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Zakaria Yahia Hussein Halema

Shaqra University  
Department of Mathematics  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
[halimazakariaa@gmail.com](mailto:halimazakariaa@gmail.com)

## FINITE DIMENSIONAL APPROXIMATION AND WIENER MEASURE

**Abstract:** We introduce the notion of the Finite Dimensional Approximation and Wiener Measure, Differential Calculus on the Riemannian Path Space and The maps  $\rho\mathcal{P}$  and  $\tilde{\rho}\mathcal{P}$  The matrix  $G_p^{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{P}}$ . We prove the finite dimensional version of the intertwining formula for the derivative Theorem (6.1.8) [1] and the finite dimensional integration by parts formula Theorem (3.2).

**Key words:** Riemannian manifold, Itô filtration, path space, Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operator, Gaussian measure, Wiener measures, Brownian motion.

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### Introduction

In [2] the foundations of a Riemannian geometry on  $W(M)$  have been defined (cf. also [3]). This leads to an extension of the initial notion of tangent space. This work is an attempt to approximate systematically the geometrical objects on the path space by finite dimensional ones. This procedure justifies a posteriori and in some sense the choice of the Markovian connection. In particular, it allows to construct a process on the frame bundle of the path space which corresponds to the lift of the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck–Driver–Röckner process. The lifted process plays a crucial role in the development of the stochastic calculus of variations on the path space [4]. For other finite dimensional approaches to analysis and geometry on path spaces we refer to [5,6,7,8].

We give the basic definitions of differential geometry on the path space. We construct the finite dimensional geometrical objects based on finite

partitions of the time interval and in particular we construct a discretized version of Markovian connection. We prove the finite dimensional version of the intertwining formula for the derivative (Theorem (6.1.8)) and the finite dimensional integration by parts formula (Theorem (6.1.11)). As the mesh of the partitions goes to zero, we derive in an independent way, correspondingly, statement 2.6 of [2] and Bismut’s formula. We devoted to finite dimensional approximation of the Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operator, associated process and corresponding semigroup.

Let  $(M, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_m)$  be a compact Riemannian manifold of dimension  $d$ , where  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_m$  is the Riemannian metric. On this Riemannian manifold we consider the Levi–Civita connection associated with  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_m$ . Let  $O(M)$  denote the bundle of orthogonal frames over  $M$ , namely

$$O(M) := \{(m, r) : r \text{ is a Euclidean isometry from } \mathbb{R}^d \text{ into } T_m(M), m \in M\}.$$

Then  $O(M)$  is a parallelized manifold.

**Definition (1.1):** (Tangent Space): Let  $\sigma \in H^{(n)}(M)$ ,  $b = I_n^{-1}(\sigma)$ ,  $r$  the horizontal lift of  $\sigma$ . For  $z \in H$ , then  $Z(s) := t_{s \leftarrow 0}^\sigma(z(s)) \in T_\sigma H^{(n)}(M)$  if and

only if

$$\dot{z}(s) = \Omega_{r(s)}(\dot{b}(s), z(s)) \dot{b}(s) \text{ on } I \setminus \mathcal{P}.$$

This tangent space is inherited from the tangent space of the Gaussian vector space  $H^{(n)}$  through the

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Itô mapping  $I_n$  (cf. [6, Proposition 4.4]).

Let  $M^{(n)} := M^n$  and  $\pi_n^W : W(M) \mapsto M^{(n)}$  (resp.  $\pi_n^X : X \mapsto H^{(n)}$ ) denote the projection

$$\pi_n^W(p) := (p(s_1), \dots, p(s_n));$$

$$\left(\text{resp. } \pi_n^X(b) := (b(s_1), \dots, b(s_n))\right).$$

On this space there is a natural tangent space  $T(M^{(n)}) = T(M)^n$  which is different from the

$$M_\varepsilon^{(n)} := \{v \in M^{(n)} : d(v_i, v_{i+1}) < \zeta_\varepsilon, \text{ for } i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\},$$

$$H_\varepsilon^{(n)}(M) := \left\{ \sigma \in H^{(n)}(M) : \int_{s_i}^{s_{i+1}} |\dot{\sigma}(s)| ds < \zeta_\varepsilon, \text{ for } i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1 \right\},$$

$$H_\varepsilon^{(n)} := \{z \in H^{(n)} : \|\Delta_i z\| < \zeta_\varepsilon, \text{ for } i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\},$$

where

$$\zeta_\varepsilon := \varepsilon(\rho \wedge 4/K_\Omega) \quad (1.1)$$

and  $\rho$  is the injectivity radius of  $M$ ,  $K_\Omega = \sup_{r \in O(M)} \|\Omega_r\| < \infty$ .

$M_\varepsilon^{(n)}$  is an open subset of  $M^{(n)}$  and therefore is a differentiable manifold. We associate to  $v \in M_\varepsilon^{(n)}$  the piecewise geodesic curve  $\sigma_v$  defined by linking the points  $v_i, v_{i+1}$  by the minimizing geodesic. For  $v \in M_\varepsilon^{(n)}$ , we consider the map

$$[\Theta_v^{(n)}]^{-1} : H^{(n)} \mapsto T_v(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})$$

given by  $Z(s_i) := t_{s_i \leftarrow 0}^{\sigma_v}(z(s_i)) \in T_{v_i}(M)$ ,

$i = 1, \dots, n$ , where  $z \in H^{(n)}$ . Then  $\Theta^{(n)}$  defines a parallelism on  $M_\varepsilon^{(n)}$ .

**Definition (1.2):** For any smooth vector fields  $Y, Z \in T(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})$ , put

$$\frac{d}{ds} (\nabla_Y^{(n)} Z)^\alpha(v, s^-) := D_Y^{(n)} z^\alpha(s^-)$$

$$+ \int_0^{s^-} \Omega_{\gamma\lambda\beta}^\alpha(\sigma_v(\tau)) y^\gamma(\tau) d[I_n^{-1}(\sigma_v)]^\lambda(\tau) \cdot \dot{z}^\beta(s^-).$$

Here for  $f \in C^\infty(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})$

$$H_{\mathcal{P}}(M) = \{\sigma \in W(M) : \sigma \text{ is piecewise geodesic with respect to } \mathcal{P}\}. \quad (1.2)$$

We make  $H_{\mathcal{P}}(M)$  into a Riemannian manifold by endowing it with the  $L^2$  metric  $G_{\mathcal{P}}$ , defined by

$$G_{\mathcal{P}}(X, Y) = \int_0^1 g(X(s), Y(s)) ds, \quad (1.3)$$

where we are making the natural identification of the tangent space  $T_\sigma H_{\mathcal{P}}(M)$  with the piecewise Jacobi fields along  $\sigma$  in  $M$ . From here we define the approximate Wiener measure  $\nu_{G_{\mathcal{P}}}$  on  $H_{\mathcal{P}}(M)$  by

$$d\nu_{G_{\mathcal{P}}} = \frac{1}{Z_{G_{\mathcal{P}}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \|\sigma'(s)\|^2 ds} dVol_{G_{\mathcal{P}}}, \quad (1.4)$$

where  $Vol_{G_{\mathcal{P}}}$  is the Riemannian volume form given by  $G_{\mathcal{P}}$  and  $Z_{G_{\mathcal{P}}}$  is a normalization constant which forces  $\nu_{G_{\mathcal{P}}}$  to be a probability measure in the case that  $M = \mathbb{R}^d$ . With the matrix  $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{P}}$  introduced below in Eq. (6.97)[12],

previous one on  $H^{(n)}(M)$ . We shall establish a relation between these two tangent spaces.

We can endow  $H^{(n)}(M)$ , with a Gaussian measure  $\nu_n$  such that  $\nu_n \circ I_n = \mu_n$ , where  $\mu_n = \mu \circ (\pi_n^X)^{-1}$  is the finite dimensional Gaussian measure on  $H^{(n)}$ .

For  $\varepsilon \in [0, 1]$ , let

$$(D_{s, \alpha}^{(n)} f)(v) := \sum_{k=1}^n 1_{s < s_k} \langle t_{0 \leftarrow s_k}^{\sigma_v} \partial_k f, \varepsilon_\alpha \rangle_{m_0}$$

and

$$D_Y^{(n)} f := \int_0^1 D_{s, \alpha}^{(n)} f \cdot \dot{y}^\alpha(s) ds =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \langle \partial_k f, Y(s_k) \rangle_{v_k} = Yf.$$

Heuristic path integrals such as those in Eq. (6.48)[12] have proven themselves useful and arise often in physics literature. Particularly, one can interpret this path integral as the path integral quantization of the Hamiltonian on  $M$ . Much of the current interest concerning path integrals in physics began with Feynman in [13] and has since grown deeply. The role of path integrals in quantum mechanics is surveyed by Gross in [14] and detailed more by Feynman and Hibbs in [15] as well as Glimm and Jaffe in [16].

For the partition  $\mathcal{P} = \{0 = s_0 < s_1 < \dots < s_n = 1\}$ , define the finite-dimensional subspace  $H_{\mathcal{P}}(M)$  of  $W(M)$  by

$$Z_{G_{\mathcal{P}}} = \sqrt{\det \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{P}}} \prod_{i=1}^n (2\pi \Delta_i s)^{d/2}. \quad (1.5)$$

It is well known that the Wiener measure on  $W(\mathbb{R}^d)$  is the law of an  $\mathbb{R}^d$ -valued Brownian motion, and conversely, the evaluation maps  $b_s(\omega) = \omega(s)$  on  $W(\mathbb{R}^d)$  are an  $\mathbb{R}^d$ -valued Brownian motion under the Wiener measure.

In what follows we use the symbols  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  to denote the Wiener measures on  $W(\mathbb{R}^d)$  and  $W(M)$  respectively. Although we will consider several probability spaces, the symbol  $\mathbb{E}$  will be used solely for expectation on the probability space  $(W(\mathbb{R}^d), \mu)$ .

The piecewise approximation of Brownian motion with respect to the partition  $\mathcal{P}$  are the maps  $b_s^{\mathcal{P}} : W(\mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow H_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$  with  $s \in [0, 1]$  given by

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$$b_s^{\mathcal{P}} := \sum_{i=1}^n 1_{J_i}(s) \left[ \frac{\Delta_i b}{\Delta_i s} (s - s_{i-1}) + b_{s_{i-1}} \right]. \quad (1.6)$$

Here and forevermore  $\Delta_i b = b_{s_i} - b_{s_{i-1}}$ , and  $J_i = (s_{i-1}, s_i]$  when  $i > 1$  and  $J_1 = [0, s_1]$ . It is

$$H(M) = \left\{ \sigma \in W(M) : \sigma \text{ is absolutely continuous, } \int_0^1 \|\sigma'(s)\|^2 ds < \infty \right\}. \quad (1.7)$$

The Cameron–Martin space is a Hilbert space and  $(i, H(\mathbb{R}^d), W(\mathbb{R}^d))$  is the prototype for an abstract Wiener space, where  $i : H(\mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow W(\mathbb{R}^d)$  is the canonical injection.

The tangent space  $T_\sigma H_{\mathcal{P}}(M)$  is identified with the continuous piecewise Jacobi fields along  $\sigma$ .

We introduce the measure  $\nu_{S_{\mathcal{P}}}$  in Eq. (6.60) and  $\mu_{S_{\mathcal{P}}}$ , where  $\mu_{S_{\mathcal{P}}}$  is simply realization of  $\nu_{S_{\mathcal{P}}}$  in the flat case  $M = \mathbb{R}^d$ .

## II. Preliminaries

We consider the orthogonal basis of  $H^{(n)}$  defined in Theorem (6.1.24)[1], and the corresponding parallelized vector fields  $H_{i,\alpha}(v, s) = t_{s \leftarrow 0}^{\sigma v} h_{i,\alpha}$ .

We denote by  $B_{i,\alpha}$  the horizontal lift of  $H_{i,\alpha}$  through the Markovian connection  $\nabla^{(n)}$  (cf. [10, 11]). Let

$$\Delta_{O(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})} := - \sum_{\alpha,i} B_{i,\alpha} B_{i,\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha,i} \delta^{(n)}(H_{i,\alpha}) \cdot B_{i,\alpha}.$$

Then  $\Delta_{O(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})}$  is the lift of  $L^{(n)}$  to the frame bundle.

**Theorem (2.1):** For any  $f \in C^\infty(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})$ , we have

$$\|V_{i+1}^{\mathcal{P}}(s)^{tr} V_{i+1}^{\mathcal{P}}(s) - (\Delta - s)^2 I\| \leq 3(\Delta - s)^2 \left( \cosh \left( 2\sqrt{K_i^{\mathcal{P}} \Delta} \right) \cosh \left( 8\sqrt{K_{i+1}^{\mathcal{P}} \Delta} \right) - 1 \right), \quad (2.1)$$

$$\|S_i^{\mathcal{P}}(s)^{tr} S_i^{\mathcal{P}}(s) - s^2 I\| \leq 3s^2 \left( \cosh \left( 2\sqrt{K_i^{\mathcal{P}} \Delta} \right) - 1 \right) \quad (2.2)$$

and

$$\|V_{i+1}^{\mathcal{P}}(s)^{tr} S_{i+1}^{\mathcal{P}}(s) - (\Delta - s) s I\| \leq 3s(\Delta - s) \left( \cosh \left( \sqrt{K_i^{\mathcal{P}} \Delta} \right) \cosh \left( 5\sqrt{K_{i+1}^{\mathcal{P}} \Delta} \right) - 1 \right). \quad (2.3)$$

**Proof.** We apply Lemma (6.2.19)[12]. For operators  $A$  and  $B$  and real numbers  $a$  and  $b$ ,

$$A^{tr} B - abI = (A^{tr} - aI)(B - bI) + a(B - bI) + b(A^{tr} - aI).$$

The asserted inequalities now follow with judicious choices for  $A$  and  $B$  as well as Eqs. (3.6) and (3.7) along with the fact that  $s/\Delta \leq 1$ .

Applying Proposition (2.3) to Eqs (6.127)[12] and (6.128)[12] gives the estimates we need on  $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}$  to continue forward.

**Proposition (2.4):** Let  $Y_{\mathcal{P}}$  be as in Eq. (6.177) [12],  $\tau_{\mathcal{P}}$  be as in Eq. (6.178) [12], and  $\tau_G$  be as in Eq.

important to note that  $b_s|_{H_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathbb{R}^d)} = b_s^{\mathcal{P}}|_{H_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathbb{R}^d)}$ .

This is a convenient place to introduce the Cameron–Martin subspace  $H(M)$  of the Wiener space, which is the collection of absolutely continuous paths with finite energy,

$$\Delta_{O(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})}(f \circ \pi) = (L^{(n)} f) \circ \pi.$$

Here  $\pi$  is the bundle projection.

**Proof.** It is a direct consequence of the identity

$$B_{i,\alpha}(f \circ \pi) = (H_{i,\alpha} f) \circ \pi.$$

For any vector field  $Z$  on  $M_\varepsilon^{(n)}$ , we use  $F_Z$  to denote its scalarization, i.e.  $F_Z(r) = r^{-1}(Z) \in H^{(n)}$ .

**Theorem (2.2):** The following commutation relation holds:

$$\Delta_{O(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})} F_Z = F_{\Delta^{(n)} Z},$$

where

$$\Delta^{(n)} Z := \sum_{\alpha,i} \nabla_{h_{i,\alpha}}^{(n)} \nabla_{h_{i,\alpha}}^{(n)} Z + \delta^{(n)}(h_{i,\alpha}) \nabla_{h_{i,\alpha}}^{(n)} Z.$$

**Proof.** It is deduced from  $B_{i,\alpha} F_Z = F_{\nabla_{h_{i,\alpha}}^{(n)} Z}$ .

Now we define a Dirichlet form as follows:

$$\mathcal{E}_H^{(n)}(Z_1, Z_2) = E^{v_{n,\varepsilon}} \left( \sum_{\alpha,i} \langle \nabla_{h_{i,\alpha}}^{(n)} Z_1, \nabla_{h_{i,\alpha}}^{(n)} Z_2 \rangle_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}} \right),$$

$$Z_1, Z_2 \in T(M_\varepsilon^{(n)}).$$

As a consequence of the relation

$$D_{h_{i,\alpha}}^{(n)} \langle Z_1, Z_2 \rangle_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}} = \langle \nabla_{h_{i,\alpha}}^{(n)} Z_1, Z_2 \rangle_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}} + \langle Z_1, \nabla_{h_{i,\alpha}}^{(n)} Z_2 \rangle_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}}$$

and integration by parts.

**Proposition (2.3):** For  $s \in [0, \Delta]$ ,

(6.180)[12]. There is a constant  $C = C(d, \text{curvature}) < \infty$  such that,

$$\int_{H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^d)} \left| e^{Y_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega)} - e^{-\tau_G} \int_0^1 \text{Scal}(\phi(\omega)(s)) \right| d\mu_{S_{\mathcal{P}}}(\omega) \leq C \left( \sqrt{|\tau_{\mathcal{P}} - \tau_G|} + \Delta^{1/4} \right). \quad (2.4)$$

**Proof.** Breaking the integrand into pieces we consider



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$$\underbrace{e^{Y_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega)} - e^{-\tau_G \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}}}_I + \underbrace{e^{-\tau_G \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}} - e^{-\tau_G S_{\mathcal{P}}}}_{II} + \underbrace{e^{-\tau_G S_{\mathcal{P}}} - e^{-\tau_G \int_0^1 \text{Scal}(\phi(\omega)(s)) ds}}_{III}.$$

Let  $\Lambda = \Lambda$  (curvature)  $< \infty$  be given such that

$$\int_{H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^d)} |III| \leq e^{\tau_G \Lambda} \int_{H_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathbb{R}^d)} |e^{-\tau_G(\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} - S_{\mathcal{P}})} - 1| \leq C(e^{C\Lambda} - 1)^{1/2}.$$

Similarly, with

$$\left| e^{-\tau_G S_{\mathcal{P}}} - e^{-\tau_G \int_0^1 \text{Scal}(\phi(\omega)(s)) ds} \right| \leq e^{\tau_G \Lambda} \left( \exp \left\{ \tau_G \left| S_{\mathcal{P}} - \int_0^1 \text{Scal}(\phi(\omega)(s)) ds \right| \right\} - 1 \right),$$

another application of Lemma (6.2.48) [12] to the right-hand side along with Lemma (6.2.6) [12] gives  $\int |III| \leq C\Delta^{1/4}$ .

What remains then is to bound  $\int |I|$ . To start, we will assume that  $\Lambda$  is also a bound on Ric so that

$|\langle \text{Ric}_{u(s_{i-1})} \Delta_i b, \Delta_i b \rangle| \leq \Lambda \|\Delta_i b\|^2$  for each  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . From here,

$$|\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}| \leq \Lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \|\Delta_i b\|^2 \text{ and } |\partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}| \leq \Lambda (\|\Delta_1 b\|^2 + \|\Delta_{n-1} b\|^2 + \|\Delta_n b\|^2)$$

along with Eq. (3. 4), Eq. (6.200) in Lemma (6.2.46)[12], and Theorem (6.2.4)[12] we have

$$\int_{H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^d)} e^{2\tau_G |\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}|} d\mu_{S_{\mathcal{P}}} \leq 2\tau_G \Lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\Delta_i b\|^2 e^{2\tau_G \Lambda \sum_{j=1}^n \|\Delta_j b\|^2} \right] + 1 \leq C. \quad (2.5)$$

Along these same lines, from Eq. (6.200)[12],

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^d)} |(\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}) \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}| e^{(\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}) \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} + \tau_{\mathcal{P}} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}} d\mu_{S_{\mathcal{P}}} &\leq \mathbb{E} [ |(\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}) \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}| e^{(\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}) \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} + \tau_{\mathcal{P}} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}} ] \\ &\leq |\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}| \Lambda \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E} \left[ \|\Delta_i b\|^2 e^{2\Lambda \sum_{j=1}^n \|\Delta_j b\|^2} \right] \leq C(|\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}|), \end{aligned}$$

and arguing similarly using Eq. (6.199)[12],

$$\int_{H_{\mathcal{P}}^{\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^d)} |\tau_{\mathcal{P}} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}| e^{(\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}) \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} + \tau_{\mathcal{P}} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}} d\mu_{S_{\mathcal{P}}} \leq \mathbb{E} [ |\tau_{\mathcal{P}} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}| e^{(\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}) \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} + \tau_{\mathcal{P}} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}} ] \leq C\Delta.$$

In particular,

$$\mathbb{E} [ |(\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}) \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} + \tau_{\mathcal{P}} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}| e^{(\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}) \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} + \tau_{\mathcal{P}} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}} ] \leq C(|\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}| + \Delta). \quad (2.6)$$

With Eqs. (6.182)[12] and (3. 4), Lemma (6.2.48)[12] implies  $\int |I| \leq C(|\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}| + \Delta)^{1/2}$ . Combining the bounds on  $\int |I|$ ,  $\int |II|$ , and  $\int |III|$  concludes the proof.

$|\text{Scal}| \leq \Lambda$ . Then,

$$|e^{-\tau_G \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}} - e^{-\tau_G S_{\mathcal{P}}}| \leq e^{\tau_G \Lambda} |e^{-\tau_G(\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} - S_{\mathcal{P}})} - 1|.$$

Now applying Lemma (6.2.48)[12] and Lemma (6.2.5)[12],

$$\tau_G \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} + Y_{\mathcal{P}} = (\tau_G - \tau_{\mathcal{P}}) \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} + \tau_{\mathcal{P}} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}} &:= \langle \text{Ric}_{u(s_0)} \Delta_1 b, \Delta_1 b \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle \text{Ric}_{u(s_{n-2})} \Delta_{n-1} b, \Delta_{n-1} b \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle \text{Ric}_{u(s_{n-1})} \Delta_n b, \Delta_n b \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Using the bounds

### III. Claims

**Definition (3.1):** On  $M_{\varepsilon}^{(n)}$  a Riemannian metric is defined by the condition that  $\Theta_v^{(n)}$  is an isometry of  $T_v(M_{\varepsilon}^{(n)})$  onto  $H^{(n)}$ .

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Hereafter, we shall use  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}}$  or simply  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  to denote this metric.

Note that under the map  $\pi_n^W, I_n$ , we can identify  $M_\varepsilon^{(n)}, H_\varepsilon^{(n)}(M)$  and  $H_\varepsilon^{(n)}$ . In particular, we have

$$d(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \int_{s_i}^{s_{i+1}} |\dot{\sigma}_v(s)| ds = \|\Delta_i b_v\|,$$

where  $\dot{b}_v(s) = t_{0 \leftarrow s}^{\sigma_v} \dot{\sigma}_v(s)$ . It is sometimes convenient not to distinguish  $M_\varepsilon^{(n)}$  and  $H_\varepsilon^{(n)}(M)$ .

$$(\delta^{(n)} z)(\sigma) = \sum_\alpha \int_0^1 z^\alpha(t^-) d[I_n^{-1}(\sigma)]^\alpha(t) - \int_0^1 D_{t,\alpha}^X \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) dt - \frac{2D_z^{(n)} \hat{\phi}_n}{\hat{\phi}_n} \quad (3.1)$$

and  $\hat{z}$  is given in (6.9)[1].

**Proof.** The idea of the proof is to push back all divergence computations to the flat finite dimensional

$$\int_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}} D_z^{(n)} f dv_{n,\varepsilon} = \int_{H_\varepsilon^{(n)}(M)} D_z^{(n)} f \cdot \hat{\phi}_n^2 dv_n = \int_{H_\varepsilon^{(n)}(M)} D_z^{(n)} (f \cdot \hat{\phi}_n^2) dv_n - \int_{H_\varepsilon^{(n)}(M)} f D_z^{(n)} \hat{\phi}_n^2 dv_n.$$

The function  $(f \cdot \hat{\phi}_n^2) \circ I_n$  belongs to  $C^\infty(H^{(n)})$ . We define

$$\phi_n \in C^\infty(H^{(n)}) \text{ satisfying} \quad (3.2) \quad \begin{cases} \phi_n(b) = 1, & b \in H_\varepsilon^{(n)}, \\ \phi_n(b) = 0, & b \notin H_{\varepsilon'}^{(n)}, \end{cases}$$

where  $\varepsilon' < \varepsilon < \varepsilon''$ ,  $H_{\varepsilon'}^{(n)} \subset H_\varepsilon^{(n)} \subset H_{\varepsilon''}^{(n)}$ . Then  $\phi_n \cdot \hat{z}$  is a vector field on  $H^{(n)}$ . By the intertwining formula (6.7)[1], we have

We define the following Markovian connection which is compatible with  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}}$  on the finite manifold  $M_\varepsilon^{(n)}$

**Theorem (3.2):** For every vector field  $z: M_\varepsilon^{(n)} \mapsto H^{(n)}$  such that  $z^\alpha(s_i) \in C_r^1(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})$  for  $\alpha = 1, \dots, d$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , we have

$$\int_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}} D_z^{(n)} f dv_{n,\varepsilon} = \int_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}} f \cdot \delta^{(n)} z dv_{n,\varepsilon},$$

where

Gaussian vector space  $H^{(n)}$ .

For any  $f \in C_r^\infty(M_\varepsilon^{(n)})$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{H_\varepsilon^{(n)}(M)} D_z^{(n)} (f \cdot \hat{\phi}_n^2) dv_n \\ &= \int_{H_\varepsilon^{(n)}} D_z^X ((f \cdot \hat{\phi}_n^2) \circ I_n) d\mu_n \\ &= \int_{H^{(n)}} D_{\phi_n \cdot \hat{z}}^X ((f \cdot \hat{\phi}_n^2) \circ I_n) d\mu_n \\ &= \int_X [D_{\phi_n \cdot \hat{z}}^X ((f \cdot \hat{\phi}_n^2) \circ I_n)] \circ \pi_n^X d\mu \\ &= \int_X [(f \cdot \hat{\phi}_n^2) \circ I_n \circ \pi_n^X] \delta(\phi_n \cdot \hat{z}) d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the following formula (cf. [9]):

$$\int_0^1 f_\alpha(s) \dot{b}_n^\alpha(s) ds = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{\Delta s} \int_{s^-}^{s^+} f_\alpha(t) dt \right) db^\alpha(s) + \sum_\alpha \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{\Delta s} \int_{s^-}^{s^+} D_{s,\alpha}^X f_\alpha(t) dt \right) ds \quad (3.3)$$

where  $f(s)$  is a non-adapted  $\mathbb{R}^d$  valued process with some regularity assumptions and the stochastic

integral is taken in the sense of Skorohod.

Applying this formula to  $f_\alpha(s) = \phi_n \dot{z}^\alpha(s^-)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(\phi_n \cdot \hat{z})(b) &= \sum_\alpha \int_0^1 \phi_n \cdot \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) \dot{b}_n^\alpha(t) dt - \int_0^1 D_{t,\alpha}^X [\phi_n \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-)] dt = \sum_\alpha \int_0^1 \phi_n \cdot \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) \dot{b}_n^\alpha(t) dt \\ &\quad - \sum_\alpha \int_0^1 \phi_n \cdot \left( \int_{t^-}^{t^+} \frac{t^+ - s}{t^+ - t^-} \Omega_{\gamma\lambda\beta}^\alpha(r_n(s)) \dot{b}_n^\gamma(s) \bar{z}^\lambda(s) \dot{b}_n^\beta(s) ds \right) \dot{b}_n^\alpha(t) dt \\ &\quad - \sum_\alpha \int_0^1 \phi_n \cdot \left( \int_0^{t^-} \Omega_{\gamma\lambda\beta}^\alpha(r_n(s)) \dot{b}_n^\gamma(s) \bar{z}^\lambda(s) ds \right) \cdot \dot{b}_n^\beta(t) \dot{b}_n^\alpha(t) dt \\ &\quad - \int_0^1 \phi_n D_{t,\alpha}^X \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) dt - \int_0^1 \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) D_{t,\alpha}^X \phi_n dt, \end{aligned}$$

where  $b_n = \pi_n^X(b)$  and  $r_n$  is the horizontal lift of  $I_n(b_n)$  satisfying

$$dr_n(s) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^d A_\alpha(r_n) \dot{b}_n^\alpha(s) ds, \quad r_n(0) = r_0.$$

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In view of the antisymmetry of  $\Omega_{\nu\lambda\beta}^\alpha$  the second and third terms of this expression vanish. By

the construction of  $\phi_n$ , we know that  $\phi_n \cdot D_{t,\alpha}^X \phi_n = 0$ . Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{H_\varepsilon^{(n)}(M)} D_z^{(n)}(f \cdot \hat{\varphi}_n^2) dv_n &= \int_{H_\varepsilon^{(n)}} (f \cdot \hat{\varphi}_n^2) \circ I_n(b) \cdot \left[ \sum_\alpha \int_0^1 \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) b_n^\alpha(t) dt - \int_0^1 D_{t,\alpha}^X \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) dt \right] d\mu_n(b) \\ &= \int_{H_\varepsilon^{(n)}(M)} (f \cdot \hat{\varphi}_n^2)(\sigma) \cdot \left[ \sum_\alpha \int_0^1 \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) d[I_n^{-1}(\sigma)]^\alpha(t) - \int_0^1 D_{t,\alpha}^X \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) dt \right] dv_n(\sigma) \\ &= \int_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}} f(\sigma) \cdot \left[ \sum_\alpha \int_0^1 \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) d[I_n^{-1}(\sigma)]^\alpha(t) - \int_0^1 D_{t,\alpha}^X \dot{z}^\alpha(t^-) dt \right] dv_{n,\varepsilon}(\sigma). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we obtain

$$\int_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}} D_z^{(n)} f dv_{n,\varepsilon} = \int_{M_\varepsilon^{(n)}} f \delta^{(n)} z dv_{n,\varepsilon},$$

where  $\delta^{(n)} z$  is given by (6.12)[1].

