересевы в чашки Петри на агар Эндо. Результаты идентификации определены. Рыб вскрыли и из внутренних органов, крови из сердца провели посевы на среду Шмица-Шанделье в чашки Петри. Культивирование посевов проводили при температуре 30-37° С. Черные колонии отсевали на МПА и МПБ для определения подвижности, образования каталазы и оксидазы для посева на дифференциальные пластины.

Некоторые микроорганизмы не были типированы, остальные 25 изолятивов после изучения морфологии, культуральных и ферментативных свойств были отнесены к родам, Aeromonas-10 культур, Enterobacteria-3 культур, Pseudomonas-10 культур, Plesiomonas-4 культуры. По ферментативным свойствам из десяти культур аэромонад одна была идентифицирована, как A. hydrophila, 3-A. Schubertii, 2-A. cucchenophila, 3-A. caviae, 1-A. sobria.

В другом пруду было отловлено и осмотрено 47 экземпляров рыб и из них отобрано 10 экземпляров с выраженными признаками болезни для бактериологического исследования. Из 19 выделенных микроорганизмов типировали 8-культур рода Aeromonas, 4-Plesimonas, 5-Flavobacterium, 2-chromobacterium lividum. Род Aeromonas представлен видами A veronii (2 штамм) A cucchenophila (3 шт), A. Schubertii (3 шт).

Родовая принадлежность микроорганизмов, выделенных от карпов ф/х “Элдор-Дамин агробаликчилик”.

№ проб	Форма клеток	Подв.	Аэр.рост	Анаэроб.рост	Катал.	Окс.	Глюк. кисл.	Углеводы о/ф	Род микр-ма
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	П*	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ф	Aeromonas
	П	+	+	+	+	-	+	Ф	Enterobacter
2	П	+	+	-	+	+	-	О	Phromobacter
	П	+	+	+	+	-	+	Ф	Enterobacter
3	П	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ф+О	Plesiomonas
	П	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ф	Aeromonas
4	П	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ф	Aeromonas
	П	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ф	Enterobacter
	П	+	+	-	+	+	+	О	Pseudomonas
	П	+	+	-	+	+	-	О	Chromobacter
5	П	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ф	Aeromonas
	П	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ф	Pseudomonas
6	П	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ф	Aeromonas
	П	+	+	-	+	+	+	О	Pseudomonas
	П	+	+	+	+	-	+	Ф	Enterobacter
	П	+	+	-	+	-	-	Ф	Chromobacter
7	П	+	+	+	+	-	+	Ф	Enterobacter
	П	+	+	-	+	+	+	О	Pseudomonas

Примечание: * - палочка

40

Выводы:

1. Соотношение родов микроорганизмов, изолированных от рыб с клиническими признаками аэромонадоза составило Aeromonas 42,3; Pseudomonas 24,4; Enterobacter 18,4; Plesiomonas 7,8; Ciromobacter 4,1; Flavobacter 3,6;

2. Процентное соотношение видов аэромонад, выделенных от больных рыб равнялось: *A. Hydrophila*-25.3%, *A. sobriae* 21.7%; *A. caviae* 20.5%; *A. Veronii*-13.3%; *A. eucrenophila* 12.0%; *A. Schubertii* 7.2%.

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SECTION: TOURISM AND RECREATION

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THE ROLE OF DOMESTIC TOURISM IN THE SPIRITUAL FORMATION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION

Annotation; *The article analyzes the concepts, essence and cultural functions of tourism. Tourism is considered an important element of culture.*

Keywords; *Tourism, cultural, patriotic, west, development, military-historical, literary, travel, city, memory, important, national, breakdown.*

1. Introduction

The importance of tourism for the younger generation is undeniable. It is not only an active holiday, but also an opportunity to get to know the history of your state, the suburbs better. Cultural pilgrimage imitates the historical places, the spirit of the period in which man lived his ancestors, he begins to feel his participation in the history of Russia and in the region where he lives. It helps to instill in young people, as well as older people, a sense of patriotism and love for their homeland. In the 1990s, Russia underwent changes that led to irreparable losses in cultural heritage and a breakdown in the ways of preserving cultural and historical memory. Patriotic education of young people was abolished.

The low level of patriotic education is due to the fact that in recent years in Russian society the predominance of material interests over moral values and patriotic feelings has become increasingly important. The foundations of traditional Russian upbringing and education have been replaced by the West.

2. Materials and Methods

There is a deep crisis in people's hearts. The previous system of spiritual and cultural values and instructions has been lost, and new ones have not been developed.

In this regard, the issue of educating modern youth and the population in the spirit of patriotism is one of the most pressing issues. Patriotism is a natural need of people, their satisfaction is a condition of their material and spiritual development, acceptance of a humanistic way of life, understanding of their historical, cultural, national and spiritual belonging to the Motherland and understanding of the prospects of its democratic development in the modern world.

Therefore, the need for patriotic education is of particular importance, and cultural and educational tourism will help to solve this problem.

Cultural and educational tourism plays an important role in the structure of tourist flows. Cultural tourism accounts for one-fifth of domestic tourism and one-third of incoming tourism. The annual growth of this type of tourism, according to experts, is about 15%. The development of cultural and educational tourism plays an important role in solving social problems, including the education of not only young people, but the whole population in the spirit of patriotism. You can form a sense of patriotism in different ways

3. Results and Discussion

Cultural and educational tourism is an integral part of various city-themed excursions, which play an important role in the formation of humanitarian, patriotic education, expanding the knowledge of the population and youth. The excursion serves as an additional pedagogical process that combines teaching and spiritual and moral education. The educational opportunities of excursions are also determined by their content and a wide range of themes (comprehensive, panoramic, historical, military-historical, literary, ecological, etc.).

Cognitive travel should be considered as the most powerful means of education and upbringing, which in practice can only introduce the younger generation. natural heritage, history and culture of the homeland, development of aesthetic feelings in adolescents, love of country,

spirituality and response to the highest interests of morality. It is during excursions and visits to museums that one gets acquainted with the history of the Motherland, art, and thus with pride in one's motherland, love for it and, consequently, patriotism.

Cultural and educational tourism can contribute not only to patriotic education, but also to the development of the economy of small towns. In the current economic climate, many people only have the opportunity to go abroad. Also make long tourist trips across Russia. This type of tourism allows you to join the history of your region and understand the need for travel. Development of domestic tourism in the city.

4. Conclusions

Tourism plays an important role in solving the economic problems of society. It is known that in developed countries, the income from foreign tourism is twice as much as the income from the international trade in non-ferrous and ferrous metals. Income from tourism can boost the economy of a developing region. The economic impact of tourism is somewhat disproportionate in its types and directions. For example, the receptive (receiving) type of tourism is known to bring great economic benefits to the state, while the economic importance of tourism for the sending country is slightly lower. However, the development of external tourism allows us to assess all its advantages and to understand the advantages of developing local and receptive types of tourism.

Tourism itself can have an economic impact on a developing region, the surrounding infrastructure, as well as the consumer market and other areas of business.

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CATERING: EXPERIENCE, SITUATION, PROSPECTS

Abstract. *Catering is a new direction in the service sector. Catering means food delivery in the most basic sense. It is also delivered to anyone and anywhere: to the park, hotel, office or home. This service is provided by restaurants, cafes and many other stationary catering establishments. Over time, the concept of «catering» has acquired many additional meanings. Now it is often understood as an outbound restaurant service, since they began to receive orders for the delivery of food to restaurants on the territory of the customer.*

Keywords: *catering, service sector, food delivery, restaurant business, market, on-site service, banquets and receptions, event, mass catering, specialized factory, price segment, menu, guests, clients, onboard meals, organization, individual orders.*

Relevance: *On-site restaurant service is the best solution for organizing an event.*

Today, a new area of public catering is actively developing – catering. It allows you to hold any field event at a high level. Catering is a new direction in the service sector. Catering means food delivery in the most basic sense. It is also delivered to anyone and anywhere: to the park, hotel, office or home. This service is provided by restaurants, cafes and many other stationary catering establishments.