**Theorem (3.3):** For any  $g \in C_b(W(M))$ , let  $g_n$  be the projection of  $g$  (see Definition (6.1.17)). Then for any  $t > 0$ , we have

$$\tilde{T}_t^{(n)} g_n \xrightarrow{w} T_t g \text{ in } L^2(W(M), \nu),$$

where  $T_t := e^{-tL}$ .

**Proof.** Following the notation of the previous

$$\begin{aligned} E^{\nu_{n,\varepsilon}}(T_t^{(n)} g_n \cdot f_n) - E^\nu(T_t g \cdot f) &= E^P(g_n(p_t^n) f_n(p_0^n)) - E^P(g(p_t) \cdot f(p_0)) \\ &= E^P([g_n(p_t^n) - g(p_t^n)] f_n(p_0^n)) + E^P(g(p_t^n) [f_n(p_0^n) - f(p_0^n)]) \\ &\quad + E^P(g(p_t^n) [f(p_0^n) - f(p_0)]) + E^P([g(p_t^n) - g(p_t)] \cdot f(p_0)). \end{aligned}$$

The convergence of the last two terms follows from the a.s. convergence of  $p_t^n$  to  $p_t$  and the dominated convergence theorem. As for the first, since  $\nu_{n,\varepsilon}$  is the invariant measure of  $p_t^n$ , it is estimated by

$$\begin{aligned} CE^P |g_n(p_t^n) - g(p_t^n)| &= CE^{\nu_{n,\varepsilon}} |g_n(\sigma_v) - g(\sigma_v)| \\ &= CE^\mu (\varphi_n^2 |g_n \circ I_n \circ \pi_n^X - g \circ I_n \circ \pi_n^X|) \\ &\leq CE^\mu (\varphi_n^2 |g \circ I - g \circ I_n \circ \pi_n^X|) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

The second is similar.

**Proposition (3.4):** Under the assumptions of Theorem (6.2.1), the limit in Eq. (6.56) is zero.

**Proof.** Combining Propositions (6.2.35), (6.2.39), (6.2.40), and Eqs. (6.179) and (6.180) shows

theorem's proof, for any  $f \in E_1$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} E^\nu(\tilde{T}_t^{(n)} g_n \cdot f) - E^\nu(T_t g \cdot f) &\leq E^\nu(\tilde{T}_t^{(n)} g_n \cdot \tilde{f}_n) - \\ &\quad E^\nu(T_t g \cdot f) + E^\nu(\tilde{T}_t^{(n)} g_n \cdot (f - \tilde{f}_n)), \end{aligned}$$

where  $\tilde{f}_n$  is the projection of  $f$ . The second term clearly converges to zero. By Theorem (6.1.29) the first is equal to

that the limit in Eq. (6.55) vanishes when  $\Delta \rightarrow 0$ .

Here we collect several inequalities which are straight forward to show, but the frequency of use warrants their mention. For any  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$|e^a - 1|^p \leq e^{p|a|} - 1 \leq p|a|e^{p|a|}. \quad (3.4)$$

If  $a, b > 0$  and  $\alpha \geq 1$ ,

$$\frac{\sinh(a)}{a} \leq \cosh(a), \quad (3.5)$$

$$\cosh(a) \cosh(b) \leq \cosh(a+b), \quad (3.6)$$

$$\cosh(a) (\cosh(b) - 1) \leq \cosh(a) \cosh(b) - 1, \quad (3.7)$$

$$\alpha (\cosh(a) \cosh(b) - 1) \leq \cosh(\alpha a) \cosh(\alpha b) - 1. \quad (3.8)$$

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**A.M. Ummatov**

Andijan State University  
Candidate of Biological Sciences, Docent,  
Department of Zoology and Biochemistry,  
Andijan, Uzbekistan  
[anvarmuhtarovic@gmail.com](mailto:anvarmuhtarovic@gmail.com)

**Z.S. Abdukadirova**

Andijan State University  
Teacher,  
Department of Zoology and Biochemistry,  
Andijan, Uzbekistan  
[abduqodirova74@mail.ru](mailto:abduqodirova74@mail.ru)

## POPULATION STRUCTURE AND METHODS OF LIMITING THE NUMBER OF RATS (*Rattus norvegicus* Berk., *Rattus turk*)

**Abstract:** The article analyzes the composition and ecology of rodents of the Andijan population, in particular, rats and methods of limiting their number.

**Key words:** rodents, bioecology, species structure, species, subspecies, population, colony, parcel, parcel grouping.

**Language:** Russian

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### ПОПУЛЯЦИОННАЯ СТРУКТУРА И МЕТОДЫ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЯ ЧИСЛЕННОСТИ КРЫС (*Rattus norvegicus* Berk., *Rattus turk*)

**Аннотация:** В статье анализируются состав и экология грызунов Андижанской популяции, в частности крыс и методы ограничения их численности.

**Ключевые слова:** грызуны, биоэкология, структура вида, вид, подвид, популяция, колония, парцелла, парцеллярная группировка.

#### Введение

Материалом для исследования, послужили изучения видовой структуры крыс Андижанской популяции Узбекистана. Для изучения численности и внутри видовой структуры были использованы общие зоологические методы. Возрастные структуры определены по морфологическим признакам (учтены вес, меристические показатели, стертости подошвы, основании хвоста и зубов). Распространение и парцеллярные группировки крыс были изучены

путем точечной картографии, учитывая каждую колонию и их контактные связи.

Для ограничения численности крыс использован химический метод борьбы. В лабораторных условиях после установления оптимального содержания химических препаратов приманки использовались в широком масштабе с участием специалистов дератизационной станции. Разработаны трехэтапные технологические меры и оптимальные нормы приманок для истребления

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крыс. Эффективность метода определялась после каждого тура.

В последние годы в результате интенсивного освоения целинных земель произошло существенное изменение территории, занятой поселением отдельных видов грызунов. Эти поселения в результате хозяйственной деятельности человека в значительной степени расчленены на небольшие по площади участки, и грызуны во вторичном порядке приспособивались к этим экологическим условиям. Хотя грызуны в целом и являются довольно изученными животными, однако некоторые вопросы, особенно популяционные структуры и меры борьбы с ними, требуют дополнительной разработки [1,2,3,4,5].

Особое внимание обращают на себя грызуны (серая крыса, туркестанская крыса), широко расселившиеся на землях, освоенных для выращивания различных сельскохозяйственных культур, и встречающиеся в различного рода строениях. Зверьков можно найти не только на полях, но и в сельских, городских постройках, современных многоэтажных зданиях, общежитиях.

Для грызунов Андижанской области характерно приспособление к самым различным условиям существования. Среди них есть полуводные, синантропные виды, среди них крысы, как синантропные виды, имеют широкие распространения и активны в течение всего года.

Следует отметить, что обогачение видового состава региона произошло в одних случаях без сознательного участия человека, путем естественного расселения (н:серая крыса, ласка, перевязка), в других – путем акклиматизации (ондатра, нутрия, норка и др..)

На территории Андижанской области в процессе длительного развития, благодаря относительному совершенству организации, а также способности приспособливаться к весьма разнообразным условиям обитания, крысы распространились по всем биотопам от степи до высокогорья [1,4, 5].

Из наиболее приспособленных к обитанию в населенных пунктах можно отметить серую и туркестанскую крысу. Следует отметить, что они растительноядные, но могут питаться насекомыми, рыбой, птицей, и являются основными вредителями посевов, огородов. Зверьки уничтожают урожай, загрязняют, портят пищевые продукты и являются хранителями инфекций в природных очагах. Отсюда и вред, наносимый ими, весьма разнообразен, ввиду чего страдают фермы, птицефабрики, склады, но все же самое страшное – укусы, причиняемые человеку, особенно они опасны в контакте с детьми грудного возраста.

В условиях Андижанской области самой распространенной является *серая крыса (или пасюк)* - *Rattus norvegicus* Berk., довольно крупная, до 15-25 см, длина хвоста 10-1 см, взрослые особи нередко весят более 400 г. Она заселяет территории в основном вдоль железнодорожных и автомобильных магистралей и водных артерий, что связано с ростом запасов сельскохозяйственной продукции и развитием международной торговли.

Исследования по динамике численности и развитию различных видов крыс Андижанской популяции показали, что доминирующим видом является серая крыса или пасюк.

В структуру вида входят следующие составные элементы:

Вид- *Rattus norvegicus* Berk., подвид- *Rattus* n.p. Berk., географическая популяция (географическая раса), экологическая популяция (экологическая раса), локальная популяция (местная раса), парцелла (круг знакомых зверьков), парцеллярные группировки, семейные группы.

Наши данные показывают, что территория семейной группы состоит из индивидуальных участков взрослых грызунов. В каждой колонии, доминирующую роль играют самцы, они охраняют свои гнездовые территории от «чужих». Сигнальные холмики самцов отмечены в каждой колонии. Надо отметить, что зверьки нескольких колоний, общаясь между собой образуют «парцеллярные группировки», которые состоят из отдельных индивидуальных парцеллярных групп.

Мы пришли к выводу, что пространственная структура поселений каждого вида основана на семейной и парцеллярной организации зверьков. Эти особенности надо учитывать и в дальнейшем, особенно при учете и борьбе с ними. Структура вида определяет эпизоотический процесс и зависит от внутривидовых контактов.

По имеющимся данным (2,3,4,5) за последние годы в связи с освоением значительно переменились места обитания и количество отдельных видов грызунов. Наблюдение за численностью и картографирование показали, что ареал туркестанской крысы Андижанской популяции из года в год сокращается, а ареал серых крыс и в антропогенных ландшафтах увеличивается.

Серая крыса может устраивать свои жилища и вдали от человека, в виде колоний, однако нередко эти грызуны на огородах, в теплицах, где они причиняют непоправимый урон сельскохозяйственным культурам.

Следует отметить, что ареал распространения туркестанской крысы

(*Rattus turkestanicus* Sat.) в последние годы уменьшился в десятки раз, а ареал распространения и численность серых крыс

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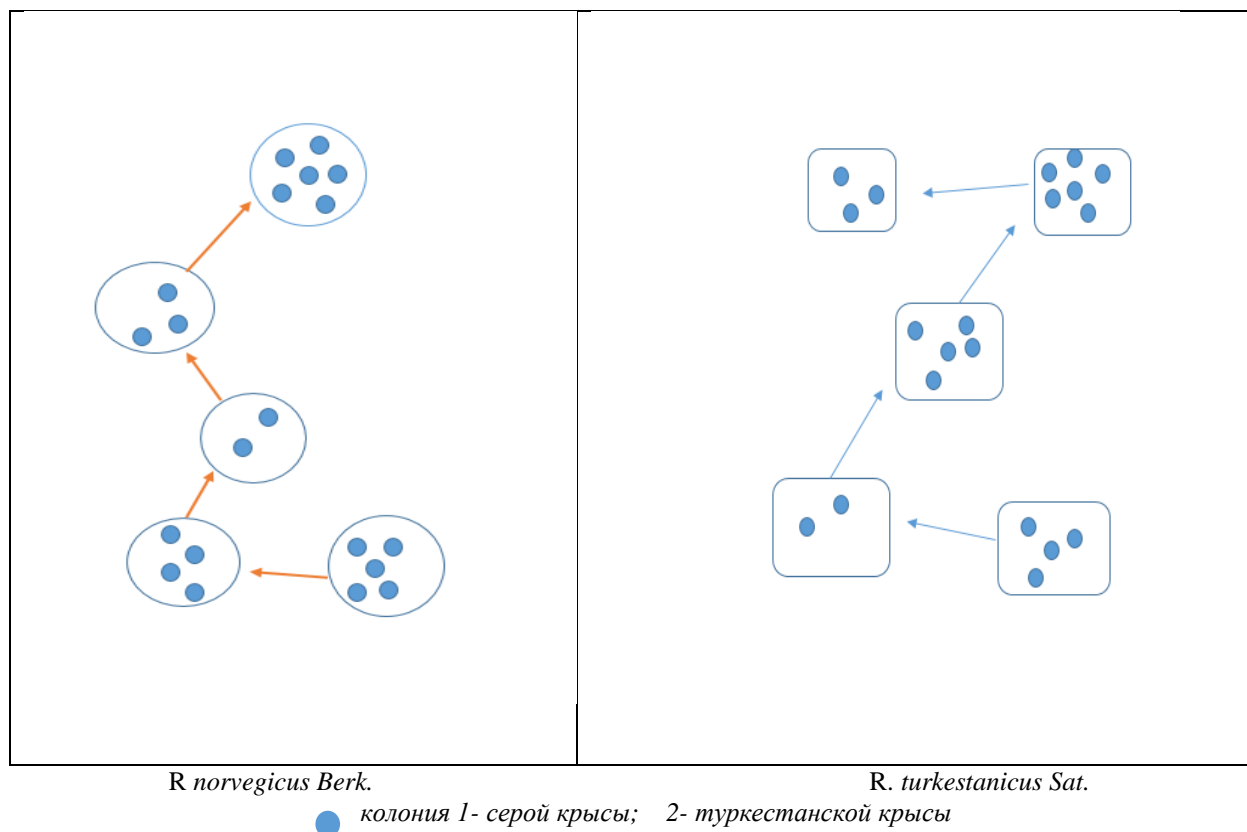
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(*Rattus norvegicus* Berk.) резко увеличился местами до 30-50 особей на гектар площади, это же относится и к краснохвостой песчанке (*Meriones libicus* L.), а также домашней мыши (*Mus musculus* L.).

Туркестанская крыса как биологический вид - *Rattus turkestanicus* Sat. состоит из подвида-

*Rattus t.t.* Sat., в свою очередь географическая, экологическая, локальные популяции входят в состав подвида. «Парцелла» как круг знакомых зверьков включает от 3 до 5 отдельных семейных групп.

Схема 1: Парцеллярные группировки крыс Андижанской популяции



Из схемы видно, что зверьки нескольких колоний, общаясь между собой, образуют «парцеллярные группировки», которые состоят из отдельных семейных групп, пространственная структура поселений каждого вида основана на семейной и парцеллярной организации зверьков.

В пределах оазиса туркестанская крыса обитает как в городских, так и в сельских населенных пунктах, но в настоящее время вытесняется серой крысой. Крысы портят пищевые продукты, приводят их в антисанитарное состояние, поедают корма, проникают в зернохранилища и кроме того, поселяются в канализационных трубах, вентиляционных системах и подвалах домов.

Крысы могут рыть норы в любой мягкой почве, но обычно они, прежде всего выбирают мусорные кучи и замусоренные участки, покрытые густой низкой растительностью, т.е.

места, где вход в норы остается незаметным. Норы могут быть весьма сложными «архитектурными» сооружениями с многими жилыми, выводковыми камерами, обычно в трех ярусах и со входами. Обитаемость колоний весной и осенью увеличивается, это объясняется норовой деятельностью зверьков и образованием новых семейных групп.

Пища крыс не менее разнообразна, чем пища других видов грызунов, но крысы чаще отправляются в поисках пищи в канализационные системы и на свалки мусора, где много отходов, а так же имеют склонность жить вблизи от таких мест. Это увеличивает опасность распространения многих природно очаговых болезней.

Крысы размножаются в течение года несколько раз, давая по 7-8 детенышей за один помет, однако цифры могут значительно варьироваться от места к месту, из года в год и от

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сезона к сезону. Наши наблюдения показывают, что крысы при достаточном питании могут размножаться даже круглый год, образовав, через 2-3 месяца новые семейные группы.

Касаясь общей плотности грызунов в различных типах местообитаний, следует указать, что культурный ландшафт, в частности пахотные земли, представляют собой самую неблагоприятную среду обитания. Механические разрушения структуры колоний так же приводят к резкому снижению численности. Когда численность грызунов достигает кульминационной точки, для ограничения численности обычно применяются химические препараты.

Из испытанных нами препаратов использован фосфид цинка, ратиндан, ракумин, ланират, зоокумарин, причем лучшие результаты получены при применении фосфида цинка, ракумина и зоокумарина.

Фосфид цинка – препарат острого действия, широко применяется на практике, эффект действия этого препарата наблюдается сразу. Ракумин, ратиндан – препараты кумулятивного действия, эффект действия наступает, как правило, спустя неделю после первого поедания приманки. Обычно крысы чрезвычайно избирательны и осторожны в привычках питания, то есть они выбирают более свежие продукты, поэтому надо учитывать эти особенности при приготовлении приманок.

В борьбе с крысами в виде приманок мы использовали пшеницу и кукурузу в два этапа. На первом этапе применялась пшеница, на втором кукуруза.

На первом этапе была использована приманка в следующем составе: фосфид цинка 4% 40мг/кг с.п для крыс + 93-94% пшеницы, + 2% растительного масла, + 0,05% раствора сахара. Приманка упаковывалась в бумажный кулек, причем к полной столовой ложке приманки добавляли две-три чайные ложки семян тыквы или подсолнечника и в таком виде раскладывали в норы крыс. После раскладки приманок норы закапывались.

На втором этапе обработку производили ракумином или ратинданом. Положительный эффект был получен при обработке ракумином (1:19, т.е. 1 кг ракумина на 19 кг дробленого кукурузного зерна + 5% сахарного сиропа (1:1) и на третьем этапе зоокумариновая паста. По сравнению с традиционными быстродействующими ядами ракумин, зоокумарин являются безопасным ротендицитом, их можно использовать многократно.

В лабораторных условиях установлено их оптимальное содержание в приманках. Разработана технология мероприятий по дератизации, состоящих из трех этапов: подготовительный, борьба с грызунами и систематический контроль за результатами и оптимальными нормами приманок для истребления крыс.

В результате применения данного метода было резко снижена численность крыс г.Андижана и прилегающей к ней территории, эффективность составляла 80-90%.

Рекомендуется ранней весной тщательно обследовать всю территорию, выявить участки, где сохранились колонии крыс. Необходимо очистить склады, помещения, дворы, свалки и другие места от мусора.

Истребительные работы в помещениях необходимо проводить в феврале-марте (1 этап) до появления молодняка, а затем 2, 3 этапы.

В школьных учреждениях, детских садах, парниках и в пищеблоках нельзя применять яды острого действия. В таких местах при обнаружении нор крыс и мышей рекомендуется раскладывать отравленные приманки с ракумином или зоокумаринном, соблюдая необходимые меры предосторожности при их применении.

Борьба с грызунами должна проводиться как широкомасштабное мероприятие в каждом регионе при участии специалистов дератизационной станции.

Мы считаем, что запланированная борьба с грызунами должна представлять собой постоянный процесс оценки и улучшения ситуации.

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**Mohina Adhamovna Isroilova**

Uzbek State Institute of Arts and Culture

Independent researcher at

Lecturer at the Department of Art History and Cultural Studies

[Isroilovamohina360@gmail.com](mailto:Isroilovamohina360@gmail.com)

## THE ROLE OF THEATRICAL ART IN ENHANCING THE AESTHETIC TASTE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

**Abstract:** In this article, the enlightened Jadids, realizing that it is impossible to form the spirituality of peoples without scientific knowledge, enriched Islamic spirituality with new knowledge and made a worthy contribution to the formation of spirituality and worldview of people in the historical process. Then they sacrificed their lives.

**Key words:** science, knowledge, spirituality, culture, education, literature, drama, theater.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

“Spirituality is the power of a person, a people, a society, a state. Without him, there will never be happiness,” said the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov. That is, one of the leading propagandists of spirituality is the art of theater. Because it directly affects the audience. By acting as a spiritual bridge between what is happening on stage and the audience, it provides spiritual nourishment to every actor who embodies the image of the heroes on stage and to the spectator who watches their actions with the power of double influence. “Theater is a pulpit, a school, a center of enlightenment, etiquette.” [2],

The radical reforms being carried out in our country in the spiritual and enlightenment spheres are yielding practical results. Of course, in recent years, these reforms, along with other areas, are becoming more and more evident in the theatrical life of our country.

### Main part

A number of decisions are being made by our government on the development of theatrical art. Many theaters in our country take part in festivals around the world and return with proud results. Young actors, directors, artists, playwrights are rapidly

entering the theaters. They are bringing a new breath, a new look, a new form to the theaters. This is primarily due to the fact that all state-owned theater groups in the country have the opportunity to form their own repertoire. As a result, the theme, content, number and age of new works appearing in the repertoire of our theaters are expanding year by year. As the number of plays appearing on the stages of our theaters increases in recent years, their selection can meet the needs of different segments of today's audience, especially in the minds of our youth to form national and universal values, love and devotion to our parents and independent homeland. the issue of staging and summarizing selected works on contemporary themes that can give spiritual strength is becoming more and more relevant. Consequently, because theater is the art of spectacle, each theater team must first and foremost constantly study the needs and wants of its audience.

During the years of independence, our playwrights have achieved unprecedented creative freedom. They had the opportunity to create works on different topics, in different genres, about different historical periods in the life of our people. Given the fact that this period is the return of ancient traditions and customs and values to our people, it seems that in the early days of independence, our playwrights

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addressed a broad historical theme. After all, this very topic remained under the persecution of ideology during the Soviet era. Of course, even in historical drama, events take place in the distant or recent past, but in their essence, especially the struggle of the protagonists, must be in tune with the times. Their role in educating the younger generation in the spirit of national pride and respect for our national values is invaluable. Another reason why so many historical works were written and staged during the years of independence is that they were written for certain dates as a state order.

"As much as our youth is excited to see performances based on the works of scientists, statesmen, poets, who glorified the honor of our nation and introduced it to the world, it embodies modern heroes in our society, reflecting the current events and struggles for independence," he said. so much of them It's exciting." Only playwrights and stage actors should be able to find relevant and vital themes and interpret them with the help of effective means of expression.

The playwright goes through a arduous journey until he writes a poem and takes it to the stage. Because even when the play is read in the theater team, different opinions are expressed. The playwright patiently refines the work, focusing on the most important aspects of the feedback. In this process, the director, artist, composer, actor, in short, collaborates with all creatives. The playwright will have done his job only when the play is seen on the stage and presented to the audience. In the coverage of modern topics, unfortunately, there are shortcomings such as lack of understanding of the processes taking place in life, lack of knowledge of the rules of the scene, the fact that the conflict stems not from strong character clashes, but from petty domestic troubles.

In order to overcome such shortcomings, our playwrights will have to constantly study life, observe people, their behavior and lifestyle. A playwright can create a truly modern work only if he feels the pain of the people, their dreams, problems and experiences today.

The leading representative of the Enlightenment was M.A. Behbudi in his "What is theater?" In his article, "Theater is a preacher and reprimander, and a clear demonstrator of harmful habits, customs and practices, ugliness and harm. He is the one who speaks the truth and reveals the truth without following anyone." [3] may have meant to guide his walking feet in the right direction.

Our people know Rixsivoy Muhammadjanov well as a screenwriter. His films have contributed to the development of Uzbek cinema. Recently, R. Muhammadjanov began to work effectively in theatrical drama. The plays written by the playwright were staged one after another at the Uzbek State Drama Theater.

The two-act, four-act drama "Living Orphans" was staged by one of the theater's young actors, Bahodir Mirsodikov. B. Mirsodikov is one of the most talented young actors who has his fans, and his success in directing is directly related to dramaturgy.

Dramaturgy is a genre of literature. But he was born in exchange for the emergence of theater. So drama cannot live without theater. A good play will not wait long for someone to come to the theater. Next to a good play comes the theater itself. The drama "Living Orphans" is a praiseworthy poem.

Pesasi tells the story of the life of an orphan in an orphanage. The protagonists of the work are young men and women named Butir, Bakhtiar, Bakhor and Nazira, and the events are mainly based on the debate between them.

... we punch our children in the chest for our future, but we don't know that thousands of children live in orphanages without knowing who their parents are. Fortunately, we have a tolerant state. If you give birth, you can give birth. He can take care of the state himself. What is happening to us, and what other abyss are we heading for? I'm sorry, I talked a lot and preached. Just one request from you, when you go home, slowly look in the mirror and look into your ears. No, no, not here, at home, at home. Someone can see it here. "

As you read this monologue in the language of Butir, the protagonist of the poem, we are convinced that it was used to write this monologue from the events of the poem to his words. With this we can rightly say that the playwright was able to achieve his goal.

After reading the poem, you will encounter elements of film dramaturgy, such as the theme that rises in it, the intensification of intrigue, the blurring of dialogues, the unexpected occurrence of a solution. However, the laws of the performing arts were not circumvented, but completely subordinated to it. This was clearly evidenced by the play's revival on stage.

The play was released in 2009 as the debut of the young, talented actor of the theater Bahodir Mirmaqsdov. When it came to the name of the play, the director did not keep the title of the work, but called it "Children of the State" in order to further enhance its artistic power. In a sense, the name led to the full realization of the playwright's goal.

It is no secret that the reader who reads the poem before the performance is staged or even if it is staged, embodies in his imagination the appearance of the protagonists, their clothes and character. The genre of the play, when considered more seriously in terms of the subject matter raised in it, created a situation in which the emergence of such a spectacle was contradictory. It's a good thing that the actor is constantly moving on stage, but the fact that many of the moves are unjustified, the improvisation found by the actor, the increase in exaggerated actions, makes the performance feel bacchanalian.

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It is said that everyone gets a reward based on what they do. However, we can see from their applause that the audience watching this scene is expecting exactly the same result. Bakhtiar and Bahor agree to play the role of lovers to find out how close Butir's words are to the truth. But it is no secret that in one corner of their hearts they dreamed that Butir's jokes would come true. Butir teaches Bakhtiar and Spring how to behave when their parents come. He warns them not to back down from their covenants, even if they object. The performance within the play begins. First, Bakhtiyor's father, Nasliddinov (Honored Artist of Uzbekistan H. Arslonov), enters with a diplomat. Nasliddinov interrogates his son. While answering the questions asked by his father, Bakhtiyor began to answer with a sigh, as if he had in fact felt that these things were being done. Butir notices this and helps Bakhtiyor not to "fail" before the end of the show, and answers Nasliddinov's questions without hesitation. When Nasliddinov asked Butir who he was, he introduced himself as Butir Davlatovich. The response of this unfamiliar young man refreshes the father. He even falsely tells Butir that he knows his father. Butir's answer is always in cash, and Nasliddinov enters the room after he says, "Everyone knows my father." Some time later, Bahor's mother, Humora (Honored Artist of Uzbekistan T. Mirmaqsdova), came in and asked her a question. Butir responds instead of spring. Humora, who meets Butir, goes inside. Young people will remain on the stage waiting for the result.