Goals and objectives of scientific work: to test the concept of "catering", its history, types and directions, as well as the ways of organizing independent catering on a theoretical and scientific basis.

Methods, organization of research: the solution of the tasks set in the work was carried out on the basis of the application of general scientific research methods in the framework of comparative, logical and statistical analysis, as well as through the analysis of the structure and dynamics, graphical interpretation of information, pricing methods, methods of financial analysis, and others.

Conclusion: Catering - organization of field public eating. The preparation and delivery of dishes depends not on the stationary institution, but on the location of the customer. The organization of outbound restaurant services is carried out by a professional catering company or restaurant.

Home delivery of sushi is catering, meals on board are catering, lunch in the school cafeteria is also catering.

The main formats of catering are buffet, banquet, gala dinner, coffee break, barbecue, field bar and multi-format events. Food at the price is presented in economy, middle class and premium formats. 80% of orders come from the middle price segment. At the same time, 80% of orders come from companies and organizations. The business is the main consumer of catering services. The remaining 20% are individual orders. The same order comes to the premium and economic segments.

When choosing a catering company, it is important to pay attention to the level and technical equipment of the agency: how many customers the company can serve, whether it has its own waiters, what options are provided for the uniforms of the service personnel. Remove the sample of dishes according to the created menu, evaluate the level of service in the test.

Catering is an emerging market in Kazakhstan. In 2018, there were only 720 companies on the market, and only 5 large companies share more than half of the market. However, according to experts, there are still many vacancies in catering. High competition makes the service more accessible to more people. Often, the order of meals is Cheaper Than Self-cooking for family holidays.

Today, the restaurant business is developing very dynamically. The proof of this is catering. Catering (Engl. cater-supply of food; catering-public catering)-the provision of contract services for the organization of catering for employees of enterprises and organizations; restaurant services outside the permanent premises, the organization of field events of public catering. Catering is a sector of the public catering industry associated with the provision of services at remote points, including all enterprises and services that provide contracting services for catering to employees of companies and individuals in the premises and on-site service, as well as serving events for various purposes and retail sale of ready-made culinary products.

It is believed that the "grandfather" of catering was the French chef Francois Vatel, who during the time of King Louis XIV held large feasts on the orders of various prominent figures of that time. It was often "rented" by both Cardinal Mazarin and the real prime minister of the country, Jean-Baptiste Colbert.

Nomadic public catering in the form of organizational activities appeared in the United States at the beginning of the XX century. At that time, skyscrapers were built, where hundreds of builders were involved at the same time. Large corporations with thousands of employees appeared in one building. They all had to be fed during the working day, and it was cheaper and easier for companies to deliver food to workers. Therefore, in the nearby catering establishments began to order lunch with delivery to the place of work. Later, this idea quickly spread and took root in Europe [1].

Catering has many types and forms: from delivering lunches in disposable containers to organizing thousands of banquets and receptions both indoors and outdoors. There are several classifications of activities depending on the location of the event, the method of its service, the status of the client, and a number of other features and conditions.

In general, there are three main types of catering: cooking and on-site services, cooking and on-site services outside the home, and contract services for the supply of ready meals.

According to the place of food production and the method of organizing the catering process, it is divided into the following types:

- on-premises catering-meals are prepared in a special dining room of the catering company with all the necessary equipment: stoves, refrigerators, furniture, dishes. The event venue (banquet hall) may be located near or far from the production room. Caterers provide food delivery and on-site restaurant service in hotels, convention centers, conference halls and clubs.

- off – premises (or "field service")-provides for the preparation of food and service for the event on the customer's territory (indoor or outdoor): in country estates, office premises of enterprises, firms, fields and lawns. The presence of an equipped specialized kitchen is unpredictable. Dishes are prepared on mobile equipment.

- delivery of ready meals-according to the agreed menu, the catering company develops and delivers products prepared in production. There are additional options for installing tables and decorating the area, which can also be abandoned. No waiters. In other words, The Eater brings food, puts it on the table or gives it directly to the customer, the customer serves himself, it is decided depending on the agreement concluded.

Depending on the type of services provided:

- Event or time catering-provision of services. During a corporate party, wedding, exhibition, or dealer conference, time catering is used. This type of food includes one-time services focused on a specific event.

- Office, or place catering ("contract," corporate) – long-term service on a contractual basis of various enterprises and organizations that do not have their own kitchen units and are located quite far from other public catering establishments. This type of Service does not provide for the organization and maintenance of a festive event, but implies daily delivery of lunch to all employees of the customer company. When signing the contract, the parties set the menu and time of delivery of food.

- Transport catering-providing ready-made meals to employees and passengers on air, rail, sea, and Road Transport. Catering involves delivering products to the place and time of shipment and equipping them with food along the way.

Depending on the client's status:

- VIP catering-high-class service: the best chefs, highly qualified waiters, high-quality cuisine. As a rule, an order is made for a small group of people or even for one client. Dishes are prepared before serving using the most modern catering technologies.

- Mass catering is the service of a mass event or a large group of consumers. For example, canteens at industrial enterprises, catering in hotels, boarding houses, etc.B.in this case, the preparation and maintenance of food strictly comply with the standards for the industry [2].

Independent types of catering include:

- Social catering-organizes meals in non-profit organizations: kindergartens, schools and other educational institutions, hospitals, shelters, correctional institutions, the army, etc. The world leader in social catering is the international company Sodexo. This company supplies food to hospitals, educational institutions, industrial enterprises and remote facilities (for example, shift settlements of the oil and gas, mining and industrial sectors,

production and construction facilities, etc.). Sodexo has two working schemes. First: through the Central Kitchen-the object was heated only and salads were prepared if necessary. Second: the kitchen of one object prepares food for several nearby establishments.

- Industrial catering-organizes catering in large and medium-sized industrial enterprises that have their own food hall (factory canteens). In order to save money, factories refuse to organize and maintain their own catering services and order ready-made food at a specialized factory. Thanks to industrial catering, the company reduces the cost of maintaining the staff of employees. There are several people in the Food Hall who are responsible for heating and distributing food, as well as cleaning the room.

- Catering for children-organizes meals, decorations and services at home, school, children's camp, etc.holidays and events for children. The menu is based on dishes made from natural products, taking into account the age of the children participating in the event. Sauces, spicy spices and spices are not used.

- Hookah catering-organizes hookah rental and hookah departure services on the customer's territory. Hookah catering is organized as an additional entertainment for guests at various events.

- Eco-catering is the market's response to society's desire for a healthy lifestyle, natural food and conscious consumption. Following this trend, catering agencies offer their customers eco-buffets and eco-banquets, the menu of which includes "eco-friendly dishes": steaks of young steaks, freshly baked homemade bread, ripe vegetables and green salads, milk cheese, baked Buzhenina, etc.

- Vegetarian catering, respectively, prepares only vegetarian dishes [3].

Catering companies also differ from each other mainly in the cost of services. The price segment is the main factor determining the target audience of catering companies and the set of services provided. It has three main types: economy class catering is a cheap round-the-clock delivery of kebabs, pizza, sushi and other ready meals to the home or office. The minimum order amount is on average from 1000 to 2500 tenge. Some of these companies, under the pressure of high competition, expand the range of services provided and still take small events for the number of ordinary people (on average, from 2-4 to 100 people). Also in the economy catering segment, there are large and expensive companies that are ready to accept small orders and serve events with a small budget.The next type of price segment is the average price segment, which includes classic outbound restaurant services, event catering, and most events. Here, the minimum order size varies from 12-25 thousand tenge to 50-75 thousand tenge (depending on the number of guests and the format of the holiday).