Butir's jokes about Bakhtiar and Bahor were true. We can understand the bitterness of the truth when we see Nasliddinov and Humora inside and enter the stage in a completely different guise. Parents who seemed pleased that their children were finding their own happiness were now firmly opposed to them marrying. The emergence of such resistance for an unexplained reason hastens Bakhtiyor. So he rushes to find out why his father resisted. The father, however, is unable to explain why, as the two young men in front of him, who are about to get married, are his children. Realizing this fact, Humora is also against the wedding, she too cannot answer the questions of her daughter Spring. The situation becomes tense, and of course, Butir, who started the show at such moments, speaks himself to end the show. Neither Nasliddinov nor Humora could disobey Butir because he was telling the truth. Bakhtiyor and Bahor, seeing the situation of their parents, now fully believe that the blood bond between them is true. Their truth is revealed, and now it was the turn of Butir, the protagonist of the play. From the beginning of the play until now, the audience believed that Butir was the son of an academician. It is true that when Davlatovich introduces himself, the audience feels something, but in Butir's behavior, this feeling loses its power because he does not talk about orphanhood at all. When Bakhtiar punches Butir for insulting his parents,

his source of truth begins to open on its own. Butir grew up an orphan like them, but like them, his father or mother was not an orphan while he was alive, on the contrary, he is a real orphan, and neither his father nor his mother know. At the end of the play, Butir reads a monologue about a fact he has been hiding until now. You won't see her cheerful mood in the previous scenes as she reads the monologue, wondering why the sacred feeling of love is losing its power day by day, and as a result the orphanage is filled with kids like her, actually hiding her horrible past behind laughter, not out of embarrassment. that he is rubbing himself even if he is lying, pouring out the pain he is hiding in the depths of his heart.

If we pay attention to the performance of the actors in the play, we must first focus on the image of Butir. If we compare the image of Butir at the beginning of the show with the image of Butir at the end of the play, we see a huge difference between them. Actor A. The growth of acting in the transition from stage to stage in Akhmedov's performance, or more precisely, the change in the situation, that is, the dialectic of the image, seems to be one of the greatest achievements in the performance. True we have pointed out that if the reader who reads the above verse sees the play, he cannot digest it as Butir from the actor's appearance. However, when it comes to the result, we see once again that the most important thing in the school of acting is that the performance is important, that the actor's performance can overcome the inability of the audience to digest and find a way to the heart of the audience. As for the rest of the actors, S., who is embodied in the image of Bakhtiar. We can see by the end of the play that the artificiality in Mansurov's performance has turned into artificial declamation. Yo, who played the role of Spring. As for Yuldasheva's performance, she is N., who is embodied as Nazira. She was able to show herself as an actress with strong emotions towards Toshmatova. Bakhtiyor and Bahor's parents came to life on stage. Arslonov and T. Mirmaqsdova's performance provided its naturalness thanks to the experience gained for young actors.

### Conclusion

As for the artist's work, we didn't see any amazing stage equipment in the show. Perhaps the reason for this is the emphasis of the director, who also undertook this work, on the conditional full disclosure of more events. If symbolic details were found in the artist's work based on the idea of the play, the actors would be given more freedom and would show their power in increasing the effectiveness of the play.

The debutant director was able to show that with his first stage work, he developed his directing ability. In 2010, the play took part in the III Republican Festival of Young Directors "Debut-2010", dedicated to the "Year of harmoniously developed generation."

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At the festival, the play was judged by a panel of judges consisting of well-known theater professionals.

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Nodira Abdunazarova  
UzSIAC

«Art history and cultural studies»  
Teacher of the Department of Cultural Studies

## KEY FACTORS FOR THE FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE CULTURE IN EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN RENEWING UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** This article deals with the ideological landscape of today's world, innovative culture in the education of young people, its formation, the main factors and communicative competence in the upbringing of the individual in modern cultural studies, the conditions, factors and importance of its formation.

**Key words:** Youth, Renewing Uzbekistan, innovation, cultural innovation, factor, communicative competence, social thinking.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

No matter how socio-economically and technologically advanced society is, each historical epoch raises new and complex issues on the spiritual and educational maturity of man, the upbringing of young people. Mankind has found that this problem has always been in the focus of attention of scientists, philosophers and political scientists, teachers and educators.

The main foundation in ensuring the sustainable development of any state is the human factor, which is associated with its intellectual potential. From this point of view, given that a large part of the country's population consists of young people with modern knowledge and skills. Protecting the interests of this layer in the socio-economic and other spheres and finding a theoretical and practical solution to the current issues is an important task on the agenda. Exactly, we want to approach this issue from a cultural point of view.

Today, more than 60% of Uzbekistan's population is 18 million. strong, courageous, enthusiastic young people. That is why youth policy is reflected in all strategies to ensure the sustainability of state development. Today in Uzbekistan, all the necessary conditions are being created for the realization of the vital issues and goals of young

people. The problems of young people are being addressed at the level of state policy. In particular, on the initiative and with the practical assistance of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a total of 40 laws and regulations directly related to the lives of young people were adopted. To date, more than 20 meetings of factions of political parties in the Legislative Chamber have provided an opportunity for about 50 young people to participate in the discussion of laws with about 30 proposals. However, the issues that need to be addressed in this regard have not yet been resolved. In this regard, the head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Today's youth is the largest generation in the history of mankind, because they are 2 billion years old. man. The future and prosperity of our planet depends on what kind of person our children will become. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to demonstrate their potential. The idea of violence is to prevent the spread of the "virus". We will not achieve our goals if we do not organize our work in the field of education, culture and art on the basis of a clear system and increase their effectiveness.

### Main body

The main requirement of today's rapid process is that young people have a deep understanding of the

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new qualitative changes taking place in social processes, do not succumb to negative external influences, increase the creative nature and eliminate the flaws of laziness and indifference. The harmonization of religious and secular values, the educational impact of the environment in the family and society, and the role of science and education in the formation of the national idea in the minds of young people are invaluable. Values represent the succession between the past and the present, so the history of the nation, its past life and culture are expressed in the values itself. That is why every political system, every state uses values for its own purposes and interests. The status and importance of values and their impact on human beings are inextricably linked with the policies pursued by the existing social system in society.

As noted by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in his book "High spirituality is an invincible force"; "Of course, it is impossible to imagine the spirituality of any people or nation without its history, unique customs and traditions, vital values. In this regard, the natural and spiritual heritage, cultural riches, ancient historical monuments are one of the most important factors.

In the current context of Uzbekistan's development, the approach of our nation to the process of globalization should consist in the protection of our historical values and the appropriate assimilation of a new culture. It is expedient to apply the positive results of modernization on the path of our development.

At the same time, it is important to protect young people from the destructive influence of "popular culture", which alienates them from the national way of life and encourages them to disregard moral norms. Articles, shows, and websites aimed at poisoning the minds of young people in the media, television, and the Internet, and suppressing perceptions of good and evil, not only forbid access to websites, but also enhance our national values in every way possible.

The main form of a spiritually mature and perfect person is to have high intellectual, moral and spiritual qualities, to have deep and modern knowledge, broad outlook, the ability to think independently, to have a high level of spiritual maturity to show that high spirituality is an important factor, to develop serious dangers aimed at disrupting our spiritual life and ways to prevent them. In this regard, given the great role of cultural innovations in the formation of innovative culture in the education of young people, it is necessary to activate communicative communication, the formation of communicative competence, motivate young people through various positive psychological practices.

Social networks have a profound negative impact on the spiritual world of young people. In such a complex process, it is important to form cultural competence among young people, to establish

consistent professional competence. Competence means the ability to use theoretical knowledge in activities, to demonstrate a high level of professionalism, skill and ability, from a psychological point of view, competence helps young people to draw consistently evolving conclusions about how to behave in unexpected situations, how to communicate in unexpected situations, how to interact with competitors, how to use information full of contradictions in performing ambiguous tasks. In this regard, young people need to be able to properly direct their knowledge, skills and abilities.

Some representatives of modern psychology, aimed at increasing the psychological potential of man through the use of various positive psychological practices see communication as a place for approbation, testing and presentation of subjective models of managing their behaviour in the process of activity. At the same time, communicative competence is manifested in the development of subjective control skills, the formation of a positive form of worldview, the desire for success, the formation of guidance, the ability to build relationships in accordance with the purpose. Improving the educational environment of the individual is seen as a guarantee of communicative competence. Communicative competence is also related to the correct understanding of a person's behaviour. It is precisely in the process of communication that the content of human behaviour is properly conveyed to others that a person evokes a sense of satisfaction as a subject of social partnership. Ultimately, a high level of communicative competence ensures success in society, which in turn affects a person's level of self-esteem. Low levels of communicative competence lead to stress, anxiety, and fear.

Communicative competence is manifested in the support of communication with the interlocutor, respect for his "I". Psychological encouragement and support of the student as a communication partner in the professional activity of the teacher is an important factor of pedagogical success in class and out of class time.

Another important component of the general structure of professional psychological competence in pedagogical activity is social competence, because the modern teacher only imparts knowledge to the student. information conveys information, but also acts as a mediator between the developing individual and society. "Child - society" relations. the appropriateness of the interaction also depends on how competent and efficient the teacher is in social life.

The level of social competence of the individual plays an important role in the process of establishing interaction.

However, according to research conducted by psychologists, citizens have a new social. the

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formation of the level of social competence in people plays a special role in the process of adaptation to the conditions of globalization. Environmental, political, ideological, social changes not only determine the development of social thinking, but also affect people's self-awareness, life values, personal problems. social competence plays an important role among the various forms of psychological competence that modern psychology studies.

Since competence is a specific structural feature of an individual, psychologists also emphasize another component of this structure - auto competence. In modern psychology, auto competence - the purposeful change of personality traits and behavioural skills of the subject. is a category that means that one is ready to use the resources of one's mental capacity wisely, that one has the potential to do so.

Auto competence is the effective assimilation of new knowledge, information, information. it also includes the independent formation of high-level self-control skills and competencies, voluntary guidance on how to succeed. Thus, auto competence is a quality of a person that is formed at certain periods of human life and allows him to deal effectively with a particular type of activity.

Many opinions have been expressed that the development of professional psychological competence depends not only on the amount and quantity of psychological knowledge, skills and abilities, but also on the subject's aspirations to master and implement a competent model of professional behaviour. In this case, a certain individual subject, the direction of the person's values, way of thinking, worldview, beliefs, ideals. The nature of self-concept, self-awareness, motivation to be competent plays an important role. In particular, the content of motivational characteristics is important in determining the effectiveness of competence.

### Conclusion

Thus, mass culture was originally formed in Europe and is considered to be widespread in the era of globalization, even in the countries of the East. This

culture is mainly the organization of entertainment in the field of sports and music. based on its forced promotion in the media. Representatives of popular culture in different societies to a large part of the population think of everyday events - events, the simplest, material needs, representing the individual. They present "products of creation" that lead to laziness, laziness, and sloth, in short, without meditation. As a result, the population, especially young people, do not care about working on themselves, creative research, expanding their personal capabilities, developing their skills. On the contrary, earning money and having fun without difficulty becomes their most important life goal. The rapid development of industry, the creation of technical means to amplify sound, as well as the convenience of high-speed transmission of information, the expansion of international relations and cultural ties have led to the spread of popular culture in the East. Including the youth of our country are not indifferent to such cases.

It is known that today young people meet their information needs not only in schools and families, but also through radio and television, the press, the Internet, using a variety of information and data. The saddest thing is that young people who do not have a culture of information consumption spend the most valuable free time, the bulk of their budgets on the "Social Network" and communicate with others with respect for communicative competence, that is, their "I". they also lower their self-esteem. As a result, communicative competence decreases. they experience stress, anxiety, and fear.

In today's fast-paced process, social competence among young people and citizens in general plays an important role. One of the main functions of social competence is "Youth and society" relations, ecological, political, ideological, social changes, the development of social thinking, as well as human values, which play an important role in the social interaction of young people, the creative process, it also helps young people to become a socially active layer of society.

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S. U. Zhanatauov

Noncommercial joint-stock company «Kazakh national agrarian research university»  
Academician of International Academy of Theoretical and Applied Sciences (USA),  
Candidate of physics and mathematical sciences,  
Department «Information technologies and automatization», Professor, Kazakhstan  
[sapagtu@mail.ru](mailto:sapagtu@mail.ru)

## DIGITAL MODEL OF THE FORMULA OF LIFE

**Abstract:** A cognitive model has been developed for the verbal formula of the life of an individual who is in fear for his health due to the COVID 19 pandemic, for the numerical solution of a multidimensional equation of known cognitive meanings of unknown variability of  $z$ -variables  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, z_{i3}$  (with known meanings) corresponding to the above-mentioned formula of life. The control parameters of the model are the values of the indicators the cheerfulness indicator – 3 components of the eigenvector (or eigenvectors) from the matrix of eigenvectors  $C_{33}$ .

Model calculations of the distribution of sick and healthy people before and after vaccination have been carried out. In 5 groups of  $24 \cdot 5 = 120$  individuals,  $4 + 9 + 10 + 9 + 10 = 52$  individual (2 million 80 thousand people) with deteriorated physical and spiritual health,  $14 + 9 + 11 + 10 + 14 = 58$  individuals (2 million 320 thousand people) have improved "body vigor", "cheerfulness of spirit", "optimism", the remaining 10 individuals (400 thousand people) experience multidirectional deviations (measured by the values of variability  $z^{(i)}_{i1}, z^{(i)}_{i2}, z^{(i)}_{i3}, t=1, \dots, 5; i=1, \dots, m$ ) of their 3- $x$  indicators. The "calculated" conclusion for  $n = 3$  was obtained: with the greatest weight it manifests itself in a digital model corresponding to the above formula of an individual's life, "strength of mind" - 59.76%, "vigor of the body" manifests itself one and a half times weaker - 33.5%. This is a quantitative proof of the dominance of the spiritual world of the individual's consciousness over his bodily infrastructure.

**Key words:** COVID 19 pandemic, vaccination, cognitive model, individual life formula.

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## ЦИФРОВАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ФОРМУЛЫ ЖИЗНИ

**Аннотация:** Разработана когнитивная модель для словесной формулы жизни индивида, находящегося в страхе за свое здоровье из-за пандемии COVID 19, численного решения многомерного уравнения известных когнитивных смыслов неизвестных изменчивостей  $z$ -переменных  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, z_{i3}$  (с известными смыслами), соответствующего вышеуказанной формуле жизни. Управляющими параметрами модели являются величины индикаторов индикатор бодрости – 3-х компонент собственного вектора (или собственных векторов) из матрицы собственных векторов  $C_{33}$ . Проведены модельные расчеты распределения больных и здоровых до и после вакцинации. В 5 группах из  $24 \cdot 5 = 120$  индивидов у  $4 + 9 + 10 + 9 + 10 = 52$  индивида (2 млн 80 тысяч человек) ухудшились телесное и душевное здоровье, у  $14 + 9 + 11 + 10 + 14 = 58$  индивидов (2 млн 320 тысяч человек) улучшились «бодрость тела», «бодрость духа», «оптимизм», остальные 10 индивидов (400 тысяч человек) испытывают разнонаправленные отклонения (измеряемые значениями изменчивости  $z^{(i)}_{i1}, z^{(i)}_{i2}, z^{(i)}_{i3}, t=1, \dots, 5; i=1, \dots, m$ ) своих 3-х показателей.

Получен «вычисленный» при  $n=3$  вывод: с наибольшим весом проявляет себя в цифровой модели, соответствующей вышеприведенной формуле жизни индивида, «сила духа» - 59.76%, в полтора раза слабее проявляет себя «бодрость тела» - 33.5%. Это – количественное доказательство доминирования духовного мира сознания индивида над его телесной инфраструктурой.

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**Ключевые слова:** пандемия COVID 19, вакцинация, когнитивная модель, формула жизни индивида.

### Введение

Комплекс тревожных переживаний о собственной жизни или о жизни близких людей, сообщения в СМИ о пожарах, наводнениях, изменениях климата, различные ограничения для существования индивидов из-за пандемии COVID 19 и т.д. заставляют нас менять уклад жизни. Люди боятся умереть, этот страх необходим для выживания во время пандемии COVID 19. Соблюдение вводимых правил работы, учебы, передвижения, общения заставляют нас иначе видеть вокруг происходящее, предельно точно воспринимать отклонения здоровья тела, души. Произошел «натурный» эксперимент над «живой» системой – изменились процессы, события, произошедшие в «живой» системе: в семье, на предприятиях, в районе, в области, в отрасли экономики, республике.

Одним из способов правильного восприятия происходящих изменений является анализ. Рассмотрим конечное множество индивидов, находящихся под воздействием комплекса тревожных переживаний о собственной жизни или по другим поводам. Поскольку речь идет о жизни или смерти то рассмотрим одну из словесных формул жизни: «бодрость тела + бодрость духа + оптимизм = жизнестойкость». Если сила проявления «бодрости тела», «бодрость духа», «оптимизма», «жизнестойкости» равна величине  $c=1$  и неизменна, то формула жизни имеет вид:  $1 * \text{«бодрость тела»} + 1 * \text{«бодрость духа»} + 1 * \text{«оптимизм»} = \text{«жизнестойкость»}$ . Эта идеальная словесная формула с весами, равными 1, на практике отличается значениями, как весов, так и значениями их изменчивостей  $Z_1, Z_2, Z_3$ , измеренных на  $i$ -ом индивиде – их значения не равны 1. А какие значения принимают веса и  $Z_1, Z_2, Z_3$  в модели и на практике?

Ниже разработана когнитивная модель цифровизации для вышеприведенной формулы жизни индивида. Два первых имен-смыслов показателей относятся к индивиду, третий показатель «оптимизм» сильно зависит от первых двух, он тоже относится к характеристике индивида.

### Исходные данные

Мы будем руководствоваться смысловыми содержаниями словесной формулы жизни «бодрость тела + бодрость духа + оптимизм = жизнестойкость». назначим заданным одно смысловое уравнение вида  $\text{смысл}(z_i) * c_{i1} + \text{смысл}(z_i) * c_{i2} + \text{смысл}(z_i) * c_{i3} = \text{смысл}(y_i)$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ . целое число  $m$  – количество индивидов. Мы сделали шаг перехода от словесного описания в когнитивному описанию. Это многомерное когнитивное уравнение [1-2] известных

когнитивных смыслов неизвестных изменчивостей  $z$ -переменных с правой частью. Постоянные параметры  $c_{11}, c_{21}, c_{31}$  многомерного когнитивного уравнения имеют интерпретацию коэффициента корреляции:  $c_{11} = \text{corr}(z_1, y_1), c_{21} = \text{corr}(z_2, y_1), c_{31} = \text{corr}(z_3, y_1)$ . Они являются неизвестными компонентами 1-го собственного вектора  $\mathbf{c1} = (c_{11}, c_{21}, c_{31})^T$  неизвестной матрицы  $C_{33}$  собственных векторов, имеющей неизвестную диагональную матрицу собственных чисел  $\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ .

Постоянные параметры  $c_{11}, c_{21}, c_{31}$  («веса» проявления 3-х показателей) должны быть неизвестными компонентами 1-го собственного вектора  $\mathbf{c1} = (c_{11}, c_{21}, c_{31})^T$ . Они (элементы матрицы  $(z, y)$ -корреляций) имеют, кроме приведенной математической интерпретации:  $c_{11} = \text{corr}(z_1, y_1), c_{21} = \text{corr}(z_2, y_1), c_{31} = \text{corr}(z_3, y_1)$ , имеют когнитивную интерпретацию – являются индикаторами присутствия знаний. Матрица индикаторов знаний  $C_{33}$  моделируется численно при решении ОЗ. Компоненты  $(c_{11}, c_{21}, c_{31})^T$  относим к изменчивостям не разных валидных показателей (переменных)  $y_1, y_2, y_3$ , а относим к изменчивости одной  $y$ -переменной  $y_1$ :  $c_{11} = \text{corr}(z_1, y_1), c_{21} = \text{corr}(z_2, y_1), c_{31} = \text{corr}(z_3, y_1)$ , соответствующей изменчивостям всех  $z$ -переменных. Эти детали отличаются от деталей прежних [3-13] Изменчивость переменной – количество  $z_i$  в отклонении  $z_i = (z_i - 0)$  модельного значения  $z_i$  от среднего значения  $0 \times 14$ . Изменчивость  $j$ -ой  $z$ -переменной присуща каждому ее значению  $z_{ij}$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ . Значения  $z_{ij}$  и 0 определены для совокупности значений  $z_{ij} = (z_{ij} - 0)$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ . Существует связь между парами изменчивостей  $z_{ki} = r_{ij} z_{kj}$ ,  $r_{ij} = \text{corr}(z_i, z_j)$ ,  $k=1, \dots, m$ ;  $i=1, \dots, n$ ;  $j=1, \dots, n$ , для пары номеров  $(i, j)$   $z$ -переменных [15-17].

Если знак значения  $z_{ikj}$ ,  $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ , равен «минус», то состояние индивида ухудшилось (уменьшилось на величину  $z_{ikj}$ ) относительно стабильного состояния (с нулевым отклонением). Если знак числа  $z_{ikj}$  равен плюс, то состояние индивида улучшилось (увеличилось на величину  $z_{ikj}$ ) относительно стабильного состояния (с нулевым отклонением). Ниже моделируются ненулевые величины  $z_{ikj}$ , следовательно наша модель не ориентирована на роботов. Линейные комбинации значений  $z_{ikj}$ ,  $j=1, 2, 3$ , образуют значения изменчивостей  $y_{i1}, y_{i2}, y_{i3}$   $y$ -переменных, относительно которых верны те же свойства и аналогичные соотношения:  $(1/m)(y_{ij} + \dots + y_{imj})/m = 0$ ,  $j=1, 2, 3$ .

В статье [18] мы применили другую мозаику индикаторов: назначили по одной компоненте во всех 3-х будущих псевдо собственных векторах. Здесь применяем другую мозаику для фигуры индикаторов. Здесь назначим все компоненты

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только 1-ого собственного вектора. Индикатор [19] наличия знания (индикатор бодрости) – компонент  $c_{kj}$  собственного вектора, значение которой доминирует над значениями компонент других собственных векторов:  $c_{k1} > c_{kj}$ ,  $j=2,3$ ;  $k=1, \dots, m$ . Ниже мы увидим, номер собственного вектора совпадает с номером 1 наименьшего собственного числа  $\lambda_1 = -0,0061362$ . при этом величина компоненты 1-го собственного вектора  $c_{kj}$  – k-ая компонента 1-го собственного вектора (1-го столбца матрицы  $C_{mn}$  собственных векторов), превышает значение компоненты 2-го и 3-го собственного вектора при  $k=1,2$ . Третья компонента 1-го собственного вектора в нашем примере не обладает этим свойством.

Величина компоненты  $c_{kj}$  равна коэффициенту корреляции [19-23]  $c_{kj} = \text{corr}(z_k, y_j)$  указывает на вхождение имени-смысла переменной  $z_k$  (знания об  $z_k$ ) в имя-смысл переменной  $y_j$  (равной  $y_{ij} = z_{i1} * c_{1j} + z_{i2} * c_{2j} + \dots + z_{in} * c_{nj}$ , а смысл  $y_j$  равен сумме смыслов z-переменных  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, \dots, z_{in}$  назовем разными. Этим мы фиксируем наличие 3-х у-переменных  $\text{disp}(y_1) = \lambda_1$ ,  $\text{disp}(y_2) = \lambda_2$ ,  $\text{disp}(y_3) = \lambda_3$ . Каждая у-переменная  $y_1, y_2, y_3$  должна быть линейной комбинацией 3-х z-переменных с коэффициентами, равными значениям компонент собственных векторов. указанное доминирование не выполнено, но зато найдена симметрическая корреляционная матрица, для которой вычислены ее матрица  $C_{mn}$  собственных векторов и матрица собственных  $\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(-0.0061362, 0.36397, 2.6423)$ . Это позволило провести расчеты при отсутствии теоремы существования решений ОЗ.

### Моделирование отклонений значений показателей тела и души от их значений при стабильном состоянии

СПЗ (Смысловая Прямая Задача) – это задача трансформации системы известных когнитивных смыслов z-переменных  $z_k, k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , в систему алгебраических уравнений вида  $z_{i1}c_{k1} + z_{i2}c_{k2} + z_{i3}c_{k3} + z_{i4}c_{k4} + z_{i5}c_{k5} + z_{i6}c_{kn} = y_{ij}$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ ,  $j=1, \dots, \ell < n$ , переменные  $z_{ik}$  которых объединены в матрицу  $Z_{mn}$  изменчивостей z-переменных. Решение СПЗ делает понимание данных более всесторонним [13].

Мы рассматриваем не систему уравнений (как в [1,2,13,14]), а одно уравнение, соответствующее формуле жизни. Мы рассматриваем Смысловую Прямую задачу (СПЗ) когнитивного конструирования (при  $n=3$ ,  $\ell=1$ ,  $k=n=3$ )  $3 * k$  неизвестных «весов» ( $c_{k1}, c_{k2}, c_{k3}$ ) и их  $m * 3$  неизвестными значениями  $z_{k1}, z_{k2}, z_{k3}$  изменчивостей z-переменных  $z_1, z_2, z_3$ , образующих линейную комбинацию по известной формуле  $y_{i1} = z_{i1}c_{11} + z_{i2}c_{21} + z_{i3}c_{31}$  (из Прямой Задачи АГК [17,24]) для переменной  $y_1$ . Изменчивость  $y_{i1}$  (в момент времени  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ ) переменной  $y_1$

вычисляется при известных смыслах z-переменных  $z_1, z_2, z_3$ :

$\text{смысл}(z_{i1}) * c_{k1} + \text{смысл}(z_{i2}) * c_{k2} + \text{смысл}(z_{i3}) * c_{k3} = \text{смысл}(y_{i1})$ ,  $k=1,2,3$ . Наличие линейной связи вида  $y_{ik} = z_{i1}c_{1k} + z_{i2}c_{2k} + z_{i3}c_{3k}$ ,  $k=1,2,3$ , между значениями изменчивостей  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, z_{i3}$ ,  $y_{ik}$ ,  $k=1,2,3$ , переменных  $z_1, z_2, z_3, y_1$  и выполнение ограничений вида являются обязательными, ибо используем соотношения из ПМ АГК [17,24].

### Постановка Смысловой Прямой Задачи

Требуется когнитивное сконструировать (моделировать)  $m$  неизвестных значений  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, z_{i3}, i=1, 2, \dots, m$ , изменчивостей z-переменных  $z_k, k \in \{1, \dots, 3\}$ , по одной известной и 2 (из 3-х) неизвестным смыслам вычисленных изменчивостей  $y_{i1}, y_{i2}, y_{i3}, i=1, \dots, m$ , 3-х у-переменных  $y_1, y_2, y_3$  (из ПМ АГК или из ОМ АГК) с неизвестными дисперсиями  $\text{disp}(y_1) = \lambda_1 = 0$ ,  $\text{disp}(y_2) = \lambda_2 \neq 0$ ,  $\text{disp}(y_3) = \lambda_3 \neq 0$ ,  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 3$ ,

При этом должны выполняться условия:

а)  $\text{смысл}(y_1) = \text{смысл}(z_{i1}) * c_{11} + \text{смысл}(z_{i2}) * c_{21} + \text{смысл}(z_{i3}) * c_{31}$ , где все компоненты  $c_{s1}, s \in \{1, \dots, 3\}$ , 1-го собственного вектора по абсолютной величине должны превышать пороговое число  $c_1: c_{s1} > c_0$ , при наличии линейной связи (линейного уравнения) для изменчивостей z-переменных вида  $z_{i1}c_{11} + z_{i2}c_{21} + z_{i3}c_{31} = y_{i1}$ ,  $\text{disp}(y_1) = \lambda_1 = 0$ ;

б) не рассматриваем смыслы других у-переменных  $y_2, y_3$   $\text{смысл}(y_{i2})$  и  $\text{смысл}(y_{i3})$ , если их дисперсии не равны 0.

Условие а) означает допустимость ненулевой дисперсии  $\lambda_1$  в начальной матрице  $\Lambda_{33}$  из пары матриц ( $\Lambda_{33}, C_{33}$ ) в решаемой ниже ОЗ: ( $\Lambda_{33}, C_{33}$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\Lambda_{33}^+, C_{33}^+$ ). Наше условие вида  $\text{disp}(y_1) = \lambda_1 = 0$  означает равенство 0 значений изменчивостей  $y_{i1} = 0$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ . Тогда равенство  $y_{i1} = z_{i1}c_{11} + z_{i2}c_{21} + z_{i3}c_{31}$  преобразуется в равенство  $z_{i1}c_{11} + z_{i2}c_{21} + z_{i3}c_{31} = 0$ , которое соответствует многомерному смысловому уравнению (без правой части):

при известных смыслах z-переменных  $z_1, z_2, z_3$ :  $\text{смысл}(z_{i1}) * c_{k1} + \text{смысл}(z_{i2}) * c_{k2} + \text{смысл}(z_{i3}) * c_{k3} = 0$ , ибо  $\text{смысл}(0) = 0$  при  $i=1, \dots, m$ . Здесь мы рассматриваем однородное многомерное уравнение смыслов изменчивостей z-переменных, ранее рассматривали не однородное многомерное уравнение [1-10].

Когнитивному решению СПЗ вида: ( $\text{смысл}(z_k), \text{смысл}(y_1)$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\{\text{значения z-переменных } z_k, k \in \{1, \dots, 3\}, \text{ значения у-переменных } y_1\}$ ) соответствует не единственное решение вышеизложенной Смысловой Обратной Задачи: цифровая трансформация системы известных смыслов z-переменных  $z_k, k=1, \dots, 6$ , в систему линейных комбинаций (в виде элементов матрицы  $Z_{mn}$ ) значений  $z_{ik}$ , изменчивостей z-переменных  $z_k, k=1, \dots, 6$ , в уравнениях вида

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$z_{i1}c_{k1} + z_{i2}c_{k2} + z_{i3}c_{k3} = y_{i1}$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ , при найденном спектре  $\Lambda^+_{33} = \text{diag}(\lambda^+_{11}, \dots, \lambda^+_{33})$ , элементы которого  $\lambda^+_{11} = 0, \lambda_{22}, \lambda_{33}$  равны 3 дисперсиям:  $(1/m)(y_{ij}, \dots, y_{mj})^T (y_{ij}, \dots, y_{mj}) = \lambda_{jj}$ ,  $j=1, 2, 3$ , 3 у-переменных. Когнитивно (познавательное) полученное решение СПЗ ( $\ell=1$  подобранные смыслы) единственно, но смыслы могут формулироваться разными словесными фразами, смыслы которых идентичны. Поэтому можно говорить об «когнитивной единственности» решения СПЗ. Числовое решение СПЗ ( $\{$ значения изменчивости  $z$ -переменных  $z_{k,k} \in \{1, \dots, 3\}$  не является единственным, существует бесконечное множество матриц значений изменчивостей  $Z^{(0)}_{m3}$  для смоделированной ниже матрицы собственных векторов  $C_{33}$ . Мы не доказываем теоремы существования и единственности решений Смысловой Прямой Задачи №1(СПЗ 1).

Постоянный параметр многомерного уравнения из СОЗ (например, член уравнения  $+ \text{смысл}(z_{i2}) * c_{2j} +$ ) равен компоненту (например,  $c_{2j}$ ) одного (из  $\ell > 1$ ) собственного вектора  $c_j = (c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{nj})^T$ ,  $j=1, \dots, \ell$ , расположенного среди  $\ell$  первых столбцов матрицы  $C_{nm} = [c_1 | c_2 | \dots | c_n]$ , соответствующей своей матрице собственных чисел  $\Lambda_{nm} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ ,  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_\ell$ ,  $\lambda_1 > \dots > \lambda_\ell > \lambda_0 = 1$ . Этим  $\ell$  столбцам ставится в соответствие система из  $\ell$  многомерных смысловых уравнений когнитивных смыслов изменчивости  $n$   $z$ -переменных.

В многомерных смысловых уравнениях [1-10, 12-14] постоянные параметры ( $c_{kj}$ ,  $k=1, \dots, n$ ) при неизвестных (смысл( $z_{ij}$ ),  $j=1, \dots, k$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ ) у  $\ell$  многомерных уравнений равны  $k$ -ым компонентам  $c_{nj} > c_0$  соответствующего собственного вектора  $c_j = (c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{nj})^T$ , расположенного в  $j$ -ом столбце матрицы  $C_{nm} = [c_1 | c_2 | \dots | c_n]$ .

Это были многомерные (смысловые) уравнения смыслов изменчивостей переменных. Такая система решается в СПЗ [1, 2].

### Когнитивная модель цифровизации формулы жизни индивида

Рассмотрим сведенную формулу жизни: «бодрость тела + бодрость духа + оптимизм = жизнестойкость». Если сила проявления «бодрости тела», «бодрость духа», «оптимизма», «жизнестойкости» равна величине  $c=1$  и неизменна, то формула жизни имеет вид:  $1 * \text{«бодрость тела»} + 1 * \text{«бодрость духа»} + 1 * \text{«оптимизм»} = \text{«жизнестойкость»}$ . Эта идеальная словесная формула с весами, равными 1, на практике отличается значениями, как весов, так и значениями их изменчивостей  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, z_{i3}$ , измеренных на  $i$ -ом индивиде – их значения не равны 1. А какие значения принимают веса  $c_j = (c_{1j}, c_{2j}, \dots, c_{3j})^T$ ,  $j=1, 2, 3$ ; и  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, z_{i3}$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ ; в модели и на практике?

Разработаем когнитивную модель цифровизации для вышеприведенной формулы жизни индивида. Два первых имен-смыслов показателей относятся к индивиду, третий показатель зависит от первых двух. Здоровому телу присущ бодрый или иной дух, поэтому смысл 1-ой компоненты неизвестного собственного вектора равен «бодрости тела». После «бодрости живо тела» следует «бодрость души». Поэтому нумерация имен-смыслов показателей только такая. Степени тесноты парной связи нам не известны, их значения мы смоделируем, зафиксировав субъективно и правдоподобно начальные значения «весов» 3-х показателей из формулы жизни. Изменчивости валидного показателя «жизнестойкость» индивида полагаем достаточно малыми, иначе большая амплитуда изменчивости (в виде смены больших отрицательных значений большими значениями положительных значений изменчивости «веса» показателя «жизнестойкость» приведет к смерти тела индивида. Измерителем изменчивости является значение дисперсии статистической переменной, соответствующей показателю. Отклонение от нейтрального состояния (нулевого значения) измеряется значением  $z_{i1}$ , если  $z_{i1} < 0$  ( $z_{i1} > 0$ ), то «бодрость тела» ухудшилось (улучшилось) на величину  $|z_{i1}|$ , «бодрость тела» изменялась в отрицательную (положительную) сторону от 0. аналогично интерпретируются собственные отклонения показателей «бодрость духа»,

Уравнению вида  $z_{i1}c_{11} + z_{i2}c_{12} + z_{i3}c_{13} = y_{i1}$  соответствует смысловое уравнение вида  $\text{смысл}(z_{i1}) * c_{11} + \text{смысл}(z_{i2}) * c_{12} + \text{смысл}(z_{i3}) * c_{13} = \text{смысл}(y_{i1})$ ,  $i=1, \dots, m$ . целое число  $m$  – количество индивидов или количество периодов времени (дней, недель, месяцев, лет или иное) в течение которых изменялись значения статистических переменных  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  влево или вправо от нуля на величину:

- а)  $z_{i1}$  с силой проявления, равной  $c_{11}$  и с известным смыслом «бодрость тела»;
- б)  $z_{i2}$  с силой проявления, равной  $c_{12}$  и с известным смыслом «бодрость духа»;
- в)  $z_{i3}$  с силой проявления  $c_{13}$  и с известным смыслом «оптимизма»;
- г)  $y_{i1}$  с силой проявления, равной 1 и с известным смыслом «жизнестойкость».

Предположим, что эти 3 силы не бесконечны, связаны «законом сохранения» вида  $c^2_{11} + c^2_{12} + c^2_{13} = 1$ . Компоненты 2-х других неизвестных собственных векторов также подчиняются равенствам  $c^2_{21} + c^2_{22} + c^2_{23} = 1$ ,  $c^2_{31} + c^2_{32} + c^2_{33} = 1$ . Неизвестная матрица  $C_{33}$  собственных векторов должна быть такой, что:  $C_{33} C^T_{33} = I_{33}$ ,  $C^T_{33} C_{33} = I_{33}$ . Нас интересуют неизвестные величины весов  $c^2_{11}$ ,  $c^2_{12}$ ,  $c^2_{13}$ , удовлетворяющие равенству  $c^2_{11} + c^2_{12} + c^2_{13} = 1$ .

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Величины компонент других собственных векторов нас не интересуют, так как для них смысловые равенства не рассматриваем. Неизвестная величина компоненты собственного вектора  $c_{kj}$  - k-ая компонента l-го собственного вектора (l-го столбца матрицы  $C_{33}$  собственных векторов), должно превышать пока неизвестное пороговое значение  $c_0$ . Величина компоненты  $c_{kj}$  равна коэффициенту корреляции [20-27]  $c_{kj} = \text{corr}(z_k, y_j)$ ,  $k=1, \dots, 3; j=1, \dots, 3$ , указывает на вхождение имени-смысла переменной  $z_k$  (знания об  $z_k$ ) в имя-смысл переменной  $y_j$  (равной  $y_j = z_{i1} * c_{1j} + z_{i2} * c_{2j} + z_{in} * c_{3j}$ , а неизвестные смыслы  $y_1, y_2$  равны сумме смыслов значения изменчивостей  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, z_{i3}$  3-х z-переменных  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  являются неизвестными переменными, другими неизвестными переменными модели являются разные по величине параметры нашей модели  $c_{11}, c_{21}, c_{31}$  (они присутствуют в смысловом уравнении для формулы жизни), а их знаки – положительными. Этим мы фиксируем наличие 3-х у-переменных с неизвестными дисперсиями  $\text{disp}(y_1) = \lambda_1, \text{disp}(y_2) = \lambda_2, \text{disp}(y_3) = \lambda_3$ , влияющими на точность, адекватность цифровой модели. Каждая у-переменная  $y_1, y_2, y_3$  должна быть линейной комбинацией 3-х z-переменных с коэффициентами, равными значениям компонент собственных векторов.

### Вычислительные алгоритмы Когнитивной Модели цифровизации формулы жизни индивида

На первом этапе решаем Оптимизационную Задачу  $(I_{33}, I_{33}) \Rightarrow R_{33}$  с начальной парой матриц  $(I_{33} -$  начальная матрица для матрицы  $\Lambda_{33}$ ,  $I_{33} -$  начальная матрица для матрицы  $C_{33})$ , в результате мы должны получить (смоделировать) симметрическую корреляционную матрицу  $R_{33}$ , в рамках решаемой ОЗ равенству  $R_{33} = C_{33} \Lambda_{33} C_{33}^T$ ,  $C_{33} C_{33}^T = I_{33}$ ,  $C_{33}^T C_{33} = I_{33}$ . мы должны были смоделировать симметрическую корреляционную матрицу  $R_{33}$ , а также матрицу собственных чисел  $\Lambda_{33}$  и матрицу  $C_{33}$  собственных векторов  $C_{33}$ , связанных между собой равенствами:  $R_{33} = C_{33} \Lambda_{33} C_{33}^T$ ,  $C_{33} C_{33}^T = I_{33}$ ,  $C_{33}^T C_{33} = I_{33}$ .

Приведем результаты 2-х сценариев численного моделирования.

Случай  $\lambda_1 = 0.005$ .

Была разработана программа-таблица решения Оптимизационной Задачи вида  $(I_{33}, I_{33}) \Rightarrow (\Lambda_{33}, C_{33}) \Rightarrow R_{33}$ , где полученная корреляционная матрица  $R_{33}$  должна быть равна произведению  $C_{33} \Lambda_{33} C_{33}^T$  (матрица собственных чисел  $\Lambda_{33}$  и матрица  $C_{33}$  собственных векторов  $C_{33}$ , связаны между собой равенством:  $R_{33} = C_{33} \Lambda_{33} C_{33}^T$ ). Но процедура Solver не выдала эти матрицы  $\Lambda_{33}$  и  $C_{33}$ , а выдала другую симметрическую корреляционную матрицу  $W_{33}$  (Таблица 2). Полученную симметрическую

корреляционную матрицу  $W_{33}$  мы диагонализировали с применением программы из ППП «Спектр» [25]. Вычисленная матрица собственных чисел равна  $\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \text{diag}(-0.0061362, 0.3639700, 2.6423000)$ , а матрица  $C_{33}$  собственных векторов имеет вид, приведенный в Таблицах 2,3.

### Программа – таблица Оптимизационной Задачи

На первом этапе найдем пару матриц  $(\Lambda_{33}, C_{33})$ , где матрица  $C_{33}$  собственных векторов,  $\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$  – диагональная матрица собственных чисел, таких, что произведение образует симметрическую корреляционную матрицу  $R_{33} = C_{33} \Lambda_{33} C_{33}^T$ ,  $C_{33} C_{33}^T = I_{33}$ ,  $C_{33}^T C_{33} = I_{33}$ . Если мы случайно выберем начальные матрицы  $(\Lambda_{33}, C_{33})$  таковыми, что при решении ОЗ  $(\Lambda_{33}, C_{33}) \Rightarrow R_{33}$  для нашей начальной пары матриц  $(\Lambda_{33}, C_{33})$  процедура не найдет корреляционную матрицу  $R_{33} = C_{33} \Lambda_{33} C_{33}^T$ ,  $C_{33} C_{33}^T = I_{33}$ ,  $C_{33}^T C_{33} = I_{33}$ , то найдем хотя бы матрицу симметрическую корреляционную матрицу  $W_{33}$  такую, что  $W_{33}^T = W_{33} = C_{33} \Lambda_{33} C_{33}^T$ ,  $C_{33} C_{33}^T = I_{33}$ ,  $C_{33}^T C_{33} = I_{33}$ . В матрице  $W_{33}$  нам нужны внедиагональные элементы, образующие симметрическую матрицу  $W_{33} = W_{33}^T$ . Далее вычисляем, используя ПСЗ, ее новую матрицу (Таблица 2,3)  $C_{33}$  собственных векторов, новую диагональную матрицу собственных чисел  $\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \text{diag}(-0.0061362, 0.3639700, 2.6423000)$ .

Решена Оптимизационная Задача вида  $(I_{33}, I_{33}) \Rightarrow W_{33}$  (процедура Solver, Таблица 1,2, Рисунки 1,2), вместо ОЗ вида  $(I_{33}, I_{33}) \Rightarrow W_{33}$ . Изменяемыми ячейки (неизвестные переменные: элементы матрицы  $W_{33} = W_{33}^T$ , 3 элемента начальной матрицы  $\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ . Формулы ограничений  $R_{33} = C_{33} \Lambda_{33} C_{33}^T$ ,  $C_{33} C_{33}^T = I_{33}$ ,  $C_{33}^T C_{33} = I_{33}$ ,  $c_{j1} > c_{2j}$ ,  $c_{j1} > c_{3j}$ ,  $i=1, \dots, 3$ , нашей ОЗ содержатся в ячейках окна «Поиск решения» ЭТ Excel (ячейки элементов матриц  $C_{33}$  и элементы  $\Lambda_{33}$ ,  $R_{33}$  задействованы в формулах). Метод GRD2 из надстройки Поиск решения (процедура Solver) в результате итераций (в методе Ньютона) нашла не корреляционную матрицу  $R_{33}$ , а вычислила другую корреляционную матрицу  $W_{33}$  и нашла (вычислила) для нее матрицу псевдособственных векторов и матрицу собственных чисел. Процедура Solver не довела вычисления до конца, полагая отсутствие существования требуемого нами от него решения.

Но процедура Solver вычислила корреляционную матрицу  $W_{33}$ . Применив программу КИМ из ППП «Спектр» [25] вычислили для матрицы  $W_{33}$  матрицу собственных векторов  $C_{33}$  (Таблица 3) и матрицу собственных чисел  $\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = \text{diag}(-0.0061362, 0.3639700, 2.6423000)$ . Теперь решение Оптимизационной

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Задачи  $(I_{33}, I_{33}) \Rightarrow W_{33}$  завершено и возможно использование матриц  $C_{33}$  и  $\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(+0.005, 0.3639700, 2.6423000)$ . Моделирование значений  $z_{11}, z_{12}, z_{13}$  изменчивостей 3-х z-переменных  $z_1, z_2, z_3$ . Отрицательное значение  $(-0,0061362$  дисперсии заменяем положительным числом 0.005 того же порядка, допуская этим небольшую погрешность в математическую модель цифровой модели многомерного уравнения когнитивных смыслов изменчивостей  $z_{11}, z_{12}, z_{13}$  z-переменных из цифровой модели, соответствующей вышеприведенной формуле жизни индивида.

Назначим для  $n=3$  z-переменных количество индивидов  $m=24$ , для группы которых в результате решения Оптимизационной Задачи  $(I_{33}, I_{33}) \Rightarrow W_{33}$  мы выше назначили общие для них величины весов

$$c_{11}^2 = 0.5788^2 = 0,335021016 (=33.5\%);$$

$$c_{12}^2 = 0.597575381 (=59.76\%);$$

$$c_{13}^2 = 0,067407737 (=6.74\%), \quad \text{удовлетворяющие равенству } c_{11}^2 + c_{12}^2 + c_{13}^2 = 1.$$

Подбор начальных значений входных параметров Оптимизационной Задачи  $(I_{33}, I_{33}) \Rightarrow W_{33}$  нейтрален (Таблицы 1,2,3), поэтому вычисленные решения Оптимизационной Задачи  $(I_{33}, I_{33}) \Rightarrow W_{33}$  лишены субъективизма, используемые нами далее значения  $r_{11} = \text{corr}(z_1, z_2) = 0.9728, \quad r_{13} = \text{corr}(z_1, z_3) = 0.6532,$   
 $r_{23} = \text{corr}(z_2, z_3) = 0,8270; \quad c_{11} = \text{corr}(z_1, y_1) = 0.5788;$   
 $c_{21} = \text{corr}(z_2, y_1) = 0,7730; \quad c_{31} = \text{corr}(z_3, y_1) = 0.2596;$   
 $\text{disp}(y_1) = \lambda_1 = 0.005; \quad \text{disp}(y_2) = \lambda_2 = 0.3640;$   
 $\text{disp}(y_3) = \lambda_3 = 2.6423$  должны дать адекватные реальным значения изменчивостей  $z_{11}, z_{12}, z_{13}$ .

### Вычислительные эксперименты с Когнитивной Моделью цифровизации формулы жизни индивида

Мы должны смоделировать матрицу  $Z_{mn} = Y_{mn} C_{33}^T = [z_i]$ , она содержит в качестве своих элементов значения искомым изменчивостей, Точки  $\{z_i\}, i=1, \dots, m$ , вписаны в эллипсоид. Длины полуосей эллипсоида, содержащего точки  $(z_{11}, z_{12}, z_{13}), i=1, \dots, m$ , равны 0.005, 0.3640, 2.6423. Направляющими векторами полуосей эллипсоида являются 3 взаимно перпендикулярные векторы – собственные векторы с длинами 1, 1, 1. Координаты в декартовой системе координат являются компонентами 3-х собственных векторов, объединенных в матрицу  $C_{33}$ . В 3-х столбцах матриц  $C_{33}$  расположены компоненты 3-х собственных векторов, их длины:  $c_{11}^T c_{11} = 1, \quad c_{12}^T c_{12} = 1, \quad c_{13}^T c_{13} = 1$ . Наша полученная в результате решения Оптимизационной Задачи матрица собственных векторов  $C_{33}$  обладает свойством ортогональности, ортонормированности:  $C_{33} C_{33}^T = I_{33}, \quad C_{33}^T C_{33} \neq I_{33}$ . Сумма длин полуосей эллипсоида и сумма длин собственных векторов приблизительно равны 3:

$$\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(0.005, 0.3639700, 2.6423000), \\ 0.005 + 0.3639700 + 2.6423000 \approx 3.$$

Генерация (моделирование значений изменчивости  $z_{11}, z_{12}, z_{13}$  3-х z-переменных  $z_1, z_2, z_3$ ) случайной матрицы  $Z_{m3}^{(t)}, t=1, \dots, k_t$ , начинается с генерации матрицы  $V_{m3}^{(0)}$  равномерно распределенных на отрезке псевдослучайных чисел, являющихся реализациями теоретической случайной величины  $\in [0;1]$  из интервала  $(0,1)$ . Далее многомерная выборка центрируется, нормируются ее столбцы, получаем декоррелированную выборку  $U_{m3}^{(t)}$ , имеющую выборочную корреляционную матрицу  $I_{33} = (1/m) U_{m3}^{(t)T} U_{m3}^{(t)}$ , далее вычисляем матрицу значений изменчивости 3-х y-переменных  $Y_{m3}^{(t)} = U_{m3}^{(t)} \Lambda_{33}^{1/2}$ , которая преобразуется в искомую матрицу значений изменчивости 3-х z-переменных  $Z_{m3}^{(t)} = Y_{m3}^{(t)} C_{33}$  [13, 17].

В первой группе у 15 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c_{11}^2 = 0.5788^2 = 0,335021016 (=33.5\%)$  ухудшалась (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{11}$  от стабильного состояния), а у 9 (24-15=9) индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{11}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от 0 (стабильного состояния), Таблица 3,  $t=1$ , столбец z 1). Количество больных телесно превышает количество здоровых – это признак начала пандемии COVID-19. Одновременно у тех же 13 индивидов их «бодрость духа» (с весом  $c_{12}^2 = 0.597575381 (=59.76\%)$  ухудшилась (значение  $z_{12}$  изменялось в отрицательную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=1$ , столбец z 3). а чувство оптимизма у тех же 13 индивидов (с весом  $c_{13}^2 = 0,067407737 (=6.74\%)$  ухудшалось (значение  $z_{13}$  изменялось в отрицательную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=1$ , столбец z3) чувство оптимизма, тесно зависящего от состояния тела и души.

Такое синхронное ухудшение 3-х важнейших показателей из формулы жизни индивида «бодрость тела + бодрость духа + оптимизм = жизнестойкость» присуще 1-ой группе индивидов.

Во второй группе только у 15 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c_{11}^2 = 0.5788^2 = 0,335021016 (=33.5\%)$  ухудшалось телесное здоровье (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{11}$  от стабильного состояния), а у 9 (24-15=9) индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{11}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=1$ , столбец z 1), возможно они прошли прививки выкциной.

В третьей группе только у 11 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c_{11}^2 = 0.5788^2 = 0,335021016 (=33.5\%)$  ухудшалось

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телесное здоровье (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{i1}$  от стабильного состояния), а у 13 индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{i1}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=3$ , столбцы  $z_1, z_2, z_3$ ), возможно они прошли прививки вакциной.

В 4-ой группе только у 14 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c^2_{11}=0.5788^2=0,335021016(=33.5\%)$  ухудшалось телесное здоровье (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{i1}$  от стабильного состояния), а у 10 индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{i1}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=3$ , столбцы  $z_1, z_2, z_3$ ), возможно они прошли прививки вакциной.

В 5-ой группе только у 10 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c^2_{11}=0.5788^2=0,335021016(=33.5\%)$  ухудшалось телесное здоровье (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{i1}$  от стабильного состояния), а

у 14 индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{i1}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=5$ , столбцы  $z_1, z_2, z_3$ ), возможно они прошли прививки выкциной.

Пять групп из  $24*5=120$  индивидов содержат  $15+15+11+14+10=65$  с ухудшающимися телесным и духовным здоровьем,  $9+9+13+10+14=55$  с улучшающимися телесным и духовным здоровьем, остальные 11 индивидов испытывают разнонаправленные изменения своих показателей.

Наибольшей проявляющей себя в цифровой модели, соответствующей вышеприведенной формуле жизни индивида, моделируется «сила духа» - 59.76%, В полтора раза слабее проявляет себя «бодрость тела» - 33.5%. Это – количественное доказательство первичности сознания. Вывод основан на математической модели для многомерного уравнения когнитивных смыслов изменчивостей  $z$ -переменных  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, z_{i3}$ , соответствующего вышеприведенной формуле жизни индивида.

Таблица 1. Начальные значения в программе- таблице решаемой Оптимизационной Задачи

1,0000	1,0000	1,0000		3,0000
1,0000	0	0	1,0000	
0	1,0000	0		1,0000
0	0	1,0000		1,0000
1,000	0,0000	0,0000	1,0000	
0,0000	1,000	0,0000	1,00000	
0,0000	0,0000	1,000	1,0000	

Таблица 2. Таблица «весов»  $c_{11}, c_{21}, c_{31}$  при изменчивостях  $z_{i1}, z_{i2}, z_{i3}$  в 2 сценариях расчетов

1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	№ 1	3.0000
0,57881	0,57563	-0,57761	0,05	
-0,77303	0,1618	-0,61339		0,36397
0,25963	-0,80155	-0,53863		2,6423
1.0001	0.9728	0.6532		
1.0703	0.9271	0.8784		
0.9011	0.8784	0.9125		
0.64515	1.43749	0.91735	№ 2	3.0000
0,57881	0,57563	-0,57761	0,0000	
-0,77303	0,1618	-0,61339		0,36397
0,25963	-0,80155	-0,53863		2,6423
1.0001	0.9728	0.6532		



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0.3556	0.6765	0.7736
0.4976	0.7736	0.9125

Таблица 3. Результаты вычислений матриц (C<sub>33</sub>, Λ<sub>33</sub>) для матрицы W<sub>33</sub>=W<sup>T</sup><sub>33</sub>

Λ <sub>33</sub> =>	λ <sub>1</sub>	λ <sub>2</sub>	λ <sub>3</sub>			
disp(λ) =>	-0,0061362	0,36397	2,6423			
				c <sup>2</sup> <sub>11</sub>	c <sup>2</sup> <sub>12</sub>	c <sup>2</sup> <sub>13</sub>
Бодрость тела	0,57881	0,57563	-0,57761	0,3350	0,3313	0,3336 <=c <sup>2</sup> <sub>11</sub>
Бодрость духа	-0,77303	0,1618	-0,61339	0,6650	0,6687	0,6664 <=c <sup>2</sup> <sub>21</sub> +c <sup>2</sup> <sub>32</sub>
Оптимизм	0,25963	-0,80155	-0,53863	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000 <= c <sup>2</sup> <sub>11</sub> +c <sup>2</sup> <sub>21</sub> +c <sup>2</sup> <sub>31</sub>
	1,00000	1,00001	1,00000			

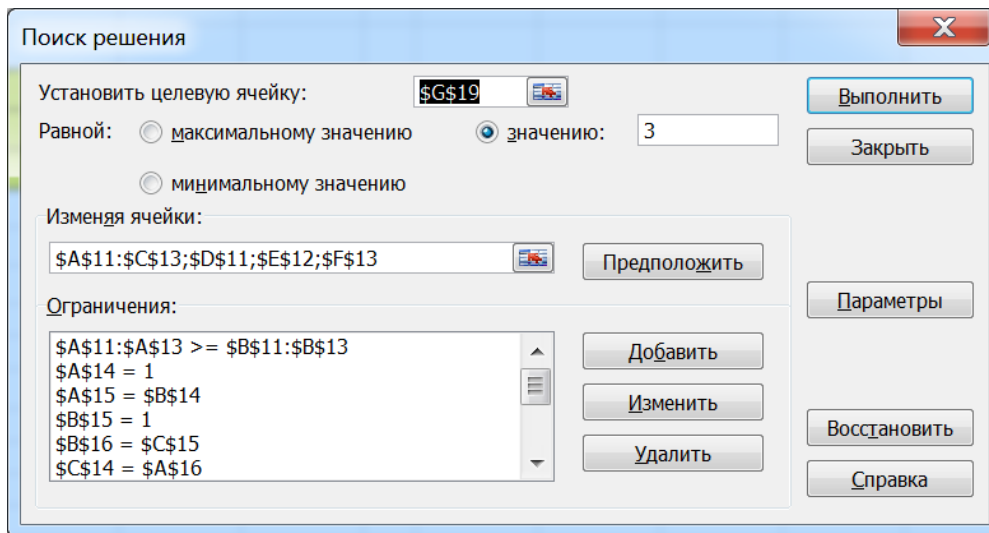


Рисунок 1. Программа – таблица Оптимизационной Задачи

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**Параметры поиска решения**  
 Максимальное время:  секунд      
 Предельное число итераций:       
 Относительная погрешность:       
 Допустимое отклонение:  %      
 Сходимость:       
 Линейная модель     Автоматическое масштабирование  
 Неотрицательные значения     Показывать результаты итераций  
 Оценки    Разности    Метод поиска  
 линейная     прямые     Ньютона  
 квадратичная     центральные     сопряженных градиентов