And premium catering is an exclusive level of catering for very serious people. The minimum order size starts from 500 thousand tenge. It covers not only the price of services, delicacies, expensive drinks and expensive appliances, but also the level of a chef, banquet manager who can solve any problem, the appearance and qualifications of waiters, and so on [4].

According to experts, organizing catering is not an easy task. Initially, everyone who wants to try their hand at this field is recommended to work primarily in the field of catering (at least start from the position of waiter) and understand how everything works in the process.

There is no specialty in catering in Kazakhstan, it is not taught in modern Kazakh universities. But many catering companies open their own schools, conduct courses, and train their graduates. Catering can be organized independently. It doesn't even need a large platform, an office, or an ordinary apartment. First of all, you should consider the following sections:

- The concept of the event. For example, if a "bandit" corporate party is held, then the issues of dress code, decoration of the hall, tables, stylization of dishes, script, etc. should be organized.

- The date of the event. Experienced caterers are advised to choose working days for a corporate event on Tuesdays or Thursdays. These days, according to their observations, it is easier for office workers to move away from work and move current cases to the next. Weekends are good for family holidays.

- Number of guests.

- Start time of the event. Here the caterer is advised to set the time of gathering guests separately to avoid mass delays. The easiest way is to invite people to come earlier. Let's assume that the buffet is set for 17.00. in personal invitations, specify the time of gathering – 16.30. caterers are advised to set aside at least 10 minutes for gathering guests, if the number of invited guests is less than 20 people. It takes at least 15 minutes to gather 30 people, and it takes more than 20 minutes for 40 guests to gather. The buffet itself should also be prepared at least an hour before the first guest, and not when guests arrive.

- Event completion time. The buffet lasts no more than 2-3 hours. As a rule, the guests themselves begin to disperse after the buffet. If this is not the case, guests are not forbidden to gently announce the end of the official part of the buffet.

- Make a menu.

Development of Kazakhstan's catering market. Most public catering enterprises in Kazakhstan belong to small enterprises and, despite the growing competition in this area, services for crushing public catering products are in high demand and are used by consumers, which is due both to the improvement of the standard of living of the population, and to the development of a culture of recreation in public catering establishments.

The active development of the public catering industry is also evidenced by the expanding network of enterprises: as of the end of 2019, the total number of public catering establishments in the Republic exceeded 23,000, and the total number of seats in them was collected about 2 million, at the same time, catering and food courts in shopping centers are developing well in Kazakhstan, their share reaches 7 70 million per year. According to the available data, the volume of the Kazakhstan catering market is about 3 300-370 million. As for the growth rate, according to some data, the catering market is 15-20% annually, while according to others, the annual growth rate of the market is high and on average is about 30%. In any case, whatever the scale of the assessment of growth rates, all experts agree that it is growing at a very high rate [5].

Today, the Kazakhstan catering market is mainly concentrated in two cities: Astana and Almaty. The Almaty city market accounts for about 62% of the total catering market in Kazakhstan, and Astana - 22%. In total, non-capital regions account for only 16% of the volume of the catering market.

In the restaurant business of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the leader in the number and quality of restaurants is the city of Almaty. According to a study conducted by Rosinter, there are 1,356 public catering enterprises in Almaty, including 354 restaurants.

In the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Astana in 2006-2007 - during the period of rapid development of the consumer sector, many modern shopping and entertainment complexes and catering facilities were opened. In terms of population, Astana is half the size of Almaty, and the number of public catering establishments is half the size of Almaty - 637 (including 196 restaurants). Both Aktau and Atyrau are characterized by a high level of income of the population. The development of the oil industry contributes to the formation of a significant audience of wealthy people and middle-class consumers on the territory of these cities [6].

In Kazakhstan, the main consumers of catering services are corporate clients, the share of corporate orders is about 70%. If at the stage of the emergence of the catering market in Kazakhstan, the engine of its development was foreign companies, today 80% of corporate orders in the catering market belong to Kazakhstani companies. There are three priority segments in the Kazakhstan catering market:

- field service;
- corporate catering;
- onboard meals [7].

Of all the catering areas, the catering format of the event remains the most profitable: the profitability here reaches 25-30%. Despite the high profitability of organizing outbound restaurant services, experts noted that the segment of inpatient services for enterprises and organizations has great prospects. Thus, over the past few years, the interest of managers of Kazakhstani public catering enterprises in management, including strategic management, has significantly increased. Many top managers have found time to take part in special trainings on developing marketing strategies and risk management, and the most advanced companies have developed anti-crisis marketing strategies. But the adopted strategies and mastered theories were not relevant, as they were designed to overcome their own industrial and local crises, rather than survive in global conditions. It is important not only to maintain the loyalty of investors, partners, consumers, and their employees, but also that relations between many Kazakhstani public catering enterprises have never been a priority at the first level. Today, when the key to maintaining a business is the company's ability to optimize internal resources as much as possible, its employees become important capital, and internal marketing and Internal Strategic Management become particularly important.

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ГАСТРОТУРИЗМ В МИРЕ

Аннотация: *Гастрономический туризм в мире приобретает большую популярность. Люди покупают специальные гастрономические туры с целью глубоко познакомиться с кухней какой-либо страны.*

Ключевые слова: *Гастрономический туризм, питание в туризме, местная кухня, региональную идентичность территории, сырные туры, знаменитых пивных баров и фестивалей.*

На сегодняшний день важной составляющей индустрии туризма является питание гостей. Знакомясь с достопримечательностями города, экскурсанты одновременно хотят знать об особенностях национальной кухни. Гастрономия является значимым ресурсом территории, источником формирования ее идентичности.

Питание в туризме является важнейшей отраслью, которая оказывает существенное влияние на социальное и экономическое развитие страны. Важно поддержания и продвижения различных вариантов питания, что позволяет сохранить региональную идентичность территории и повысить ее туристскую привлекательность. Туризм взаимосвязанный с ресторанным бизнесом, поддерживает местных производителей, продвигает идею важности высокого качества и экологической безопасности питания. Местная кухня способствует возникновению у туристов ощущения места, чувства дома, комфорта и безопасности.

Гастрономический туризм в мире приобретает большую популярность. Люди покупают специальные гастрономические туры с целью глубоко познакомиться с кухней какой-либо страны.

Сырные туры в Голландию, Швейцарию, Италию, где можно отведать сорта лучших сыров, посетить сырную ярмарку.

Пивные туры по Германии, Австрии, Чехии, Бельгии запомнятся любителям пенного напитка не только его разнообразием, но и посещением пивоварен, знаменитых пивных баров и фестивалей.

Мода на гастрономические туры активно развивается в последние годы. Самыми большими любителями этого развлечения зарекомендовали себя немцы, англичане, американцы и японцы. Гастрономический туризм является синтезом экологии, культуры и производства.

Гастрономический туризм хорошо организован во Франции, Италии, Испании, в Японии, где существует развитая сеть винно-гастрономических туров.

Основные направления развития гастрономического туризма представлены на рисунке 1.

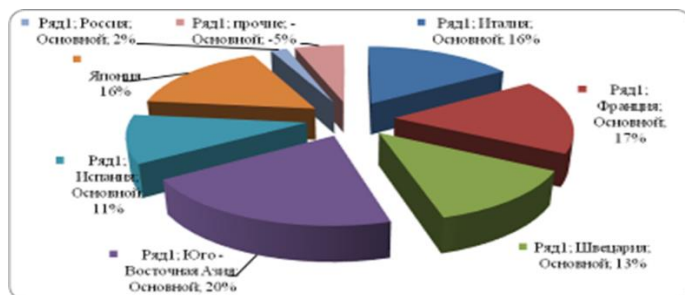


Рис.1 Основные направления гастрономического туризма в мире

Как видно из рисунка на первом месте стоит Юго-Восточная Азия.