**Рисунок 2. Параметры программы – таблицы**

**Таблица 4.**

	t=1			t=2			t=3		
	z 1	z 2	z 3	z 1	z 2	z 3	z 1	z 2	z 3
1	1,0666	1,4474	2,2722	-1,4669	-1,0436	0,1618	0,4751	0,5865	0,2022
2	0,3012	-0,1134	-0,7228	-0,0454	-0,2503	-0,9389	-0,9667	-0,6720	-0,1035
3	0,7951	0,5322	0,1331	-0,8233	-0,9637	-1,2073	1,3442	1,5681	1,6196
4	-1,6741	-1,5043	-0,6217	1,6109	1,4312	0,8291	-0,8451	-0,9558	-0,6600
5	-0,4860	-0,8643	-1,2477	-0,5832	-0,4852	0,1331	1,5705	1,2072	0,2819
6	-0,6567	-0,6795	-0,0585	0,0244	0,0827	-0,3065	1,4021	1,1605	0,6224
7	-1,4288	-1,2267	-0,4079	-1,1684	-1,4398	-1,8188	0,2716	0,3529	0,8344
8	0,5860	0,9689	1,3227	-0,5215	-0,6245	-0,8675	-0,9906	-1,4169	-1,9213
9	-1,5889	-1,4342	-0,8723	-0,9447	-0,5287	0,7739	0,2748	0,4186	0,3200
10	0,4817	0,9469	1,3509	-0,3720	-0,3382	0,0195	-1,5807	-1,3039	-0,3713
11	-0,8606	-0,8282	-0,5495	1,3912	1,4038	1,3900	0,9789	0,5293	-0,6104
12	-0,4035	0,0410	0,7664	1,4820	1,5095	1,3421	-0,2077	0,3161	1,4640
13	-0,2819	-0,2540	-0,3573	1,1484	1,3927	1,2204	-0,5977	-1,1402	-2,0590
14	1,4629	1,3326	0,6124	1,0118	1,2612	1,2255	-0,5552	-0,5056	-0,3291
15	-0,7768	-1,0375	-1,3582	0,8127	1,1485	1,1444	-1,6652	-1,5966	-1,1838
16	-0,1963	-0,2086	-0,8074	1,1410	1,2257	0,9135	-1,3692	-1,5448	-1,6529
17	-0,3315	-0,4889	-1,0304	0,1021	-0,4946	-1,6079	0,3023	0,5251	0,5803
18	1,6284	1,7073	1,4312	-0,7765	-0,9978	-0,8837	0,4757	0,8516	0,9101
19	0,1379	-0,1116	-0,4352	-1,5973	-1,0637	0,2136	-0,3918	-0,3539	0,4956
20	1,2062	1,3357	0,9766	0,9376	0,6278	0,1577	0,2160	0,1115	-0,2709
21	-1,1477	-0,9185	-0,0769	-0,2232	-0,6528	-1,2019	0,7329	1,0326	1,4261
22	0,9620	0,9962	1,1569	-0,8201	-0,9824	-0,8574	0,7536	0,6249	0,2370
23	-0,5489	-0,9147	-1,5415	-1,2559	-1,1457	-0,8380	1,6596	1,4611	0,8677
24	1,7537	1,2761	0,0649	0,9363	0,9282	1,0034	-1,2874	-1,2565	-0,6991

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**Таблица 5.**

	t=4			t=5			
	z 1	z 2	z 3	z 1	z 2	z 3	
1	-0,82228	-0,6628	0,0985	-1,5684	-1,5114	-0,7397	
2	-0,6941	-0,3143	0,3181	-1,0964	-1,4545	-1,7319	
3	1,3734	1,2448	0,6801	1,8856	1,6198	0,7283	
4	0,1270	-0,0060	-0,1610	1,1179	0,7201	-0,2708	
5	0,4082	0,7877	1,2926	-0,9676	-1,0391	-0,3019	
6	1,1300	1,5071	1,5102	-0,1915	-0,4540	-1,3095	
7	-0,8486	-0,6810	0,0112	0,4297	0,4996	0,5712	
8	-0,9164	-0,7914	-0,7265	0,6598	0,5589	0,1633	
9	0,4495	0,0500	-0,9038	0,6549	0,1583	-0,7908	
10	-1,1164	-1,0694	-0,9546	0,9617	0,9358	0,8504	
11	-0,9740	-1,5139	-2,0955	1,1284	1,2756	1,1623	
12	1,5073	1,5145	1,1822	0,2809	0,5424	1,0609	
13	-0,9206	-1,1556	-1,1698	0,3989	0,7872	1,7194	
14	-1,0096	-0,6551	0,6586	0,3824	0,5923	0,8743	
15	-1,5937	-1,7351	-1,9425	1,3192	1,4325	1,4541	
16	1,8957	1,5626	0,6021	0,3340	0,5335	0,6587	
17	2,0433	1,8283	1,2243	-1,7078	-1,5328	-0,8247	
18	0,2359	0,3087	0,4932	-2,0076	-1,7037	-0,7415	
19	0,0850	-0,0462	-0,2000	0,3642	0,4024	0,3925	
20	0,6709	0,9927	1,0396	0,1803	0,3451	0,0259	
21	-0,5434	-0,1781	0,5607	-0,2201	-0,5642	-0,9891	
22	-0,5752	-0,6111	0,0792	-0,5632	-0,2029	0,0043	
23	-0,0992	-0,5345	-1,5145	-0,6477	-0,3129	0,3055	
24	0,1873	0,1580	-0,0824	-1,1276	-1,6278	-2,2712	

Мы приводим результаты цифровизации 5 разных групп индивидов, в других 50 группах выводы аналогичны.

Рассмотрим 2 случая:

а) дисперсия значений у–переменной равна 0.005;

б) дисперсия значений у–переменной равна 0.0000.

Дисперсия значений у–переменной равна 0.005, смысл ее не определяем из-за близости значения дисперсии к нулю. Переменная, имеющая дисперсию 0, не имеет заметных изменчивостей, следовательно не содержит информацию. Значения у–переменной пренебрежимо малы:

$y_1(t=1)=(0.09,0.07,0.08,0.03,0.06,0.13,0.02,-0.07,-0.04,-0.100,0.0,-0.07,0.06,-0.02,0.00,-0.16,-0.08,-0.01,0.05,-0.08,0.03,0.09,-0.01,0.05);$

$y_1(t=2)=(0.00,-0.08,-0.05,0.04,0.07,-0.13,-0.04,-0.04,0.06,0.05,0.08,0.04,-0.10,-0.07,-0.12,-0.05,0.02,0.09,-0.05,0.10,0.06,0.06,-0.06,0.08);$

$y_1(t=3)=(-0.13,-0.07,-0.01,0.08,0.05,0.08,0.10,0.02,-0.08,0.00,0.00,0.02,0.00,-0.02,-0.04,-0.03,-0.08,-0.15, 0.18,-0.03,0.00,0.01,0.06,0.04);$

$y_1(t=4)=(0.06,-0.08,0.01,0.04,-0.04,-0.12,0.04,-0.11,-0.01,-0.07, 0.06,0.01,0.06,0.09,-0.09,0.05,0.09,0.03,0.03,-0.11,-0.03,0.16,-0.04,-0.04);$

## Impact Factor:

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GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

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ПИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126  
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

$y_1(t=5)=(0.07,0.04,0.03,0.02,0.16,-0.10,0.01,-0.01,0.05,0.05,-0.03,0.02,0.07,-0.01,0.03,-0.05,-0.02,-0.04,0.00,-0.16,0.05,-0.17,-0.05,0.02)$ .

В случае, когда дисперсия значений  $y$ -переменной равна 0.005 имеем простой вывод.

В первых 3-х группах (по 24 индивида) количество индивидов (с отрицательными отклонениями) равно 15 (разные по номерам индивидов). в 4-ой группе выделенных индивидов равно 14, а в 5-ой группе – 10.

Мы проанализировали случай многомерного уравнения когнитивных смыслов изменчивостей  $z$ -переменных с правой частью.

Проведем анализ случая  $\lambda_1=0.000$ .

Случай многомерного уравнения когнитивных смыслов изменчивостей  $z$ -переменных без правой части (соответствует варианту, когда все значения изменчивости  $y$ -переменной с дисперсией  $\lambda_1$ , равной 0.000) отличается существенно. Во всех 5 группах (по 24 индивида) количество индивидов (с оположительными отклонениями от 0 равно 58. Присутствуют 52 индивида с отрицательными отклонениями и 10 других отклонений, демонстрируя некоторую закономерность при случайности значений исходной выборки  $V_{m3}^0$  (из-за применения датчика случайных чисел).

Случай, когда дисперсия значений  $y$ -переменной равна 0.0000 более содержателен.

В первой группе у 14 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c_{11}^2=0.5788^2=0,335021016(=33.5\%)$  ухудшалась (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{i1}$  от стабильного состояния), а у 9 (24-15=9) индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{i1}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от 0 (стабильного состояния), Таблица 5,  $t=1$ , столбец  $z 1$ ). Количество больных телесно превышает количество здоровых – это признак начала пандемии COVID-19. Одновременно у тех же 14 индивидов их «бодрость духа» (с весом  $c_{12}^2=0.597575381(=59.76\%)$  ухудшалась (значение  $z_{i2}$  изменялось в отрицательную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=1$ , столбец  $z 3$ ). а чувство оптимизма у тех же 14 индивидов (с весом  $c_{13}^2=0,067407737(=6.74\%)$  ухудшалось (значение  $z_{i2}$  изменялось в отрицательную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=1$ , столбец  $z3$ ) чувство оптимизма, тесно зависящего от сосотояния тела и души. Такое синхронное ухудшение 3-х важнейших показателей из формулы жизни индивида «бодрость тела + бодрость духа+ оптимизм=жизнестойкость».

Индивид (№2, Таблица 5,  $t=1$ , столбцы  $z 2, z 3$ ), обладая телесным здоровьем ( $z 1=0,2582$ ) впадали в депрессию:  $z 2=-0,0559$ ;  $z 3=-0,7421$ .

Во второй группе только у 9 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c_{11}^2=0.5788^2=0,335021016(=33.5\%)$  ухудшалось телесное здоровье (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{i1}$  от стабильного состояния), а у 15 (24-9=15) индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{i1}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=1$ , столбец  $z 1$ ), возможно они прошли прививки выкциной. Один индивид № 17, будучи здоровым перешел в состояние депрессии: **впал (0.0882,-0.4761,-1.6141), а индивиды №1 (-1,4668,-1,0439,0,1619), № 5 (-0,6249,-0,4295, 0,1144), №9 (-0,9811,-0,4801, 0,7576), №10 (-0.4016,-0.2986,0.0062), №19 (-1.5702,-1.0999,0.2258)** будучи больными, оптимистично настроены.

В третьей группе только у 10 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c_{11}^2=0.5788^2=0,335021016(=33.5\%)$  ухудшалось телесное здоровье (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{i1}$  от стабильного состояния), а у 11 индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{i1}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=3$ , столбцы  $z 1, z 2, z 3$ ), возможно они прошли прививки выкциной. Два индивида №11 (0,9795,0,5285,-0,6101), №20 (0.2342,0.0871,-0.2627), будучи здоровыми перешли в состояние депрессии, а индивиды №19 (-0.4934,-0.2183,0.4500), будучи больным, оптимистично настроен.

В 4-ой группе только у 9 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c_{11}^2=0.5788^2=0,335021016(=33.5\%)$  ухудшалось телесное здоровье (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{i1}$  от стабильного состояния), а у 10 индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{i1}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=3$ , столбцы  $z 1, z 2, z 3$ ), возможно они прошли прививки выкциной. Индивид №2 (0.2582,-0.0559,-0.7421), будучи здоровыми перешел в состояние депрессии.

В 5-ой группе только у 10 индивидов из 24-х (при их общей «бодрости тела» с весом  $c_{11}^2=0.5788^2=0,335021016(=33.5\%)$  ухудшалось телесное здоровье (изменялась отрицательно на разную величину  $z_{i1}$  от стабильного состояния), а у 14 индивидов состояние «бодрости тела» улучшилось (значение  $z_{i1}$  изменялась в положительную сторону от стабильного состояния, равного 0, Таблица 5,  $t=5$ , столбцы  $z 1, z 2, z 3$ ), возможно они прошли прививки выкциной.

Индивиды №11 (0.9795,0.5285,-0.6101) и №20 (0.2342,0.0871,-0.2627) будучи здоровыми перешли в состояние депрессии. Индивид № 12

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GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 9.035	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

(-0.2167,0.3281,1.4600) болен телесно, но не унывает («если у него силы внутренние большие, то он выздоровеет»). Индивид №19 (-0.4934,-0.2183,0.4500) болен телесно и душевно, впал в депрессию.

Пять групп из 24\*5=120 индивидов содержат 14+9+10+9+10=52 с ухудшающимися телесным и духовным здоровьем, 14+9+11+10+14=58 с улучшающимися телесным и духовным здоровьем, остальные 10 индивидов испытывают разнонаправленные изменения своих показателей.

В 1-ой ситуации с ковидом модель выявила 15+15+11+14+10=65 индивидов с ухудшающимися телесным и духовным здоровьем и 9+9+13+10+14=55 индивидов с улучшающимися телесным и духовным здоровьем.

Во 2-ой ситуации с ковидом модель выявила меньшее количество выявилось 14+9+10+9+10=52 с ухудшившимися телесным и духовным здоровьем и 14+9+11+10+14=58 выявила с улучшающимися телесным и духовным здоровьем, но появились 10 индивидов испытывающие окрепшие и ослабленные изменения своих иммунных показателей.

Две ситуации с пандемией COVID 19 можно интерпретировать как фазы, когда фаза роста заражения вирусом переходит в фазу вакцинации индивидов, количество выздоровившихся индивидов медленно увеличивается и появляются сильные проявления бодрости духа и тела.

Таблица 6.

	t=1			t=2			t=3		
	z 1	z 2	z 3	z 1	z 2	z 3	z 1	z 2	z 3
1	1,0154	1,5157	2,2492	-1,4668	-1,0439	0,1619	0,5480	0,4892	0,2349
2	0,2582	-0,0559	-0,7421	-0,0011	-0,3095	-0,9191	-0,9279	-0,7237	-0,0861
3	0,7469	0,5966	0,1114	-0,7973	-0,9985	-1,1956	1,3521	1,5575	1,6232
4	-1,6929	-1,4792	-0,6301	1,5870	1,4631	0,8183	-0,8904	-0,8952	-0,6804
5	-0,5224	-0,8157	-1,2640	-0,6249	-0,4295	0,1144	1,5421	1,2451	0,2692
6	-0,7320	-0,5791	-0,0922	0,0993	-0,0173	-0,2729	1,3581	1,2193	0,6026
7	-1,4377	-1,2148	-0,4119	-1,1479	-1,4672	-1,8096	0,2131	0,4310	0,8081
8	0,6244	0,9176	1,3400	-0,4958	-0,6588	-0,8560	-1,0040	-1,3990	-1,9273
9	-1,5672	-1,4632	-0,8626	-0,9811	-0,4801	0,7576	0,3220	0,3557	0,3411
10	0,5410	0,8677	1,3775	-0,4016	-0,2986	0,0062	-1,5787	-1,3065	-0,3704
11	-0,8603	-0,8287	-0,5494	1,3443	1,4663	1,3690	0,9795	0,5285	-0,6101
12	-0,3652	-0,0102	0,7836	1,4592	1,5399	1,3319	-0,2167	0,3281	1,4600
13	-0,2474	-0,3001	-0,3418	1,2035	1,3192	1,2451	-0,5982	-1,1395	-2,0592
14	1,4771	1,3138	0,6188	1,0529	1,2062	1,2440	-0,5460	-0,5180	-0,3249
15	-0,7767	-1,0377	-1,3582	0,8823	1,0555	1,1756	-1,6438	-1,6252	-1,1742
16	-0,1025	-0,3338	-0,7654	1,1699	1,1871	0,9264	-1,3533	-1,5660	-1,6458
17	-0,2844	-0,5519	-1,0092	0,0882	-0,4761	-1,6141	0,3488	0,4631	0,6012
18	1,6317	1,7029	1,4327	-0,8300	-0,9263	-0,9077	0,5606	0,7382	0,9482
19	0,1072	-0,0705	-0,4490	-1,5702	-1,0999	0,2258	-0,4934	-0,2183	0,4500
20	1,2530	1,2732	0,9976	0,8807	0,7038	0,1321	0,2342	0,0871	-0,2627

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21	<b>-1,1626</b>	<b>-0,8986</b>	<b>-0,0836</b>	-0,2599	-0,6038	-1,2184	0,7351	1,0297	1,4271
22	0,9116	1,0635	1,1343	-0,8561	-0,9344	-0,8735	0,7451	0,6362	0,2332
23	<b>-0,5426</b>	<b>-0,9231</b>	<b>-1,5386</b>	-1,2219	-1,1912	-0,8227	1,6270	1,5047	0,8531
24	1,7274	1,3113	0,0531	0,8871	0,9938	0,9813	<b>-1,3132</b>	<b>-1,2220</b>	<b>-0,7107</b>
	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000

Таблица 7.

№	t=4			t=5		
	z 1	z 2	z 3	z 1	z 2	z 3
1	-0,8582	-0,6149	0,0824	-1,6080	-1,4584	-0,7575
2	-0,6500	-0,3732	0,3379	-1,1196	-1,4235	-1,7423
3	1,3681	1,2520	0,6777	1,8692	1,6417	0,7210
4	0,1060	0,0221	-0,1704	1,1062	0,7356	-0,2760
5	0,4296	0,7590	1,3022	-1,0630	-0,9117	-0,3447
6	1,1989	1,4152	1,5411	-0,1337	-0,5312	-1,2835
7	-0,8706	-0,6515	0,0013	0,4234	0,5080	0,5684
8	-0,8543	-0,8743	-0,6986	0,6643	0,5529	0,1653
9	0,4571	0,0398	-0,9004	0,6251	0,1980	-0,8041
10	-1,0774	-1,1215	-0,9372	0,9305	0,9776	0,8364
11	-1,0102	-1,4656	-2,1117	1,1465	1,2515	1,1704
12	1,5023	1,5212	1,1800	0,2701	0,5569	1,0560
13	-0,9534	-1,1117	-1,1846	0,3591	0,8403	1,7016
14	-1,0634	-0,5832	0,6345	0,3879	0,5849	0,8767
15	-1,5442	-1,8012	-1,9203	1,2997	1,4586	1,4454
16	1,8693	1,5979	0,5902	0,3618	0,4963	0,6712
17	1,9928	1,8957	1,2017	-1,6975	-1,5465	-0,8201
18	0,2209	0,3288	0,4864	-1,9859	-1,7327	-0,7318
19	0,0659	-0,0207	-0,2085	0,3633	0,4037	0,3920
20	0,7341	0,9083	1,0680	0,2704	0,2248	0,0663
21	-0,5253	-0,2023	0,5688	-0,2502	-0,5240	-1,0025
22	-0,6679	-0,4874	0,0376	-0,4659	-0,3328	0,0479
23	-0,0775	-0,5635	-1,5048	-0,6166	-0,3544	0,3195
24	0,2076	0,1309	-0,0733	-1,1369	-1,6154	-2,2754
	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000

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### Заклучение

Извлечение цифровых знаний из числовых реальных данных - превращение данных в значимую информацию за счет применения разработки математической модели и многомерного уравнения когнитивных смыслов изменчивостей переменных, направленных на получение адекватности к требуемой ситуации. Нам удалось применить другую мозаику для фигуры индикаторов наличия знания, отличающуюся от мозаики из статьи [19]. Наш индикатор - индикатор бодрости, таков, что компонент  $c_{k1}$  собственного вектора по величине доминирует над значениями компонент других собственных векторов:  $c_{k1} > c_{kj}$ ,  $j=2,3$ ;  $k=1, \dots, m$ . при решении ОЗ случилась ситуация, когда третья компонента 1-го собственного вектора не доминировала над значениями компонент других собственных векторов:  $c_{k1} > c_{kj}$ ,  $j=2,3$ ;  $k=1, \dots, m$ . не смотря на это ОЗ вычислила симметрическую корреляционную матрицу, далее для которой были вычислены ее матрица  $C_{33}$  собственных векторов и матрица собственных чисел  $\Lambda_{33} = \text{diag}(-0.0061362, 0.36397, 2.6423)$ . это - ранее не встречавшийся случай применения наименьшего собственного числа, ранее во всех приложениях ОМ ГК+ПМ ГК [1-10,13,26,27] использовались только доминирующие собственные числа [13,19-23,26,27].

Пример модельных расчетов имитирует условия месяца 07.2021 года, когда страх за свое здоровье у индивидов из-за пандемии COVID 19 нарастал, административные меры менялись часто. Индивиды со страхом воспринимали отклонения своего и чужого здоровья тела, души.

Детали выводов по 5 группам индивидов приведены выше.

Интересен «вычисленный» при  $=3$  вывод: наибольшей проявляющей себя в цифровой модели, соответствующей вышеприведенной

формуле жизни индивида, моделируется «сила духа» - 59.76%, в полтора раза слабее проявляет себя «бодрость тела» - 33.5%.. Это - количественное доказательство доминирования духовного мира сознания индивида над его телесной инфраструктурой. Этот вывод основан на математической модели (где каждая  $u$ -переменная  $u_1, u_2, u_3$  равна линейной комбинацией 3-х  $z$ -переменных с коэффициентами, равными значениям компонент 1-го собственного вектора) для многомерного уравнения известных когнитивных смыслов не известных изменчивостей  $z$ -переменных  $z_{11}, z_{12}, z_{13}$  (с известными смыслами), соответствующего вышеприведенной словесной формуле жизни индивида.

Управляющими параметрами являются величины индикаторов индикатор бодрости - 3-х компонент собственного вектора (или собственных векторов) из матрицы собственных векторов  $C_{33}$ .

Наши выводы по конечной выборке пригодны и для совокупности (для населения РК), из которой она была случайно выбрана. Во 2-ой ситуации с COVID 19 наша модель выявила (из анализируемых 4 млн 800 тысяч) меньшее количество выявило: 2 млн 80 тысяч ( $=52 \cdot (40\ 000)$ ) ухудшили свое телесное и духовное здоровье и у 2 млн 320 тысяч ( $=58 \cdot (40\ 000)$ ) модель выявила улучшение телесного и духовного здоровья, а также появились 400 тысяч ( $=10 \cdot (40\ 000)$ ) индивидов, испытывающих укрепление или ослабление своих показателей.

Две ситуации с пандемией COVID 19 можно соотнести к 2 периодам времени, когда фаза роста заражений вирусом переходит в фазу вакцинации индивидов, а количество выздоровившихся индивидов медленно увеличивается и появляются индивиды с сильными проявлениями бодрости духа и тела.

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Zakaria Yahia Hussein Halema  
Shaqra University  
Department of Mathematics  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
[halimazakariaa@gmail.com](mailto:halimazakariaa@gmail.com)

## INTEGRATION BY PARTS FORMULAS AND FORMULATION OF FEYNMAN PATH INTEGRAL

**Abstract:** This paper aimed at investigating the Integration by Parts Formulas and Rotationally Invariant Sobolev Calculus on Free Loop Spaces of a manifold mechanics. This formulation is very familiar to us and well known to be useful. But its rigorous meaning is given little except for special cases.

**Key words:** Sobolev calculus, loop space, Laplacian, Feynman path integral, Lagrangian function, Schrödinger equation, Continuous uniformly.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In [2] the project of understanding some of the analytical properties of Chen forms by discussing the  $L^p$ -theory of Chen forms is started. Then  $\Delta$  is a uniformly elliptic second order differential operator. let  $\Omega_x$  be the space of loops in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  which start at  $x$  and return to  $x$  after a time period 1. Let  $dp_1^{x,x}$  be the Brownian bridge measure on  $\Omega_x$ .

Let  $H(\mathbb{R}^d)$  be the Hilbert space of paths  $H: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$  which are absolutely continuous with square integrable derivative, equipped with the norm

$$\|H\|^2 = \int_0^1 |H(t)|^2 dt + \int_0^1 \left| \frac{dH(t)}{dt} \right|^2 dt.$$

Now, as in [2], for each loop  $w \in \Omega$  we consider the Hilbert space  $H_w$  consisting of the vector fields along the loop  $w$  of the form  $X = \tau H$  with periodicity assumption where  $(\tau H)_t = \tau_t(w)H_t$  with  $\tau_t(w)$  being stochastic parallel transport along the loop  $w$ . These Hilbert spaces form a measurable field of tangent Hilbert spaces on the loop space and they will play the role of the tangent spaces of the loop space.

These Hilbert spaces form a measurable field of tangent Hilbert spaces on the loop space and they will play the role of the tangent spaces of the loop space.

The basic tool in setting up this Sobolev calculus is integration by parts formulas. In [3] we use the Peano approximation to the diffusion associated to  $\Delta$ , which leads to suitable finite dimensional approximations to the Bismut measure  $\mu$ . In [3], we define a Skorohod anticipative integral (see [4]) and an Ornstein–Uhlenbeck operator  $L$  such that these functions belong to the domain of  $L^p$  for each  $p > 0$ .

Let  $M$  be a compact Riemannian manifold of dimension  $d$  and let  $P(M)$  be the space of all continuous maps  $w: [0,1] \rightarrow M$ . Let  $\nu$  be the measure  $P_1(x,y) dP_1^{x,y} dx dy$  on  $P(M)$ , where  $P_1(x,y)$  is the heat kernel of  $M$  and  $dP_1^{x,y}$  is the Brownian bridge measure on  $P_{x,y}(M)$ , the space of paths joining  $x$  to  $y$ . We use the notation  $E_p$  for expectations computed with respect to this measure.

Let  $V(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}, A(t,x) = (A_1, \dots, A_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d (x \in \mathbb{R}^d, t \in [0,T])$  be the electromagnetic potentials, which are defined from

$$E_j = -\frac{\partial A_j}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j} (j = 1, \dots, d),$$

$$d \left( \sum_{j=1}^d A_j dx_j \right) = \sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq d} B_{jk} dx_j \wedge dx_k \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^d \quad (1.1)$$

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for the electric strength  $E(t, x) = (E_1, \dots, E_d)$  and the magnetic strength tensor  $(B_{jk}(t, x))_{1 \leq j < k \leq d}$ . Then the Lagrangian function, the Hamiltonian, and the Schrödinger equation are given by

$$\mathcal{L} = (t, x, \dot{x}) = \frac{m}{2} |\dot{x}|^2 + (\dot{x} \cdot A - V), x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad (2.1)$$

$$H(t) = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^d (\hbar D_{x_j} - A_j)^2 + V \left( D_{x_j} = \frac{\partial}{i \partial x_j} \right), \quad (3.1)$$

and

$$i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(t) = H(t)u(t) \quad (t \in [s, T]), \quad u(s) = f \quad (4.1)$$

respectively. We sometimes write the solution  $u(t)$  of (4.1) as  $U(t, s)f$ . For a multiindex

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) \text{ we write} \\ \partial_x^\alpha = (\partial / \partial x_1)^{\alpha_1} \dots (\partial / \partial x_d)^{\alpha_d} \text{ and} \\ |\alpha| = \sum_{j=1}^d \alpha_j.$$

Feynman in [6,7] expressed the solution of (4.1) in the integral form, which is called the Feynman path integral,

$$U(t, s)f = \frac{1}{N} \int_{\Gamma_x} e^{i \hbar^{-1} S(\gamma)} f(\gamma(s)) \mu(d\gamma), \quad (5.1)$$

$$C(\Delta)f = \prod_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi i \hbar (t_j - t_{j-1})}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{i \hbar^{-1} S(\gamma_\Delta)} f(x^{(0)}) dx^{(0)} dx^{(1)} \dots dx^{(n-1)}. \quad (6.1)$$

## II. Preliminaries

To define a connection  $\nabla$  on the tangent spaces to  $P(M)$  suppose  $X$  and  $Y$  are vector fields on  $P(M)$ , that is, sections of the field of Hilbert spaces  $\mathcal{H}$ . Now  $Y = \tau K$  and we can write out  $K$  in components

$$K(w) = \sum_{i=1}^d k^i(w) V_i(w_0),$$

where the  $k^i$  are functions on  $P(M)$  and the  $V_i$  are vector fields on  $M$ . Now define  $\nabla_X K$  by the formula

$$E_p[\langle dF, X \rangle] = E_p \left[ F \left( \operatorname{div} X_0(w_0) + \int_0^1 \langle \tau_s h_s, \delta w_s \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \langle S_{\tau_s H_s}, \delta w_s \rangle \right) \right], \quad (2.2)$$

where  $X$  is a vector field on  $P(M)$ ,  $S$  is the Ricci tensor of  $M$  and  $\delta$  the Itô integral.