Индийская кухня разнообразна, как и её культура, география и климат. В индийской кухне употребление в пищу мяса коровы, как и вообще крупного рогатого скота, строгойше запрещено религиозными законами и древними обычаями, которых придерживаются даже мусульмане. Основу их пищи составляют сладкий перец, финики, желтая чечевица и отварной рис. Самое известное индийское блюдо, вероятно карри. В индийской кухне карри, в основном овощные, и весьма острые. Карри для индийцев не только приправа, но целая группа блюд, объединенная общей особенностью - густой консистенцией и комбинацией свежее молотых специй, что делает одно блюдо непохожим на другое.

Китайская кухня. Китайская кухня придерживается концепции здорового питания, которое обеспечивается за счет состава приготавливаемых блюд. Китайская кухня исходит из нескольких основных компонентов, которые всегда мелко порезаны и искусно приготовлены. Варианты комбинаций 30 или 40 компонентов дают возможность приготовить тысячи блюд. Китайская кулинарная традиция объединяет множество блюд, характерных для разных районов Китая, находящихся порой в абсолютно разных климатических зонах.

Японская кухня. Японская кухня разительно отличается от любой другой кухни мира. Для жителей азиатских стран она то же самое, что французская для европейцев. Ее секрет кроется в тщательном подборе продуктов, красоте подачи, а также в отношении к продукту в целом. Лишь лучшие дары земли и воды достойны чести оказаться на столе, а главная задача повара - сохранить их первоначальные свойства. У японской кухни есть еще одна уникальная особенность. Помимо красоты и гармонии форм и красок, приготовленные блюда обязательно отражают время года. По их мнению, каждый сезон дарует свои собственные деликатесы. Соответствие же сезону, как и свежесть продукта, ценится в Японии выше, чем само приготовление. Основными продуктами, использующимися в японской кухне, являются: овощи, рис, продукты растительного происхождения, рыба, различные морепродукты, а также мясо - говядина, баранина, свинина, птица. Японская кухня, представленная однажды западному миру в виде блюда «сукияки» или более экзотического блюда «суси», со временем получила высокую оценку во всем мире, и в последние годы перестала быть частью экзотики, став привычной и любимой многими иностранцами.

Среди Европейских стран первые места занимает Италия. Одна из самых любимых и распространенных в мире, итальянская кухня имеет много поклонников. Италия – родина таких блюд, как пицца, паста и ризотто. Среди других стран Европы можно отметить Францию, Швейцарию, Испанию и др. страны.

Действительно, итальянская кухня стала по истине международной – сложно найти город, где бы не было итальянского ресторана с традиционными пастой и ризотто. Пицца давно стала «своей» для американцев, ее с удовольствием едят по всей Европе и даже в Азии. Капучино и эспрессо – напитки без которых не может представить жизни множество людей по всему миру, а ведь их родина – так же Италия.

Большую часть в гастрономических турах в Италию составляют виннодегустационные туры. В Италии более ста провинций и практически каждая может похвастать винно-гастрономическими тропами. Здесь настоящий земной рай для ценителей вина, сыра, любителей отведать прошутто (ветчину), пасту, пиццу, полакомиться трюфелями.

Итальянцы – настоящие ценители хорошей кухни, и очень любят устраивать сезонные гастрономические праздники. Например, в сентябре у вас есть возможность попасть на фестиваль Pizzafest, проводящийся в Неаполе. Считается, что именно в этом городе начали готовить национальное итальянское блюдо, ставшее теперь популярным на всей планете. В начале октября в Альбе открывается Truffle Festival – фестиваль трюфелей, куда для закупки этих редких и ценных грибов съезжаются повара со всего мира. А в конце месяца в Турине начинается Slow Food Festival - для любителей вкусной и здоровой пищи. Эта ярмарка стала главным кулинарным событием не только для итальянцев: для того, чтобы представить свои лучшие продукты, сюда приезжают крестьяне со всего мира.