**Lemma (2.2):** Let  $S$  and  $T$  be two stopping times. There exist semi-martingale processes  $A$  and  $B$  such that  $A_S$  and  $B_S$  are smooth functions of  $w_S$  with values in forms such that  $\sum_{S < t_i < T} \operatorname{div} X_{t_i}^N$  converges as  $N \rightarrow \infty$  to

$$d\tau_s^N = -\Gamma_{\tau_s^N} \left( w_{t_{i-1}} + s(w_{t_i} - w_{t_{i-1}}) \right) (w_{t_i} - w_{t_{i-1}}) ds, \quad \tau_0^N = \tau_{i-1}^N, \quad (3.2)$$

where  $\mu(d\gamma)$  is a uniform measure on  $(\mathbb{R}^d)^{[s, t]}$  and  $N$  is a normalization factor.

In [8,9,10,11,12], etc., equations with the potentials

$$V = \sum_{j,k=1}^d a_{jk} x_j x_k + \sum_{j=1}^d b_j x_j + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{ix \cdot y} v(dy), \\ A_l = \sum_{j=1}^d c_{lj} x_j + d_l \quad (l = 1, \dots, d)$$

were studied, where  $a_{jk}, b_j, c_{lj}$  and  $d_l$  are constants and  $v(dy)$  is a complex measure of bounded variation on  $\mathbb{R}^d$ .

We study the formulation of the Feynman path integral through broken line paths. This formulation is very familiar to us and well known to be useful. We show rigorously for some class of potentials that this formulation is well defined and that this Feynman path integral gives the probability amplitude, i.e., the solution of the Schrödinger equation.

Let  $\Delta$  be the subdivision of  $[0, t]$  above and  $x^{(j)} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  ( $j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ ). We denote by  $\gamma_\Delta = \gamma_\Delta(x^{(0)}, x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(n-1)}, x) \in (\mathbb{R}^d)^{[0, t]}$  the broken line path joining

$$(t_j, x^{(j)}) \quad (j = 0, 1, \dots, n, x^{(n)} = x).$$

$$(\nabla_X K)_w = \sum_{i=1}^d \langle dk^i, X \rangle_w V_i(w_0) + k^i(w) (\nabla_{X_0} V_i)_{w_0}, \quad (1.2)$$

and define  $\nabla_X Y$  by  $\nabla_X Y = \tau \nabla_X K$ .

**Theorem (1.2):** For any smooth function  $f : M^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and any set of times  $u = (u_1, \dots, u_k)$  with  $0 < u_1 < \dots < u_k < 1$  let  $F$  be the function on  $P(M)$  given by  $F(w) = f(w(u_1), \dots, w(u_k))$ . Then we have the following integration by parts formula:

$$\int_S^T \langle A_s(X_s), \delta w_s \rangle + \int_S^T B_s(X_s) ds.$$

**Proof:** We can suppose that over the interval  $[S, T]$  the process lies in a local chart for  $M$ . We work in normal coordinates. If  $\tau_s^N$  is parallel transport along the geodesic joining  $w_{t_{i-1}}$  to  $w_{t_i}$  for  $i \geq 1$  it follows that

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where the Christoffel matrix  $\Gamma$  is zero at  $w_{t_{i-1}}$ , is the analogue of the cancellation which appears in ref. [3] and we deduce that

$$B'(w_{t_{i-1}}, X_{t_{i-1}}^N + (t_{i+1} - t_i)\tau_{i-1}^N h_{t_{i-1}})(w_{t_i} - w_{t_{i-1}}) + B'(w_{t_{i-1}}, X_{t_{i-1}}^N + (t_{i+1} - t_i)\tau_{i-1}^N h_{t_{i-1}})(w_{t_i} - w_{t_{i-1}})^2 + o((w_{t_i} - w_{t_{i-1}})^3) + o(t_i - t_{i-1}), \quad (4.2)$$

and the proof of Lemma (2.2) is completed in the same way as the proof of Lemma(1.1.4)[1].

From both previous lemmas we see that

$$E_P[\langle dF, X \rangle] = E_P \left[ F \left( \text{div } X_0 + \int_0^1 \langle A(X_s), \delta w_s \rangle + \int_0^1 \langle B(\tau_s h_s), \delta w_s \rangle + \int_0^1 C(X_s) ds + \int_0^1 D(\tau_s h_s) \right) \right]. \quad (5.2)$$

If  $X_0 = 0$  we know that the sum of the above integrals is equal to

$$\int_0^1 \langle \tau_s h_s, \delta w_s \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \langle S_{\tau_s H_s}, \delta w_s \rangle.$$

The formula for  $E_P[\langle dF, X \rangle]$  can be extended to all previsible  $h_s$  bounded in  $L^2$ .

Moreover  $A, B, C, D$  have the same shape as in [9]. However, if  $\bar{A}, \bar{B}, \bar{C}$ , and  $\bar{D}$  are processes of this particularly nice type such that for all  $X_s = \tau_s H_s$ , where  $H_s = \int_0^s h_u du$  with  $h$  previsible and bounded, we have

$$\int_0^1 \langle \bar{A}(X_s), \delta w_s \rangle + \int_0^1 \langle \bar{B}(\tau_s h_s), \delta w_s \rangle + \int_0^1 \bar{C}(X_s) ds + \int_0^1 \bar{D}(\tau_s h_s) ds = 0,$$

then it follows that  $\bar{A} = \bar{B} = \bar{C} = \bar{D} = 0$ .

If  $\bar{B}$  is not zero we can choose a stopping time  $T < 1$ , with probability strictly positive, and a deterministic process  $\tilde{h}_s$  with  $\tilde{h}^{(k)}(0) \neq 0$  such that on the condition that  $F_T < 1$ , if we take  $h_s = h_{T+s}$ , the sum of the four integrals in the above formula has a density such that from Malliavin calculus we deduce from the same type of argument that  $\bar{A} = 0$ . For all  $X_s$  we have

$$\int_0^1 \bar{C}(X_s) ds + \int_0^1 \bar{D}(\tau_s h_s) ds = 0.$$

But  $\bar{D}$  is a smooth function in  $w_s$ . We deduce that  $\bar{D}(\tau_s)$  has bounded variation, and from stochastic calculus it is constant.

That implies  $\bar{C} = 0$ .

**Proposition (2.3):** Let  $V$  and  $A$  satisfy the assumptions of the Theorem. Then there exists a continuous function  $q(t, s; x, w)$  in

$0 \leq s \leq t \leq T, x, \omega \in \mathbb{R}^d$  satisfying  $(|\partial_\omega^\alpha \partial_x^\beta p(x, w)| \leq C_{\alpha\beta}(x; w)^M, x, \omega \in \mathbb{R}^d)$  with an  $M$  so that for  $f \in S$

$$\left\{ i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - H(t) \right\} \mathcal{C}(t, s) f = \sqrt{t-s} \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi i\hbar(t-s)}} \times \int e^{i\hbar^{-1}S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s})} q\left(t, s; x, \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{(t-s)}}\right) f(y) dy, \quad 0 \leq s < t \leq T. \quad (6.2)$$

**Proof:** By direct calculations we have from(3.1),

$$\left\{ i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - H(t) \right\} \mathcal{C}(t, s) f = - \sqrt{\frac{m}{2\pi i\hbar(t-s)}} \times \int e^{i\hbar^{-1}S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s})} \left\{ r_1(t, s; x, y) + \frac{i\hbar}{2m} r_2(t, s; x, y) \right\} f(y) dy, \quad (7.2)$$

$$r_1 = \partial_t S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}) + \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^d \left\{ \partial_{x_j} S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}) - A_j(t, x) \right\}^2 + V(t, x), \quad (8.2)$$

$$r_2 = \frac{dm}{t-s} - \Delta_x S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}) + (\nabla \cdot A)(t, x), \quad (9.2)$$

where  $\nabla \cdot A = \sum_j \partial_{x_j} A_j$ .

Set  $\rho = t - s$ . Using

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$$S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}) = \frac{m|x-y|^2}{2(t-s)} + \int_{\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}} A. dx = \frac{m|x-y|^2}{2(t-s)} + (x-y) \cdot \int_0^1 A(s + \theta(t-s), y + \theta(x-y)) d\theta - (t-s) \int_0^1 V(s + \theta(t-s), y + \theta(x-y)) d\theta,$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{x_j} S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}) - A_j(t,x) &= \frac{m(x_j - y_j)}{\rho} + \int_0^1 A_j(s + \theta\rho, y + \theta(x-y)) - A_j(t,x) d\theta + \sum_k (x_k - y_k) \\ &\times \int_0^1 \theta \frac{\partial A_k}{\partial x_j}(s + \theta\rho, y + \theta(x-y)) d\theta - \rho \int_0^1 \theta \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j}(s + \theta\rho, y + \theta(x-y)) d\theta \\ &= \frac{m(x_j - y_j)}{\rho} + \int_0^1 A_j(t - \theta\rho, x - \theta(x-y)) - A_j(t,x) d\theta \\ &\quad + \sum_k (x_k - y_k) \int_0^1 (1 - \theta) \frac{\partial A_k}{\partial x_j}(t - \theta\rho, x - \theta(x-y)) d\theta \\ &\quad - \rho \int_0^1 (1 - \theta) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_j}(t - \theta\rho, x - \theta(x-y)) d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

and so by the Taylor expansion

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{x_j} S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}) - A_j(t,x) &= \frac{m(x_j - y_j)}{\rho} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_l \frac{\partial A_j}{\partial x_l}(t,x)(x_l - y_l) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \frac{\partial A_k}{\partial x_j}(t,x)(x_k - y_k) + \rho q_1 \left( t, s; x, \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{\rho}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (10.2)$$

It follows from

$$-\sum_{j,l} (\partial_{x_l} A_j)(x_j - y_j)(x_l - y_l) + \sum_{j,k} (\partial_{x_j} A_k)(x_j - y_j)(x_k - y_k) = 0$$

that

$$\frac{1}{2m} \sum_{j=1}^d \left\{ \partial_{x_j} S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}) - A_j(t,x) \right\}^2 = \frac{m|x-y|^2}{2\rho^2} + \sqrt{\rho} q_2 \left( t, s; x, \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{\rho}} \right). \quad (11.2)$$

The same arguments show that

$$\partial_t S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}) = -\frac{m|x-y|^2}{2\rho^2} - V(t,x) + \sqrt{\rho} q_3 \left( t, s; x, \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{\rho}} \right), \quad (12.2)$$

$$\Delta_x S(\gamma_{x,y}^{t,s}) = \frac{dm}{\rho} + (\nabla \cdot A)(t,x) + \sqrt{\rho} q_4 \left( t, s; x, \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{\rho}} \right). \quad (13.2)$$

Inserting (11.2) – (13.2) into (7.2) – (9.2), we can complete the proof.

### III. Claims

**Corollary (I.3):** Assume

$$(|\partial_x^\alpha A_j(t,x)| \leq C_\alpha < x >^{-(1+\delta)}, |\alpha| \geq 2,)$$

and

$$(|\partial_x^\alpha V(t,x)| \leq C_\alpha, |\alpha| \geq 2, (t,x) \in [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d).$$

Then we have: (i)

$$|\partial_{x+\varepsilon}^\alpha \partial_x^\beta \phi(s + \varepsilon, s; x, x + \varepsilon)| \leq C_{\alpha,\beta},$$

$$|\alpha + \beta| \geq 2, \varepsilon \geq 0, x, x + \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (1.3)$$

(ii) There exist constants  $\rho_0 > 0$  and  $\kappa > 0$  such that

$$\inf_{0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \rho_0, x, x + \varepsilon} \det \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial(x + \varepsilon)^2}(s + \varepsilon, s; x, x + \varepsilon) \geq \kappa, \quad (2.3)$$

where  $\partial^2 \phi / \partial(x + \varepsilon)^2$  is the Hessian in  $(x + \varepsilon)$ .

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**Proof:** Let  $|\alpha| \geq 1$ . Then we have from  $(|\partial_x^\alpha A_j(t, x)| \leq C_\alpha \langle x \rangle^{-(1+\delta)}, |\alpha| \geq 2,)$ ,

$$|\partial_x^\alpha A_j(s + \varepsilon, x) - \partial_x^\alpha A_j(s + \varepsilon, 0)| \leq \text{Const.} \int_0^1 \frac{|x|}{\langle \theta x \rangle^{1+\delta}} d\theta \leq \text{Const.} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\langle \theta \rangle^{1+\delta}} d\theta < \infty,$$

and hence

$$|\partial_x^\alpha A_j(s + \varepsilon, x)| \leq C'_\alpha, |\alpha| \geq 1, (s + \varepsilon, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d. \quad (3.3)$$

In the same way we have for  $|\alpha| \geq 2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sqrt{\rho}(x + \varepsilon) \cdot \int_0^1 (\partial_x^\alpha A) (s + \theta\rho, x - (1 - \theta)\sqrt{\rho}(x + \varepsilon)) d\theta \right| &\leq \text{Const.} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{\rho}|x + \varepsilon|}{\langle x - \theta\sqrt{\rho}(x + \varepsilon) \rangle^{1+\delta}} d\theta \\ &\leq \text{Const.} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\langle x - \theta\Omega \rangle^{1+\delta}} d\theta \quad \left( \Omega = \frac{x + \varepsilon}{|x + \varepsilon|} \right) \\ &\leq \text{Const.} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{1}{\langle \theta \rangle^{1+\delta}} d\theta = C''_\alpha < \infty, \quad \varepsilon \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

where we used  $|x - \theta\Omega| \geq |\theta - x \cdot \Omega|$ . The inequality(1.3) can be shown from assumptions  $(|\partial_x^\alpha V(t, x)| \leq C_\alpha, |\alpha| \geq 2, (t, x) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d,)$ ,  $(\phi(t, s; x, w) = \frac{m}{2}|w|^2 + \sqrt{\rho}w \cdot \int_0^1 A(s + \theta\rho, x - (1 - \theta)\sqrt{\rho}w) d\theta - \rho \int_0^1 V(s + \theta\rho, x - (1 - \theta)\sqrt{\rho}w) d\theta, \rho = t - s,)$ , (3.3) and (4.3). So can (2.3), because we have  $\partial^2 \phi / \partial(x + \varepsilon)^2 = (m/2)I_d + O(\varepsilon)$ .  $I_d$  is the identity matrix.

**Lemma (2.3):** Set  $B_{jk} = -B_{kj}$  for  $1 \leq k < j \leq d$  and  $B_{jj} = 0$  for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, d$ . Then we have

$$\iint_{\Delta} d(A \cdot dX) = (x - y) \cdot (\Psi_1, \dots, \Psi_d), \quad (5.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_j &= -(t - s) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sigma_1 E_j(\tau(\sigma), \zeta(\sigma)) d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2 \\ &\quad - \sum_{k=1}^d (z_k - x_k) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sigma_1 B_{jk}(\tau(\sigma), \zeta(\sigma)) d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2. \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

**Proof:** We have by  $(\tau(\sigma), \zeta(\sigma)) = (1 - \sigma_2)\{(1 - \sigma_1)(t, z) + \sigma_1(s, x)\} + \sigma_2\{(1 - \sigma_1)(t, z) + \sigma_1(s, y)\} = (t - \sigma_1(t - s), z + \sigma_1(x - z) + \sigma_1\sigma_2(y - x)) \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$ .

$$\iint_{\Delta} E_j dt \wedge dx_j = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 E_j(\tau(\sigma), \zeta(\sigma)) \det \frac{\partial(\tau, \zeta_j)}{\partial(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)} d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2 = (t - s)(x_j - y_j) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sigma_1 E_j d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2, \quad (7.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Delta} B_{jk} dx_j \wedge dx_k &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 B_{jk} \det \frac{\partial(\zeta_j, \zeta_k)}{\partial(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)} d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2 \\ &\quad - \{(x_k - y_k)(x_j - z_j) - (x_j - y_j)(x_k - z_k)\} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sigma_1 B_{jk} d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2, \end{aligned} \quad (8.3)$$

and hence from Lemma(1.2.7)[5],

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Delta} d(A \cdot dX) &= -(t - s) \sum_j (x_j - y_j) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sigma_1 E_j d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2 \\ &\quad - \sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq d} \{(x_k - y_k)(x_j - z_j) - (x_j - y_j)(x_k - z_k)\} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sigma_1 B_{jk} d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2 \\ &= -(t - s) \sum_{j=1}^d (x_j - y_j) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sigma_1 E_j d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2 + \sum_{j,k=1}^d (x_j - y_j)(x_k - z_k) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sigma_1 B_{jk} d\sigma_1 d\sigma_2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus Lemma (2.3) could be proved.

#### IV. Conclusion

Was defined Sobolev spaces and an Ornstein-Uhlenbeck operator on the loop space. We find some

functionals which belong to all the Sobolev spaces. We study two versions of the Sobolev calculus on the free loop space which are both invariant under rotations of loops. We work on  $\mathbb{R}^d$  with metric  $\sum g_{ij} dx^i dx^j$ , where the  $g_{ij}$  are smooth bounded functions. These Hilbert spaces form a measurable

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field of tangent Hilbert spaces on the loop space and they will play the role of the tangent spaces of the loop space. The basic tool in setting up this Sobolev calculus is integration by parts formulas.

In [13,14] gave the rigorous meaning of the Feynman path integral for a class of potentials, adopting the formulation through piecewise classical paths. In [15] this result was generalized for a wide class of potentials. We study the formulation of the Feynman path integral through broken line paths.

This formulation is very familiar to us and well known to be useful.

Using the ideas in the theory of difference methods and the theory of pseudo-differential operators, we show rigorously for some class of potentials that this formulation is well defined and that this Feynman path integral gives the probability amplitude, i.e., the solution of the Schrödinger equation.

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**Khurmet Abdimuratovich Atazhanov**

Karakalpak State University  
Associate Professor of the Department of Journalism

**Gulkhayya Temirgaliy kyzy Orazalieva**

Karakalpak State University  
Master's student of the Department of Journalism

## RADIO BROADCASTING OF KARAKALPAKSTAN: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

**Abstract:** The article begins with the history of the appearance of the first radio channel in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This part contains facts about the initial stage of the development of radio broadcasting. In the theoretical part, the authors focused on the thematic content of the radio channel "Karakalpakstan".

**Key words:** Radio broadcast, radio station, announcer, radio broadcast, recreational function.

**Language:** Russian

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### РАДИОВЕЩАНИЯ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНА: ВЧЕРА И СЕГОДНЯ

**Аннотация:** Статья начинается с истории появления первого радиоканала в Республике Каракалпакстан. В этой части приведены факты об начальном этапе развития радиовещания. В теоретической части авторы уделили основное внимание на тематический контент радиоканала «Каракалпакстан».

**Ключевые слова:** Радиоэфир, радиостанция, диктор, радио эфир, рекреативная функция.

#### Введение

#### История развития

Радиовещание в Каракалпакстане является одним из старейших коммуникационных средств. По сведениям архивных материалов радио начала свою работу сначала в городе Турткуль 17-декабря. С 1935-года объем радиовещание радиостанции было в мизерном объеме, около 3 часов. Первые годы своего существования радио в основном освещала жизнь тружеников колхоза республики. А с 1940-года административным центром Каракалпакской АССР стала город Нукус, потому многие правительственные учреждение и в том числе радио перевели в столицу.

Радио стала основным источником информации в 30-годы и во время войны радио

была настоящим предвестником хороших новостей для жителей республики. Поэтому, в начальных этапах развития радиовещания в республике дикторы и журналисты радиоканала стали героями и настоящими любимцами простого народа.

Одним из популярных дикторов того времени была Амина Танташева и своих воспоминаниях отмечала о трудностях работы дикторов: «Как диктор, я тогда должна была только читать передачи. Но поскольку не хватало в редакции людей, мне часто приходилось, и организовывать их, часто помогала я сотрудникам редакций готовить передачи. В основном это были короткие десятиминутные радиорассказы о передовиках производства, уборочной страды,



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которые сразу же сопровождалась несколькими музыкальными номерами».

В книге исследователя Т.Мадреймова отмечается об организации радиопередач: По воспоминаниям бывших работников-ветеранов радио одним из главных видов программ в те дни была радиогазета. Из этих передач на родном языке радиослушатели узнавали самые важные новости о жизни в стране и событиях за рубежом. Эти радиогазеты составлялись в основном из материалов, опубликованных в прессе. Средством активного вовлечения трудящихся в социалистическое строительство стали в те дни также радиомитинги, радиопереклички, радиорейды» [4].

С началом долгого пути радио республики перетерпела много перемен в техническом оснащении и наполнение эфире кадрами редакции. А последнее время на радио пошел процесс модернизации радиоаппаратур, и эфир стало наполняться интерактивными передачами. Оно стала передовой радиостанцией республики, да к тому же у нее не было конкурентов.

### Информационный контент эфира

Радиокommunikация является особенным типом коммуникации. Специфику радиокommunikации раскрывает В. В. Смирнов: «Радиокommunikация отражает действительность в звуке. Это канал передачи звуковых сигналов с помощью электронной техники. Радиокommunikация связана со временем, поэтому она необратима, одномоментна, линейна в своем движении. У слушателя нет возможности остановить ее (если, конечно, не брать в расчет отключение радиоприемника)» [7, с. 109].

Е. Н. Зарецкая отмечает, что коммуникация может быть представлена в виде связанных друг с другом компонентов психологического и речевого взаимодействия: цель (мотивация) речевого акта - замысел - текст (устная речь) – реакция (поведение человека в речевой коммуникации): «Последовательность: цель — замысел — текст — реакция представляет собой системное образование, поэтому изменение одного из ее элементов приводит к изменению всех остальных [1. С. 5]

С развитием информационно-коммуникационных технологий и с изменением оперативности передачи информации для большинства жителей Каракалпакстана радиоинформации остаётся очень востребованной. Это связано в первую очередь с особенным восприятием на один орган человека, с другой стороны влияние природы звука на психологию восприятия. «Радио есть интеллектуальный канал СМИ, потому как оно способно не только передавать мнения, позиции, идеи, чувства, но и заряжать ими слушателей,

убеждать, воздействовать на сознание и поведение, формировать взгляды, мировоззрение» [3, с. 110].

Информационные выпуски являются неотъемлемой частью радиозэфира, так как они выполняют основную задачу радио – информировать. Новостные выпуски дают слушателям возможность получать разнообразную информацию, необходимую для ориентации в действительности, узнавать о событиях, произошедших не только в мире и стране, но и в своём регионе [5. С. 81].

Информационные выпуски можно разделить на универсальные по тематике и тематические; периодичные и экстренные [8, с. 258–259].

Поэтому на сегодняшний день радио остаётся на плаву как особенно канала распространения информации. На радиоканале «Каракалпакстан» информационный блок является самым объемным среди остальных блоков. Если посмотреть на статистику радиоканала, то информационно-аналитические передачи составляют 17,9 процентов общего объема передач, социально-политические, экономические передачи 25,5 процентов, духовно-просветительские и передачи о культуре 40,4 процентов, а объем музыкально, развлекательных передач составляет 16,4 процета.

Основной для информационных передач является «Хабарлар» (Новости). Новости выходят в эфир пять раз в день, утренний эфир начинается 8 часов, второй эфир 11 часов, а вечерний эфир начинается в 17 часов, все три эфира ведутся на каракалпакском языке. Остальные два эфира на узбекском и в русском языках. Они в основном повторяют каракалпакскую версию новостей. Эфирное время «Хабарлар» подразделены на тематические блоки, но по ходу анализа мы выяснили что, основная часть эфира отведены на репортаж. В репортажах рассказывается не о событиях, они в основном связаны с календарными датами. Например, Репортаж посвященной конференции, проведенный в Каракалпакском государственном университете, длился 14 минут. К тому же в репортаж не видно стиль и вопросы журналиста, в них журналист становится пассивным слушателем, который задает только один вопрос, поэтому, ведущий в репортажах повторяет то что рассказывает респондент.

Л. В Григорова отмечает «Субъективное начало в радиорепортаже не противоречит его документальной основе. Проявление авторского «я» есть важная составляющая содержания и формы произведения, творческого потенциала и опыта журналиста» [2, с. 16].

Аналитической частью «Хабарлар» является передача «Хаптелик» (Неделя). Эфирное время передачи тридцать минут и оно выходит в эфир

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раз в неделю. Основным направлением передачи является анализ событий происшедших проходящей неделе в сфере экономики, политики, спорта.

### Духовно-нравственные, развлекательные передач

В радиожурналистике форматная форма контента имеет большое значение. Сейчас под «форматом» радиостанции понимается её концепция, «включающая в себя содержание, ритмы вещания, эстетические нормы программирования, манеру работы ведущих и другие специфические особенности организации передач, а также структурирование программных элементов в соответствии с потребностями целевой аудитории» [8, с. 370–371]. Существуют и другие мнения, полагающие, что «формат» – это «определённый тип составления и вёрстки программ по жанрам, тематическим и другим признакам, рассчитанный на соответствующую аудиторию» [6, с. 203]. Е. Р. Раскатова выделила следующие форматы современного радиовещания: музыкальный, информационный, имиджевый и технологический [9, с. 24–26].

В нашей журналистике так принято, что культурно-просветительский контент называют духовно-нравственные, к тому же основная часть передач на радио связано с духовностью и воспитанием молодежи. Например, в передаче «Ибрат» рассказывается о наследии наших предков, об их терпимости к жизни. А в передаче «Руухыйлык бостаны» речь идет о духовности, о жизненных преградах и об их решениях.

В программной сетке есть такие передачи, которые делятся уже несколько десятилетий, таким относятся «Аталар сози акылдын кози». Это телепостановка, в котором видные деятели, в основном актеры театра, в постановочном стиле играют жизненные ситуации. Цель передачи является воспитание аудитории в духовно-нравственном аспекте, через рассказ о разных жизненных передрагах подталкивать людей к правильному отношению к таким жизненным ситуациям. Поэтому, до сих пор передач имеет колоссальный аудиторный интерес среди слушателей радиоканала.

Еще одной постоянной передачей канала является «Тикенек» (колючка), сатирический радиожурнал. Передача готовится с помощью сатирических рассказов писателей, они озвучиваются актерами в стиле интермедия и песен. Стоит отметить, многие годы передача была излюбленной площадкой великих каракалпакских актеров. В передаче участвовали такие актеры как Ш.Отемуратов, М.Отемисов и другие. Во времена СССР передача была критической передачей освещающей пороки общества. Многие чиновники считались критикой

озвученной в передаче и руководители, чья работа была критически оценена в эфире, получили выговоры от партии. Помимо этого передача привлекала многих радиослушателей острыми памфлетами и юмористическими строками автором. Ведущими передачи были видные актеры сатирики республиканского театра. Но хотелось бы отметить, что «Тикенек» на сегодняшний день потеряла былую славу, оно стала одним из музыкально-развлекательных программ радиоканала Каракалпакстан.

Одним из популярных литературных передач являются «Радио китап» (Радио книга) и «Поэзия минутлары» (Минуты поэзии). Первая представляет собой авторское чтение книг классиков и современных авторов. Передача «Поэзия минутлары» выходит в эфире в неделю один раз и использует жанры поэзии, к тому же авторы передач знакомят новыми сборниками и с её авторами.

На радиоканале своя фишка в виде развлекательной передачи «Кайырлы тан» (Доброе утро), как другие утренние-развлекательные передачи выходит в эфир с 7 утра и продолжается 45 минут. Основные рубрики передачи: гость утреннего эфира (в основном )

Передача музыкально-развлекательного характера и в нем чередуется музыка с мнениями и другими сообщениями. Иногда в студию приглашаются специалисты разной специальности. Например, в выпуске от 27-апреля 2021-года в студию приглашен специалист дошкольного образования, в ходе интервью вопросы были в основном о воспитании детей. После этого шла музыка, за музыкой несколько респондентов и специалистов рассказали о деятельности видного каракалпакского политического деятеля Аллаяра Досназарова.

Современная радиожурналистика выполняет несколько, это связано в первую очередь с требованием современного общества.

Современный радиоканал «Каракалпакстан» выполняет несколько функции журналистики. Например:

- Воспитательные функции. Передачами выполняющие воспитательные функции можно отметить, «Хаял хам жамийет», «Ибрат», «Муриубет», «Миллет хам руухыйлык», «Мийрас», «Аталар сози акылдын кози». Передачи в прямом смысле не занимаются воспитанием аудитории, но ориентирует слушателей в той или иной духовной уровень.

Информационные функции. Основная функция радиожурналистики. На радио информационный контент имеет отличительные черты в стиле и передаче информации аудитории. Передачам информационного направления являются «Хабарлар».

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Образовательная функция. Последние годы в нашей республике популяризуется чтение книг в государственном масштабе. Поэтому на радиоканале это направление тоже хорошо развивается. Примером может послужит передача «Радиокнига».