Вторая страна Европы - Франция. Понятие высокой кухни появилось во Франции и не случайно. Французы относятся к процессу приготовления еды с особой страстью, уделяя пристальное внимание к вкусу, аромату и внешнему виду блюд. Однако славу самой искушенной в этом вопросе страны завоевала Франция. Ее козыри - это сыры и вина. Только здесь гастрономические туристы узнают секреты приготовления сыров, начинают отличать коньяк от арманьяка, пробуют сотни вин и закусывают лягушачьими лапками. Известно, что большое количество ресторанов страны подчинено ритму туристических сезонов: многие заведения на морских побережьях зарабатывают в летние сезоны столько, что зимой спокойно закрываются, а эстафету у них берут гастрономические кафе и рестораны на горнолыжных курортах. Например, Марк Вейера (Marc Veurat), отмеченный в 2013 году гидом "Гомийо", заканчивает летний сезон на побережье очаровательного озера в городе Аннеси, закрывая свой трехзвездочный ресторан Auberge de l'Eridan (открыт с мая по октябрь), и тут же перемещается в свое другое гастрономическое заведение - Ferme de mon Pere, находящееся в Савойских Альпах (открыт с середины декабря до середины апреля).

Третье место занимает Швейцария. Основу гастрономических турах в Швейцарию составляют блюда из сыра. Известно более 400 сортов швейцарского сыра, но прославили страну экстра-твердые и твердые представители. Для почитателей швейцарского сыра прекрасно подходят туры по районам производства любимого

продукта. Тем, кто любит твердый сыр, лучше начинать с посещения сыроварен центральной Швейцарии. Северо-восточнее знаменитый Аппенцель предлагает отведать одноименный сыр, имеющий 700-летнюю историю.

В каждой стране есть региональные отличия в местной кухне, свой неповторимый набор блюд и технологий их приготовления. Обычно в одном туре стараются соединить визиты на фермы, кухни, кондитерские и виноградники с кулинарными уроками и дегустацией. Пробовать новые блюда, напитки, десерты – не только в этом прелесть гастрономического туризма. Гастрономический туризм – это не только возможность попробовать новые интересные блюда, но и посещать фабрики, винодельни и фермы. Посмотреть производство и даже принять в нем участие будет интересно не только гурманам, но и всем, кто любит вкусно поесть.

Появлению и развитию гастрономического туризма в последние годы способствует множество факторов, таких как:

- рост популярности телевизионных кулинарных программ и шоу во всем мире;
- приобретение мировой известности шеф - поварами лучших ресторанов, на волне появления моды ресторанный бизнес: посещение модного заведения питания - это поддержание имиджа и статуса в обществе;
- доступность, привычность и обыденность посещения ресторанов для части населения, искушенной в вопросах питания, таким образом, добавить ему новизны можно, лишь попробовав что-то действительно оригинальное;
- обеспокоенность населения проблемами экологичности и качества продуктов питания;
- рост популярности здорового образа жизни;
- осознание предприятиями продуктового производства и туристскими организациями огромного потенциала и прибыльности кулинарного туризма в мире.

На основании выше сказанного, можно сделать вывод: гастрономический туризм называют путешествиями со вкусом, ведь кулинарные изыски иной раз лучше всего помогают понять культуру того или иного народа.

Туристская индустрия с каждым годом всё больше влияет на мировую экономику. Раздвигая пространство и размывая границы, туризм является интегрирующим элементом в коммуникации людей разных культур, национальностей, вероисповеданий. Возрастает не только количество ежегодно путешествующих туристов, но возникают и новые виды туризма, новые направления: некоторые из них являются дрейфующими из одного в другой. К таковым относится и гастрономический туризм.

Путешествуя, человек соприкасается с культурой, историей, традициями, природой, особенностями другой страны, региона. Побывав в гастрономическом туре познает мир посредством нетрадиционного способа. Основой гастрономического туризма является познавательная мотивация путешествия.

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