Рекреативная функция. Понятно, что сегодня без развлекательного контента не обходится не одна СМИ. На радиоканале «Каракалпакстан» развлекательные передачи имеют колоссальный интерес со стороны целевой аудитории.

По ходу нашего анализа мы заметили существенные недостатки в передачах радиоканала:

- В информационных передачах оперативность новостей на очень низком уровне;

- Нет дискуссионных полей по общественно значимым проблемам. Это приводит к тому что, слушателей не чувствую себя как часть общества;

- В передаче «Кайырлы тан» и в других не просматриваются оригинальные передачи подготовленные корреспондентами радиоканала;

- В интервью не просматривается позиция журналиста, не видны такие моменты как ориентирование респондента;

- В передачах мало используется специфические инструменты как звук, шумы и разнообразные звуки. Поэтому, эффективность культурно-просветительских передач очень низок.

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**Alijon Boli o'g'li Binakulov**

Tashkent state university of law

Lecturer at the Department of Criminal law

disciplines of the Specialized branch

[alijonbinakulov@gmail.com](mailto:alijonbinakulov@gmail.com)

## CRIMINAL-LEGAL ASPECTS OF HUMAN ORGANS AND TISSUES (CELLS) TRANSPLANTATION

**Abstract:** In this article, the history, concept of implantation of human organs and tissues (cells), the indicators and statistics of implantation operations and illegal operations performed by the World Health Organization and other law enforcement agencies, the attitude of organs to implantation on the basis of Sharia law and the views and views given by the scribes, the medical, bioethical, international and legal aspects of implantation of, taking into account the voluntary implementation of the donor, the introduction of a new "mandatory donor" into the Criminal Code on its mandatory implementation, the adoption of Article 133 of the Criminal Code in the new edition, the calculation of important objects of a person's life and health, as well as responsibility for illegal implementation of the plantation and improvement of criminal legislation.

**Key words:** transplanted, human organs and tissues (cells), donor, recipient, Medical Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Code, responsibility, sanction.

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### Introduction

In the current difficult situation, the healthcare sector is developing as rapidly as other sectors. At the same time, in the conditions of the pandemic COVID – 19, which reigns on a global scale, how important this industry is, the dependence of the life and health of mankind on the whole-headed Health System is manifested once again.

In these processes, the preservation of human life is of great importance, and the right to live and to have a comfortable lifestyle is guaranteed by international and national documents. The technology of human organ transplantation has been shown in the scientific direction as a gift of life to individuals suffering from organ failure, through which it is achieved to preserve the life of many people in the world.

Human health is one of the main factors in the quality of life. In this regard, one of the most important among the human rights is the right to health. That is, when we say the right to health, we must understand that a person has the right not only to

be healthy, but also to be provided with all the conditions necessary for a healthy life, to live a healthy life, to be protected by the state and the international community.

President of The Republic Of Uzbekistan It is not surprising that Mirziyoyev in his appeal to the Oliy Majlis of 2019 said that "Strengthening the health of our people, finding a healthy lifestyle is a vital issue for us".

Even in Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "residence permit is an integral right of every person. The assassination of a person's life is the most serious crime," it is noted.

Of course, the right to health begins exactly from the right of every person to life.

Also, the issue of implantation of human organs and tissues (cells) is considered one of the main, debatable and pending problems of today, and implantation is being studied as a field of science, Bioethics and law of Medicine.

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In connection with the recent achievements in the field of Medicine, human organs and tissues have "begun to live" their own lives, which differ from their owners, because human organs and tissues are characterized as anatomical formations that do not define personality features.

Terminologically, Transplantology means Latin (transplantare -transplantation). As a science, Transplantation is one of the relatively young disciplines. Its origin is associated with surgery, and its history dates back several centuries.

The implantation of human organs and tissues is an operational procedure for the replacement of damaged organs and tissues that are not in the patient or are performed in any way, based on the collection, input, storage and storage of organs and tissues from the donor or the corpse of the person and carried out with the help of a surgical operation[1].

We, too, added to the views of the above scientists, have found it permissible to describe him as follows: "the implantation of human organs and tissues – organs and tissues from a living person or his body-is a process that is carried out with the help of surgical operation in clinical conditions, by medical means only with consent and without mercantile and commercial.

Now, if we consider chronologically the history of organ transplantation, then the following doctors and Surgeons - transplantologists conducted and tested operations (experiments)in animals and humans:

1902 year-E.Ulman for the first time made an experimental attempt on kidney transplantation in dogs; in 1905 year for the first time carried out an experimental transplant on heart transplantation in dogs; in 1923 year in the US for the first time transplanted the skin of his mother to a child who was injured by Burns, in 1933 year y.u. For the first time in the world, Voronov knows that the procedure for transplanting the body kidney was conducted.

After that, even in the USSR, such an experiment was tested, 1965 year B. For the first time by Petrovsky successfully carried out kidney transplantation in clinical conditions;

After the listed operations, one after another, such test operations on different organs began to be carried out. For example, in 1966 year in London, a legal picture of the concept of brain death,

In 1968, the Harvard Medical School established specific criteria (criteria) related to brain death.

Even today, it is considered to be urgent, the first heart transplant operation to save the life of mankind

As all actions are proved by Scientific Foundations, the scientific basis of organ transplantation was created at the beginning of the XIX century.

In addition, if we pay attention to statistics, according to statistics provided by the World Health Organization, only in 2015 year 27397 donors received 119873 organ transplants, while 79984

kidney and 26151 liver organs from donors were transplanted to the recipient. This makes up 10% in tonsillitis, where in there is a queue of citizens waiting for the body [2].

In terms of the amount of conducting transplantation processes, the US is in the first place in the countries of the world, American doctors annually conduct 10 thousand Kidney, 4 thousand liver and 2 thousand heart transplants.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, also plantation operations were carried out, for the first time on September 14, 1972 academic year. A.Aripov conducted the first kidney transplantation.

If we look at the statistics of transplantation in our country, the number of kidney transplants in 1972-1975 - 348, of which 311 were from deceased donors, 1997-2006 - 42 living donors, 2011-2015 - 48 living donors, Cabinet of Ministers of October 23, 2017.

On the basis of the decision No. 859 in 2017-2019 at the Republican Specialized Surgical Center named after Academician V.Vakhidov under the leadership of Academician FG Nazirova and Academician SV Goethe performed 4 orthopedic liver transplants from a living person, a donor.

On average, in one day 15 people die waiting for the organs, but someone could save them (save) this is everyone. It means that someone dies in 96 minutes[3].

"Every year, thousands of people die for organ transplantation in cases where prevention can be removed" [4].

The emergence of transplantology in Russia is associated with the name of the Russian surgeon NI Pirogov, who in the literature by him As early as 1835, "Plastic surgery of the nasal organ was an important part of the operation. Many religions around the world forbid harm to the body of the deceased. From a secular point of view, a person's death does not break the influence of his will in relation to what belongs to him. The expression of this will may be his written presentation (will) or his oral will.

There are ethical issues related to the procedure of organ transplantation and the lack of transplantology resources among potential recipients when performing organ transplants in corpses.[5]

N.Pirogov's conclusions in his early work were very important for that time and were strictly documented, scientifically based and at the same time the result of in-depth analysis and surgical practice. They were based on observations and preliminary experiments and also presented as concrete facts. They were the basis of the doctrine of the transfer of parts, tissues and organs of animal organs.

In those years N. Pirogov's partner is the associate professor of Kiev University Shimanovsky, he made it, in particular, by offering a bone transplant, and for the first time came to the following conclusion more complex parts of the organism can be isolated

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from its true owner in a favorable environment and transferred to another without losing any of its vital activity"[6]. Some of his hypotheses refer to the 30-year-old Mr Smith and other American surgeons can witness spotted[7] who found their practical confirmation in the works.

Thus, the above-mentioned new methods of transplantology have made a turn in this area and have brought tremendous results in medicine.

Many religions around the world prohibit harm to the body of the deceased. From a secular point of view, the death of a person does not violate the influence of his will on what belongs to him. The expression of this will can be its written presentation (will) or verbal will.

In the implementation of organ transplantation in corpses, there are moral problems associated with the mode of organ reception and the lack of transplantological resources among potential recipients.

We could imagine that the organs are exactly as long as it is desirable to be taken from the deadlift. But who actually owns the organs from the mounds. And this is both an ethical and legal aspect. O about this .B.Victor and I.G.Belyaeva writes in her article titled "organ transplantation: moral and legal aspects": "three approaches are used in this issue: the principles of conscious consent (information consent), the presumption of consent and the regular collection of organs. In our country, the regular meeting of organs suitable for the cultivation of corpses has long been the main type of solution to this issue. At the same time, the authorities can voluntarily manage the body of the deceased. In this case, the installation of utilitarian ethics is carried out, according to which, if the action brings the most benefit to many, it is morally justified. However, it violates the right to control the body of a person (even after death) and affects the moral values of the family of the deceased, in some cases causes additional moral damage to relatives[8].

It can be seen that it is allowed by the government to collect and store the bodies of the deceased, but the bodies that are to be obtained must necessarily bring benefits, but it affects the moral values of the family of the deceased, in some cases, it is possible to cause additional moral damage to relatives, for example, later discontent may arise, demand

Now we will get acquainted with the opinions of Islamic scholars on the process of human organ transplantation in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the board of fatwas of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan:

"Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim. Allah Almighty has blessed man in living things. About this in the Qur'an it is blessed: "indeed, we have blessed the children of Adam (Saints and Angels), and have placed them in the land and the sea (horses and boats), and have provided them with clean things, and have

preferred them above the many creatures that we have created" (Surat an-ISRA, verse 70).

So it turns out that the person and his members are essential, and even the judgment of the deceased person remains the same, that is, to humiliate the body of the deceased person or to cut off a member is considered a grave sin. It is not permissible to sell human organs, since it is not considered a commodity of trade. Members of Man are not property, they are not allowed to sell it, money is also not taken, since this is the sale of something that is not in their property. Similarly, the heirs of the members of Man are also not property, they cannot sell the members of the dead. The sale of members of the man contradicts his respect, nobility. Another original rule of Shariat: whether a Muslim is alive or dead, it is unlawful for him to offend with or cutting. If there is no evidence to force the transition or exclusion from one rule to another, the original rule will remain in its place. The scribes took as the basis of the Shariat rule "to give interest to a person and to repel harm from him" to the permissible practice of transferring (transferring) human organs. According to this rule, in the process of practice it will be necessary not to expose another person to destruction. The reason why there is so much interest in the life of another in carrying out this procedure is not contrary to the notion of keeping that the members of a person are essential, that they are allowed to take their own members and put them in need. In the event that the two parties agree, the procedure for moving the member will be possible under the following conditions:

1. The fact that his life is not at risk when a member of a person who donated a member is taken;
2. The fact that the person who donated his / her member voluntarily, is not obliged by anyone;
3. The reason for the relocation of the member is the conclusion that the disease of a patient who really needs it can be cured only in this way in terms of Medicine;
4. For both parties to which the member is being taken and the new member is being placed, it is necessary that the surgical procedure has been successfully conducted and that the expected result has been observed and assured in the experiments.

Members that cannot be moved:

- hereditary members (male and female sexual organs), which cause the transition of one person to another, bearing the same qualities and causing pregnancy;
- members such as the heart, which is directly related to the residence of a person;
- a member, like an eyelid, which is indirectly related to the fullness of a person;

In general, all medical practices that have a negative impact on human dignity, reputation and life are strictly prohibited. As mentioned above, there are several conditions for moving members if necessary. The most important point-even when the member is

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transferred, it is not sold, but discharged (donated). Now, in the case of the abduction of children who sometimes fall into the ears and the sale of their body organs, a few big sins will accumulate. Here there is a person's suicide. In the Qur'an it is said that the unjust killing of a person is equal to the killing of all people. On top of this, the sale of something (members of a person) that is not considered a commodity (commodity) in our Sharia is to earn dirty money. Those who turn to such a disgusting sin expect humiliation in the world and painful punishment in the hereafter, if they do not repent[9].

Proceeding from this fatwa, we will be able to come to such a conclusion. It should be concluded that giving someone their organs to another person does not pose a risk to his life, that the person who donated his organs should be voluntary, that it should not be carried out forcibly by anyone, that the disease of the patient who really needs the reason for the removal of the organ can be cured only in this way in

So, even in our country, the practice of implantation of organs should be carried out based on the rules specified in the fatwa.

In addition, at present, a number of works are being carried out in our country on improvement and development of the normative-documentation base regulating the Institute of plantations in the field of Medicine. According to the current order, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which regulates the cultivation of human organs and tissues, has a decision №1035 "on approval of the temporary regulation on the procedure for the cultivation of kidney and (or) liver fragments among relatives", which includes general rules, instructions and contraindications to transplantation, the procedure for the execution of Transplantation But since the process, standards and interrelationships of the implementation of transplantation are not reflected in it, it requires the adoption and implementation of the law "on the transplantation of human organs, tissues and (or) cells", which is developed and commercialized in accordance with international standards, taking documents into account the procedure for transplantations of organs and tissues regulated by the World Medical Association and the official it is required to adopt and implement into practice the law **"On the transplantation of human organs, tissues and (or) cells"**, which is developed in accordance with international standards and completely excludes commercialization, taking into account the procedure for the cultivation of organs and tissues regulated by official documents for their intended purpose.

In addition, to the following international documents, which should be considered as the basis for legislation, almost all countries are now joining, implementing their own legislation, we must also ratify and implementation:

Who's the leader (Chief) in 2010 year on human organs, tissues and cells transplantation;

Appeal of the Association of Physicians "on trade in living organs "in 1985 year;

- Statement of the World Doctors Association on trade in living organisms (1985 y.),

Declaration of the Association of doctors "on organ transplantation " in 1987;

The resolution of the World Doctors ' Association on "issues of the behavior of doctors in Human Organs Transplantation" in 1994;

From the sentence" ways of conducting and encouraging international cooperation in the field of donor and organ transplantation in order to effectively solve the seizure of human organs and the stimulation and cessation of human organ trafficking".

At the same time, in all the above-mentioned normative documents, the responsibility for illegal and commercial use of human organs is established. In particular, both at GFR[10] and Japan[11] have established responsibility for commercial use of human organs.

Although the laws of many countries of the world have established the maximum guarantees of human rights and freedoms, but in the following years, the "black market" of human organs (tissues) "bought-sold relations" is observed, especially as a result of the development of human trafficking, the emergence of ethical and legal problems related to it in science and practice. In the world, unemployment, need for money, getting rid of debts on liabilities, doing good deeds, as well as for other purposes, the donor activity is intensified, and the tort between the donor and the recipient of the "buy – sell agreements" is also continuing to be established.

According to the legislation of our country, human organs and tissues cannot be subject to the contract of sale. In this case, criminal liability is established, and there is still no special law that completely regulates the social relations that arise on legal grounds, like some foreign countries. The development and implementation of this law in many countries, where this procedure has been established, has caused a number of medical, innovative, economic, legal and ethical problems. Among the problems enumerated were considered critical opinion of the society on the implementation of neck-to-neck type operations on the other hand if there are issues such as donor organ and tissue scarcity for individuals in need of carrying out this type of operation in the country.

In Uzbekistan, legal communication is not prohibited, but when its special legal basis is not established, the circumstances of its illegal implementation can lead to an increase in the latency of the crime.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan for crimes committed for the purpose of Article 133 (separation of human organs or tissues);

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Part 2 of Article 97 of the Criminal Code (intentional killing of a person for the purpose of cutting off the members of a person and moving them to another person or using parts of a corpse); part 104 paragraph "i" (intentional infliction of severe injury on the body with the aim of cutting off the members; Article 135, paragraph 2 "k" (trafficking in persons for the purpose of resettlement (transplantation) by cutting off the members of a person) is defined in articles criminal responsibility, and these substances should have a blanket disposition. So should be airlifted to another special law for bringing criminal to responsibility for these actions, its component should be covered. In its place, it is desirable to describe Article 133 of the CC in the following edition:

### **Article 133. Illegally distinguish or take-sell human organs and (or) tissues (cells)**

For scientific work or educational work without the permission of the head physician in places outside the state health institutions without the consent of one of the close relatives after his death or without his consent, without the consent of the person when he is alive, or for the purpose of maintaining (conservation) the corpse's members and (or) tissues (cells) illegally

— shall be punished by a fine in the amount of twenty-five to fifty times the amount of the base calculation, or by deprivation of a certain right for a term of up to five years, or by compulsory public works up to three hundred and sixty hours, or by correctional labor up to three years.

We also consider that the second and third parts of this article should be stated in the following edition:

Those actions:

- a) in case of strangeness or other low intentions;
- b) using the service position;
- c) repeated or dangerous residivist committed

by, —

shall be punished by restraint of liberty for a term of three to five years, or by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

Those actions:

- a) in relation to a person who is clearly guilty of not reaching the age of eighteen;
- b) by an extremely dangerous resident;
- c) if committed by an organized group or in the interests of it, —

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years.

Along with this, it is also worthwhile to introduce a new "mandatory donation" into the

Criminal Code on the mandatory implementation of the donation, taking into account the voluntary implementation of the donation. The reason is that according to the Criminal Code, the life and health of an individual are important objects. The guilty person can force him to compulsory donor care through mental or physical exertion against the victim.

Taking into account the above, it is necessary to adopt the law "on the nutrition of human organs, tissues and (or) cells" in our country and reflect in it the following:

first, the definition of general rules, such as specific tariffs on the relations of transplantasiya, its objects, subjects recipient and the rights and obligations of the donor, guarantees;

secondly, the peculiarities of the implementation of transplantasiya in relation to a living person or corpse;

third, it is necessary to establish the legal status of medical institutions carrying out transplantation (their rights and obligations, requirements for them (licensing, obtaining consent).

In order to ensure the implementation of the Bunda law, it is necessary to carry out these actions:

1. Expand the ranks of special doctors (doctors-plantologists) carrying out transplantation, improve their skills;
2. Cooperation with special doctors operating in foreign countries;
3. Provision of modern and innovative medical equipment and equipment for the implementation of plantations of medical institutions;
4. To create a special base (Internet site or a special platform), in order to register persons who carry out the donation at their own discretion, as well as to ensure openness and transparency of all activities;
5. Introduction of some amendments and additions to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on violation of the law.

Considering the fact that some of the human organs restore their function (regeneration process), plantation plays an important role in the preservation of the lives of many oaks, their normal life expectancy.

It should be noted that medical legislation is not a sphere of law that must be hardened in one place, the relationship with the maintenance of Health is one of the areas of law that must be changed over time, and when new social relations arise, they must be renewed.

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P.P. Pestrikov  
Pacific National University  
Researcher

## SAVING DATA DURING AN EMERGENCY POWER OFF OF THE MICROCONTROLLER

**Abstract:** The article discusses the features of the implementation of the system for storing current data in the built-in non-volatile memory of the microcontroller during emergency power off. The calculation of the power supply system of the microcontroller for applications powered from the USB port, without a backup source is given. The algorithm for working with the memory of the microcontroller is given.

**Key words:** memory, microcontroller, power.

**Language:** Russian

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### СОХРАНЕНИЕ ДАННЫХ ПРИ АВАРИЙНОМ ВЫКЛЮЧЕНИИ ПИТАНИЯ МИКРОКОНТРОЛЛЕРА

**Аннотация:** в статье рассматриваются особенности реализации системы сохранения текущих данных во встроенную энергонезависимую память микроконтроллера при аварийном выключении питания. Приводится расчет системы электропитания микроконтроллера для приложений с питанием от USB порта, без резервного источника. Приведен алгоритм работы с памятью микроконтроллера.

**Ключевые слова:** память, микроконтроллер, питание.

#### Введение

Во многих современных микроконтроллерах энергонезависимая память EEPROM организована «виртуально» на базе памяти типа FLASH [1-3]. При этом для программиста создается аппаратная (в виде управляющих регистров) или программная API. С точки зрения программиста разницы нет, работать с настоящей памятью EEPROM или с ее виртуальным аналогом. С точки зрения ресурса циклов перезаписи второй вариант даже предпочтительней, поскольку позволяет увеличить количество циклов перезаписи до 500 и более тысяч, против 100 тысяч у физической EEPROM.

Однако, в некоторых случаях программисту стоит знать особенности реализации памяти типа EEPROM на конкретном микроконтроллере, так как такая «виртуализация» сильно влияет на время

записи данных в ячейку памяти. И это время для одной и той же ячейки может сильно отличаться от раза к разу. Особенно это важно учитывать, когда в EEPROM планируется сохранять данные при аварийном выключении питания микроконтроллера.

#### Функциональная схема системы питания

Многие микроконтроллерные устройства не имеют резервной системы электропитания и предназначены для питания от распространенного интерфейса USB и различных его модификаций. В случае аварийного выключения питания устройства, система питания должна обеспечить микроконтроллер необходимой энергией в течении времени, необходимого для записи данных в энергонезависимую память. Функциональная схема одного из возможных решений приведена на рис. 1.

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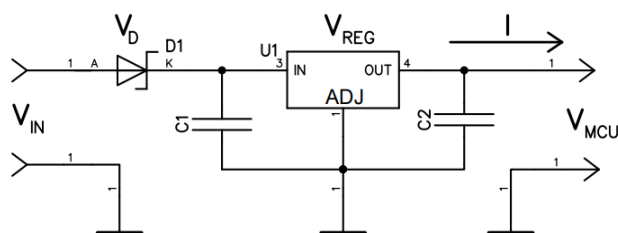


Рисунок 1 – Функциональная схема питания микроконтроллера на линейном стабилизаторе.

Приведенное решение представляет собой линейный блок питания, дополненный диодом Шоттки во входной цепи, для исключения разряда конденсатора  $C_1$  через внешние цепи при

выключении питания. В штатном режиме напряжение на конденсаторе  $C_1$  равно:

$$U_{C1} = U_{IN} - U_D \quad (1)$$

При выключении питания схему на рис. 1 можно представить как показано на рис. 2.

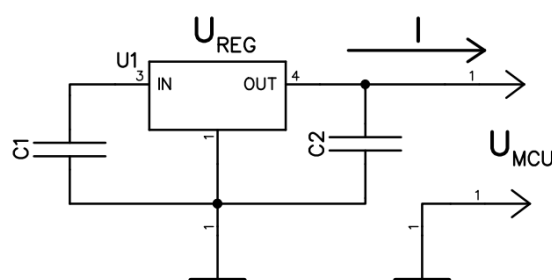


Рисунок 2 – Питание микроконтроллера при аварийном выключении.

Предположим, что микроконтроллер потребляет ток  $I = const$ . Тогда напряжение на конденсаторе  $C_1$  изменяется по закону:

$$U_{C1}(t) = U_{C1}(0) - \frac{I \cdot t}{C_1}, \quad (2)$$

где  $U_{C1}(0)$  определяется выражением (1).

Выражение (2) справедливо до тех пор, пока  $U_{C1} - U_{MCU} \geq U_{REG.min} \cdot U_{REG.min}$  – минимальное падение напряжение на линейном регуляторе, при котором обеспечивается стабилизация выходного напряжения.

Подставляя (1) в (2) получим:

$$t_{num} = \frac{C_1 (U_{C1}(0) - U_{MCU} - U_{REG.min})}{I}, \quad (3)$$

Выражение (3) определяет время  $t_{num}$  в течении которого энергия, запасенная в конденсаторе  $C_1$ , обеспечивает микроконтроллер стабилизированным напряжением питания. После этого временного интервала выходное напряжение начнет снижаться и выйдет за рабочий диапазон.

### Алгоритм сохранения данных при выключении питания

Поскольку для реализации функционала EEPROM используется FLASH память, в которой один байт информации может быть изменен лишь однократно, а после потребуется стирание всей страницы, то под одну «виртуальную» ячейку EEPROM выделяется несколько ячеек FLASH памяти. При этом лишь в одной из них хранится актуальное значение по указанному адресу байта, в остальных хранится устаревшее значение. При превышении определенного количества записей в один адрес «виртуальной» EEPROM происходит сначала копирование всей страницы FLASH в буфер, затем ее стирание, а после запись актуальных значений из буфера обратно во FLASH память. Время записи одного байта по одному и тому же адресу «виртуальной» Flash сильно зависит от того, какой по счету раз происходит запись. Для примера на рис. 3 приведены характеристики времени записи в EEPROM для микроконтроллера tm4c123.

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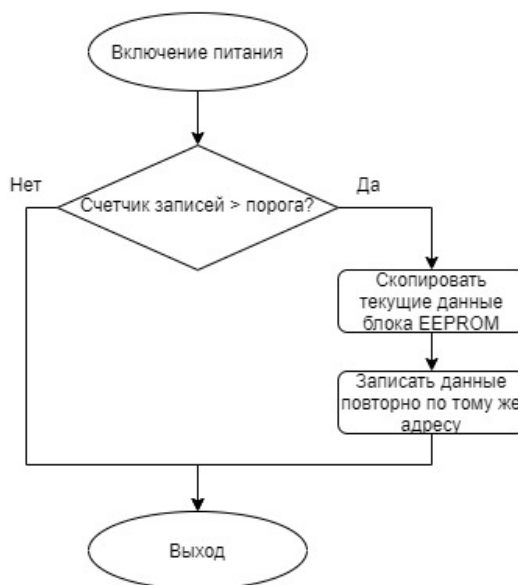
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JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Parameter Name	Min	Nom	Max	Unit
Program time for 32 bits of data - space available	-	110	600	µs
Program time for 32 bits of data - requires a copy to the copy buffer, copy buffer has space and less than 10% of EEPROM endurance used	-	30	-	ms
Program time for 32 bits of data - requires a copy to the copy buffer, copy buffer has space and greater than 90% of EEPROM endurance used	-	-	900	ms
Program time for 32 bits of data - requires a copy to the copy buffer, copy buffer requires an erase and less than 10% of EEPROM endurance used	-	60	-	ms
Program time for 32 bits of data - requires a copy to the copy buffer, copy buffer requires an erase and greater than 90% of EEPROM endurance used	-	-	1800	ms

Рисунок 3 – Пример зависимости времени записи EEPROM для одного микроконтроллера.

Минимальное время записи обеспечивается в случае, если не используется буфер. Для программного контроля использования буфера необходимо в структуру записываемых данных ввести переменную-счетчик, хранящую количество циклов записи данной структуры в

указанную область памяти. Кроме того, желательно для записи данных при выключении питания выделить область в EEPROM кратную блокам памяти. Блок – схема алгоритма программного контроля использования буфера приведена на рис. 4.



Блок – схема алгоритма программного контроля использования буфера.

### Заключение

Задачу успешной записи данных в EEPROM при аварийном выключении питания можно решить двумя способами. Или спроектировать систему питания так, чтобы времени в выражении (3) было достаточно для наихудшего случая записи данных, однако это приведет к чрезмерному увеличению емкости конденсатора

С1. Или можно обеспечить программный контроль количества записей в нужные адреса EEPROM, так, чтобы гарантировалось, что при выключении питания в выбранной ячейке EEPROM всегда было место для непосредственной записи без необходимости использовать буфер.

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P.P. Pestrikov  
Pacific National University  
Researcher

## UNIVERSAL ACTIVE UNIT FOR ELECTRICAL TRAINING STANDS

**Abstract:** The purpose of this work is to develop a universal educational stand built on a modular design, which will allow the use of the same active unit when completing laboratories of different subjects. The device has an interactive mode of operation, and also, due to a special topology of the power supply network, allows to combine six completely independent measuring instruments in one case at once.

**Key words:** stand, instrument, interactive.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Pestrikov, P. P. (2021). Universal active unit for electrical training stands. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 08 (100), 157-160.

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### УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫЙ АКТИВНЫЙ БЛОК ДЛЯ УЧЕБНЫХ СТЕНДОВ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ

**Аннотация:** Целью данной работы является разработка универсального образовательного стенда, построенного по модульной конструкции, что позволит применять один и тот же активный блок при комплектации лабораторий разных тематик. Устройство имеет интерактивный режим работы, а также, благодаря особой топологии сети питания, позволяет объединить в одном корпусе сразу шесть полностью независимых измерительных приборов.

**Ключевые слова:** стенд, прибор, интерактивный.

#### Введение

Образовательными организациями разного уровня для лучшего освоения учебных дисциплин предусмотрено выполнение лабораторных работ. При этом необходимо обеспечить возможность работы студентов в небольших группах, максимум 3 человека за одним стендом. Следовательно, организации должны своевременно закупать необходимое оборудование.

В электротехнических специальностях существует ряд узконаправленных дисциплин, требующих схожего, но все-таки не совместимого оборудования. Тем самым номенклатура стендов необходимых для обучения специальности увеличивается.

На рынке в настоящее время существует широкий ряд решений для обучающих стендов электротехнических специальностей (далее - Стенд). Их главные недостатки:

1. Не универсальность. Большинство существующих решений представляет собой отдельно стоящий стенд предназначенный для выполнения от 1 до 5 лабораторных работ только по одной теме или тематике. Пример такого решения приведен на рис. 1.

2. Плохие массо-габаритные показатели. Как правило стенды представляют собой массивный блок в металлическом корпусе, для размещения которого требуется много места.

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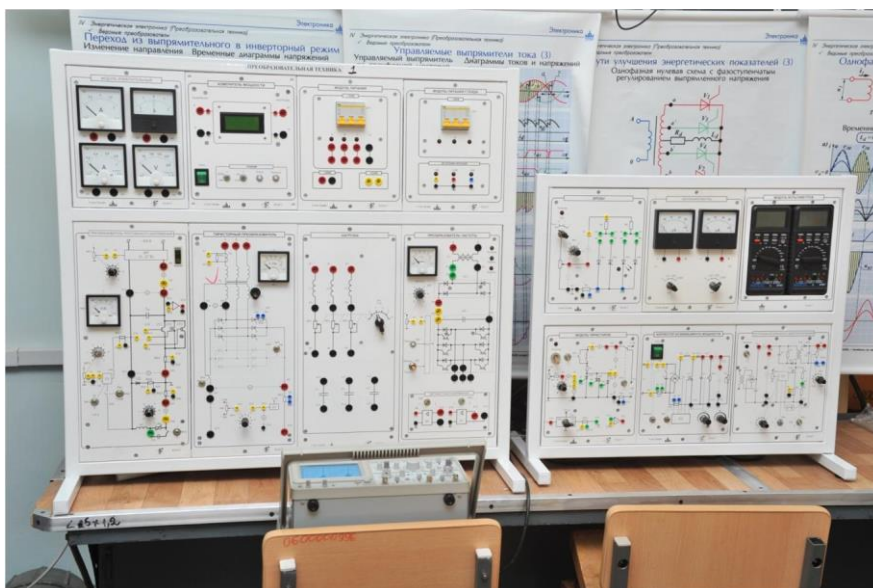


Рисунок 1 – Пример специализированного стенда по электротехнике.

Следствием этих недостатков является необходимость приобретать много разных стендов, часть приборов которых как правило дублируют друг - друга.

Целью данной работы является разработка универсального образовательного стенда, построенного по модульной конструкции, что

позволит применять один и тот же активный блок при комплектации лабораторий разных тематик.

### Описание технического решения

Структурная схема принципа построения стенда приведена на рис. 2

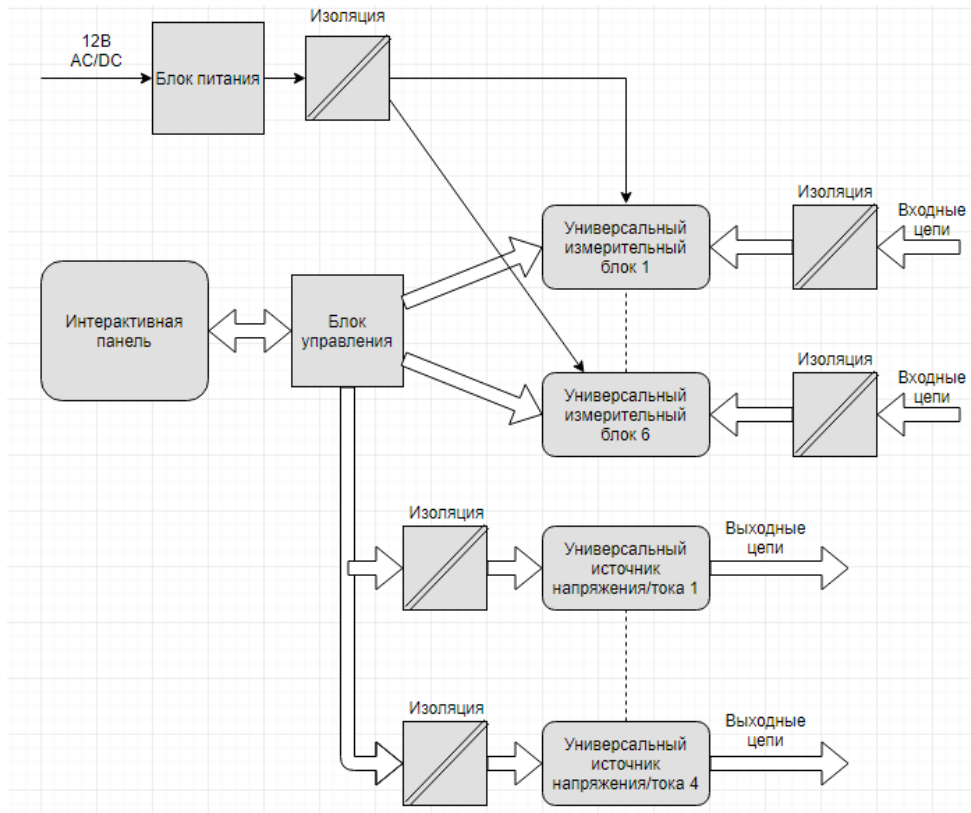


Рисунок 2 – Структурная схема принципа построения стенда.

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Основная идея состоит в том, чтобы, используя современные микропроцессорные технологии, построить универсальный активный блок, который позволяет перенастраивать, включенные в него приборы и генераторы для применения в лабораторной работе конкретной темы.

Универсальный измерительный блок, показанный на схеме, представляет собой «мультиметр» выбор режима работы которого осуществляется программно. В свою очередь каждый универсальный источник напряжения/тока, также программно может быть настроен как источник постоянного, переменного тока или сигнала произвольной формы.

Основной отличительной чертой предлагаемого решения является концепция «настраиваемой лаборатории» - каждый отдельный аппаратный блок в стенде может быть настроен на выполнение функции определенного прибора (генератор, вольтметр, амперметр и т.д.), текущие настройки каждого блока можно сохранить в памяти стенда. Это позволяет

оперативно «переходить» из одной лаборатории с определенным набором приборов в другую, для выполнения разных лабораторных работ. Выбор конкретной «лаборатории» осуществляется с помощью интерактивной панели.

В этом случае для укомплектования разных лабораторий можно использовать одинаковый активный блок. Разница будет, только в пассивных блоках, содержащих исследуемые цепи и устройства.

Для безопасного применения стендов их питание осуществляется от разделительного трансформатора с напряжением вторичной обмотки 12В. Для гальванической изоляции блоков питания генераторов и питающих цепей измерительных устройств используется специально разработанный разделительный трансформатор. Универсальные измерительные блоки выполнены на микроконтроллере, тот же МК контролирует работу настраиваемых генераторов.

Концепт внешнего вида предлагаемого устройства изображен на рис. 3.



Рисунок 3 – Внешний вид универсального модуля.

### Заключение

Проведя анализ современных технических решений в области укомплектования образовательных лабораторий оборудование для выполнения лабораторных работ по электронике, электротехнике и схемотехнике, были сформулированы основные недостатки

существующих стендов: не универсальность и плохие массо-габаритные показатели.

Разработано универсальное решение, позволяющее реализовать концепцию «настраиваемой лаборатории». В которой нужный набор измерительных и генерирующих устройств формируется на стенде с помощью выбора настройки на интерактивном дисплее.

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**P.P. Pestrikov**  
Pacific National University  
Researcher

**A.S. Visotsky**  
Pacific National University  
student

**R.E. Corchagin**  
Pacific National University  
student

## MICROSCOPIC METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE RATE OF ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION

**Abstract:** The project is aimed at creating a laboratory tool that allows significantly speeding up the procedure for measuring the rate of erythrocyte sedimentation (ESR). The classical procedure for measuring ESR takes 60 minutes, which is at least 80% of the total time of the general blood test, which includes ESR. In this project, a software and hardware complex and a method were developed that allows to speed up the classical ESR measurement procedure up to 20 minutes without significant additional capital costs.

**Key words:** ESR, method, classical procedure.

**Language:** Russian

**Citation:** Pestrikov, P. P., Visotsky, A. S., & Corchagin, R. E. (2021). Universal active unit for electrical training stands. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 08 (100), 161-164.

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### МИКРОСКОПИЧЕСКИЙ МЕТОД ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ СКОРОСТИ ОСЕДАНИЯ ЭРИТРОЦИТОВ

**Аннотация:** Проект направлен на создание лабораторного инструмента, позволяющего значительно ускорить проведение процедуры измерения скорости оседания эритроцитов (СОЭ). Классическая процедура измерения СОЭ занимает 60 минут, что составляет не менее 80% общего времени проведения общего анализа крови, в состав которого входит СОЭ. В данном проекте был разработан программно-аппаратный комплекс и метод, позволяющий без существенных дополнительных капитальных затрат ускорить проведение классической процедуры измерения СОЭ до 20 минут.

**Ключевые слова:** СОЭ, метод, классическая процедура.

#### Введение

Такой критерий как скорость оседания эритроцитов (СОЭ) входит в состав общего анализа крови и занимает 80% времени данного исследования. Оценка скорости оседания эритроцитов крови используется как простая проба, по которой можно судить о наличии воспалительных процессов в организме, а также отслеживать течение болезни и эффективность

лечения [1, 2]. Несмотря на относительную простоту выполнения данного анализа, существует потребность в оптимизации и автоматизации методов исследования СОЭ.

Суть анализа стоит в том, что если взять пробу крови в капилляр с антикоагулянтом для предотвращения свёртывания и поставить ее вертикально в покое, то эритроциты начинают медленно оседать на дно пробирки, оставляя над

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собой слой жидкой плазмы. Через 60 минут измеряют расстояние между верхней границей и осевшими эритроцитами. Это расстояние, пройденной оседающими эритроцитами за 1 час и является скоростью оседания эритроцитов мм/ч.

Выделяют три фазы при определении СОЭ:

Агрегация – первичное формирование столбиков, начало образования осадка.

Седиментация – быстрое появление эритроцитов-плазматической границы, завершение образования осадка;

Уплотнение – завершение агрегации эритроцитов и формирования столбиков на дне пробирки.

На рис. 1 представлена типичная сигмовидная кривая зависимости СОЭ от времени.

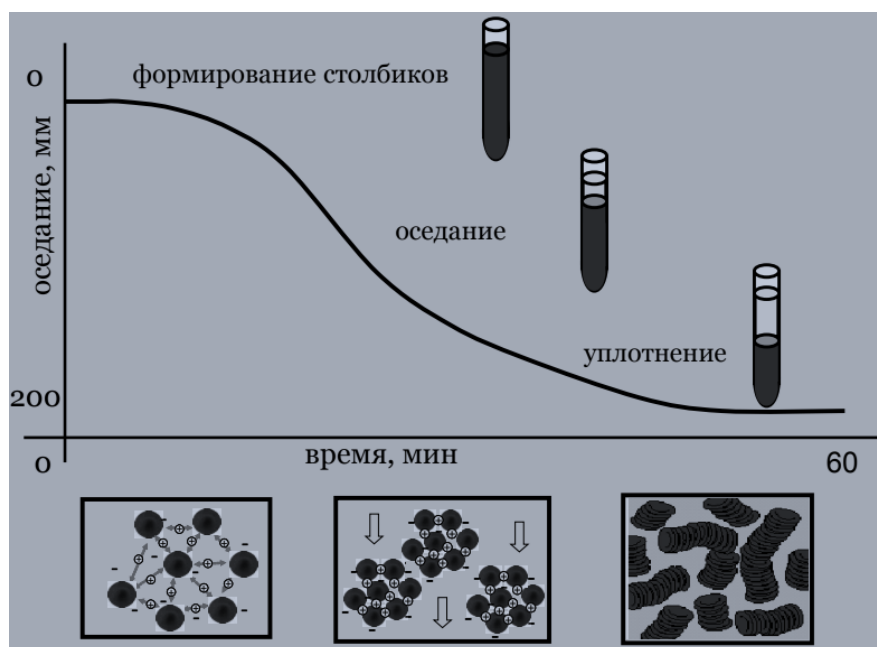


Рисунок 1 – зависимость СОЭ от времени.

В практике клинико-диагностических лабораторий (КДЛ) применяются следующие методы определения СОЭ:

1. метод Панченкова;
2. метод Вестергрена и его модификации;
3. метод измерения кинетики агрегации эритроцитов.

Как показал проведенный обзор мировых изысканий, в области оптимизации и автоматизации определения СОЭ можно выделить несколько основных направлений, по которым ведутся исследования и предлагаются технические разработки [3]:

1. получение результатов анализа за меньшее время;
2. уменьшение объема пробы крови, требуемой для испытания;
3. усовершенствование контейнера для забора крови с целью оптимизации пробоподготовки;
4. повышение информативности анализа.

На получение результатов за меньшее время как раз и направлены методы третьей группы – метода измерения кинетики агрегации эритроцитов. В этом методе используются математические модели, описывающие процесс

агрегации и седиментация для того, чтобы по измерениям, произведенным на этапе агрегации экстраполировать всю кривую седиментации. Таким образом по результатам измерения динамических характеристик на этапе агрегации получить расчетное значение СОЭ через 1 час.

Целью данной работы является разработка технологии и программно-аппаратного комплекса, позволяющего реализовать метод измерения кинетики агрегации эритроцитов на основе измерения скорости образования агрегатов эритроцитов в исследуемом образце.

В электротехнических специальностях

### Модель процесса оседания эритроцитов

Для изучения динамики процесса агрегации эритроцитов был поставлен эксперимент. Пробу крови разделяли на две части, после чего для первой части измеряли СОЭ классическим методом. Это часть пробы считалась эталонным образцом. Вторую часть пробы вносили в камеру Горяева под покровное стекло. Процесс агрегации был записан с помощью видеокамеры установленной на микроскопе «Микимед-6». Запись производилась в течении 15 минут. На полученных с камеры в разные моменты времени

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изображениях измерялись размеры агрегированных эритроцитов. На рис. 2 приведен размер агрегированных эритроцитов, полученного в двух разных моментах времени.

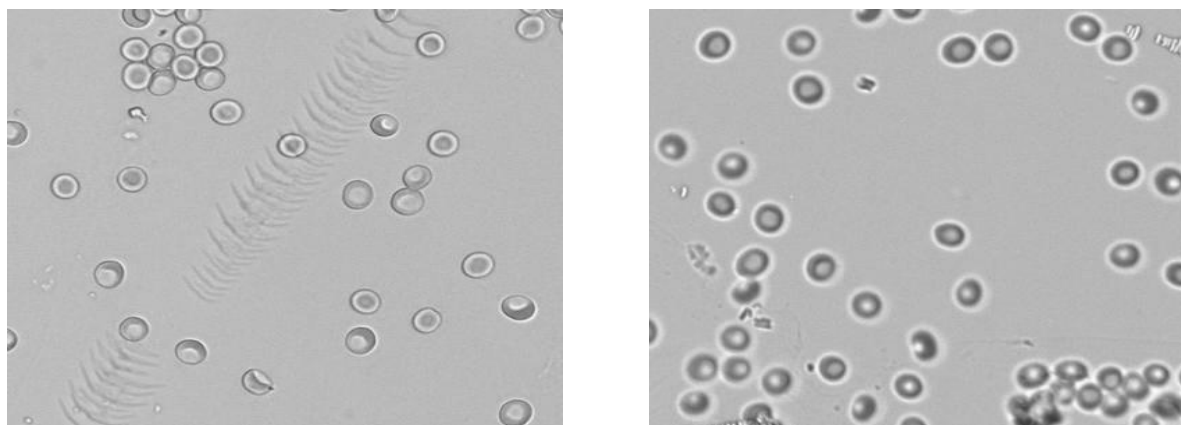


Рисунок 2 – Относительные размеры агрегатов эритроцитов

На рис. 3 приведена зависимость размера агрегата от времени для 5 экспериментов.

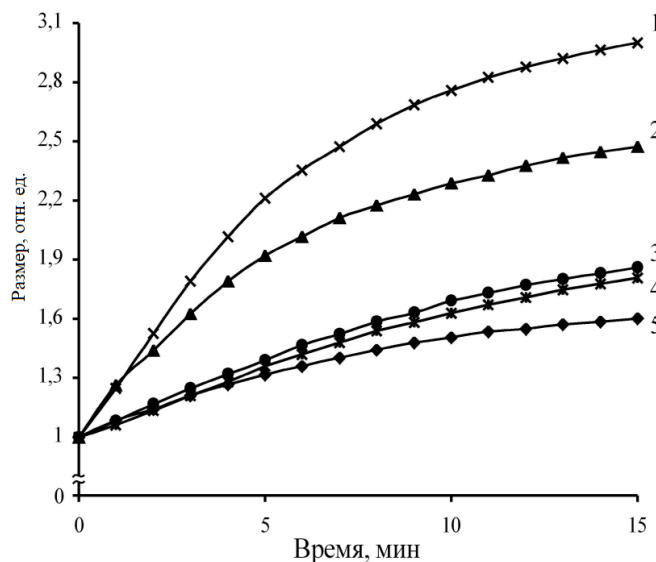


Рисунок 3 – зависимость размера агрегата эритроцитов от времени

Как видно из графика процесс агрегации может быть достаточно точно аппроксимирован уравнением аperiodического звена первого порядка с импульсной характеристикой вида:

$$h(t) = k(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \quad (1)$$

Для корректировки результата при разном значении гематокрита используется формула Фабри:

$$\widetilde{COЭ} = \frac{COЭ * 15}{50 - НСТ} \quad (2)$$

Где,  $\widetilde{COЭ}$  – скорректированное значение  $COЭ$ ;

$COЭ$  – измеренное значение;

$НСТ$  – гематокрит.

Для корректировки результата при разном значении температуры используется монограмма Менли, представленная на рис. 4.

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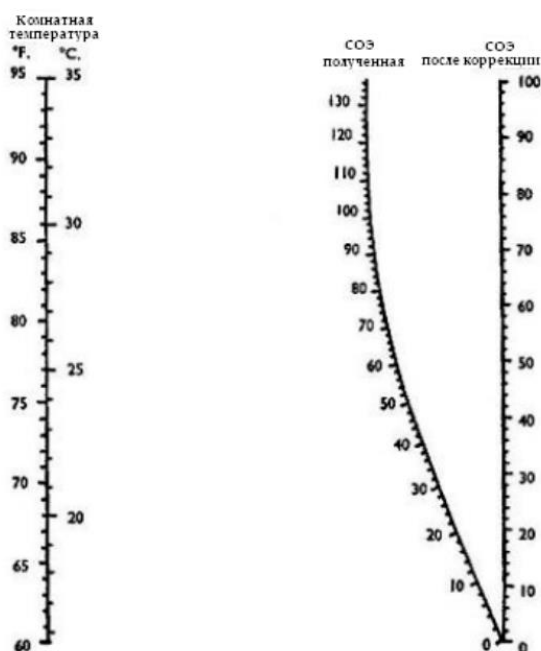


Рисунок 4 – монограмма Менли

### Заключение

Анализ современных технических решений для проведения ручных и автоматизированных исследований показал, что у большинства есть общие недостатки, а именно: длительное время анализа (1 час); дорогостоящие специализированные расходные материалы и/или анализаторы.

Предлагаемая система, в отличие от остальных систем, использует метод обработки изображения, полученного с видеокамеры микроскопа и с помощью нейросетей определяет

размер агрегатов эритроцитов в динамике. Далее, по измеренным, с помощью обработки изображения, размерам агрегатов эритроцитов оцениваются параметры математической модели процесса, описывающей процесс агрегации и седиментация эритроцитов. В качестве модели в данном исследовании использовалось линейное дифференциальное уравнение, описывающее аperiodическое звено первого порядка. Зная параметры модели можно с высокой точностью рассчитать значение СОЭ через нормированное время 1 час.

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**Tatyana Viktorovna Pestrikova**  
Pacific National University  
lecturer of Computer Engineering  
(PNU)

**Ekaterina Dmitrievna Birukova**  
Pacific National University  
student,  
KST(ab)-91

## ReTi - REAL-TIME OPERATING SYSTEM FOR MICROCONTROLLERS

**Abstract:** The aim of the work is the development and implementation of a real-time operating system for microcontrollers, the main difference of which is the presence of only basic functions, small, in comparison with existing operating systems, volume, combined with much higher performance. To achieve this goal, an automaton paradigm for writing programs was chosen with the imposition of a number of restrictions.

**Key words:** FABRIK-algorithm, linear motor, Denavit-Hartenberg representation, kinematic chain, distal phalanx, direct and inverse problems of kinematics.

**Language:** Russian

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**Scopus ASCC:** 2204.

### ReTi – ОПЕРАЦИОННАЯ СИСТЕМА РЕАЛЬНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ ДЛЯ МИКРОКОНТРОЛЛЕРОВ

**Аннотация:** Целью работы является разработка и реализация операционной системы реального времени для микроконтроллеров, главным отличием которой является наличие только основных функций, малый, в сравнении с существующими операционными системами, объем, в сочетании с гораздо большим быстродействием. Для достижения поставленной цели была выбрана автоматная парадигма написания программ с наложением ряда ограничений.

**Ключевые слова:** FABRIK-algorithm, linear motor, Denavit-Hartenberg representation, kinematic chain, distal phalanx, direct and inverse problems of kinematics.

#### Введение

ОСРВ – это операционная система для устройств и систем, которым необходимо быстро реагировать на триггер. В случае отказоустойчивого программного обеспечения, например, ОСРВ будет откладывать процессы с более низким приоритетом, чтобы позаботиться о задаче с более высоким. При наличии нескольких процессов и устройств, когда отдаётся предпочтение времени выполнения работы, нежели производительности, ОСРВ будет

необходима. Другими словами, ОСРВ используется при необходимости в запуске нескольких процессов в определенное время. Она гарантирует выполнение поставленных задач с меньшей задержкой и точно определяет ее выполнение. ОСРВ позволяет выполнять как срочные по времени задачи, так и не критичные.

Использование ОСРВ приводит к определенным расходам, что может включать, как денежные траты на смену микроконтроллера по причине малой мощности, так и из-за недостатка

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памяти программ для хранения ОСРВ ядра, расходов памяти данных на хранение стеков для каждой задачи, очередей, семафоров и иных объектов ядра, временные затраты на переключение между задачами процессора.

Таким образом, целью нашей работы является разработка и реализация операционной системы реального времени, главным отличием которой является наличие только основных функций, необходимых для определенной аппаратуры, и имеющая малый, в сравнении с существующими операционными системами, объем.

Актуальность разработанного решения проблемы заключается в следующем: память, занимаемая ОСРВ, может уменьшиться за счет сокращения библиотеки функций для микроконтроллеров, а значит память для выполнения основных функций может увеличиться. Таким образом, разработанная операционная система позволит выделить больше памяти под выполнение различных задач, а значит будет более востребована в промышленном оборудовании и различной бытовой технике, то есть, в создаваемой библиотеке будет только основной и необходимый набор функций для работы устройств.

### Обзор операционной системы

ReTi является кооперативной неприоритетной системой реального времени. Чтобы управление от одного процесса перешло к другому, нужно, чтобы текущий процесс сам отдал управление системе. Кооперативные планировщики также могут быть приоритетными

и неприоритетными. Примером кооперативной ОС с приоритетным планированием является Salvo ([www.pumpkininc.com](http://www.pumpkininc.com)).

Такт системы – минимальный временной интервал определяемый системой (тактовая частота ОС)

Цикл системы - время выполнения всего цикла из последовательного вызова всех автоматов

### Структура ОС

Система состоит из двух основных частей:

- службы таймеров;
- службы передачи сообщений.

ReTi по сути определяет набор правил, как организовывать задачу, по каким правилам ее строить. Это по факту, модифицированный стиль программирования с одним бесконечным циклом while и прерываниями. ReTi предоставляет удобную службу программных таймеров и механизм передачи сообщений.

Каждая задача представляет собой конечный автомат. Каждый автомат содержит определяемое пользователем количество программных таймеров, а также, определяемое пользователем количество входных и выходных сообщений.

Каждый автомат содержит переменную состояния и предыдущее состояние.

Автомат представляет собой минимальную строительную единицу пользовательского уровня. Его можно представить, как черный ящик с входными и выходными сигналами, как на рисунке 1.

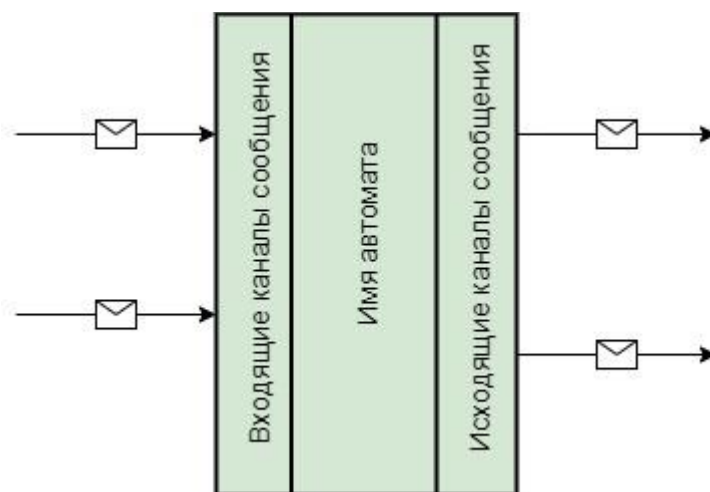


Рисунок 1 – обобщенное представление автомата

Входами и выходами автомата являются сообщения. Каждый автомат может иметь разное количество входных выходных сообщений. Сообщения могут иметь параметры, а могут быть без параметров.

Сообщения без параметров – это аналог дискретного сигнала между микросхемами. Или сигнал есть или его нет. Этот тип сообщений аналогичен понятию «Семафор» в других ОС.

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Сообщения с параметрами – аналог цифрового интерфейса или аналогового сигнала. Кроме факта отправки сообщения у этого сообщения есть блок данных (данные в интерфейсе, уровень аналогового сигнала).

Вся программа на уровне пользователя представляет собой набор таких блоков, входы и выходы которых соединены согласно логике работы системы.

### Служба таймеров

Для работы программных таймеров (ПТ) выделен один аппаратный таймер МК.

Для работы этой службы в системе:

- настроены прерывания аппаратного таймера (АТ) на период 1мС;
- Создана глобальная переменная SoftTimerTick;

- создан массив ПТ, в котором каждый ПТ имеет счетный регистр.

Алгоритм работы прост.

- Каждую 1мС по прерыванию от АТ вызывается функция в которой значение SoftTimerTick увеличивается на 1;

- в начале каждого цикла системы, то есть самой первой функцией в основном цикле while(1), вызывается функция, которая считывает значение SoftTimerTick и прибавляет его к счетным регистрам каждого ПТ.

Для отсчета времени используются 2 функции:

- Функция сброса таймера - void ResetTimer(sys\_timer \* Timer); Эта функция сбрасывает значение счетного регистра в 0. Как будто обнуляется значение секундомера;

- Функция проверки текущего значения счетного регистра unsigned int GetTimer(sys\_timer \* Timer). Эта функция считывает значение мС которое прошло с момента сброса таймера в 0.

### Служба сообщений

Служба сообщений работает по следующим принципам:

1. посланное сообщение активно только в течение одного следующего цикла системы. То есть, автомат посылает сообщение и на следующем цикле системы принимающий автомат может принять сообщение; В данной ОС нет очереди сообщений – все сообщения или приняты в течение следующего цикла – или не приняты вовсе.

2. Есть два типа сообщений: широковещательные и адресные. Широковещательное сообщение может быть прочитано каждым автоматом. Адресное становится неактивным после первого прочтения.

Сообщения без параметров – это аналог дискретного сигнала между микросхемами. Или

сигнал есть или его нет. Этот тип сообщений аналогичен понятию «Семафор» в других ОС.

Сообщения с параметрами – аналог цифрового интерфейса или аналогового сигнала. Кроме факта отправки сообщения у этого сообщения есть блок данных (данные в интерфейсе, уровень аналогового сигнала).

Сообщения могут содержать данные, которые можно извлечь функцией MSG\_DATA \*GetMessageParam(MsgObj \* Msg). Функция возвращает указатель на объект типа MSG\_DATA. Данные представляют собой структуру вида:

```
typedef struct MSG_DATA {
    unsigned char CommandID;
    void * data;
} MSG_DATA;
```

То есть, данные сообщения содержит поле с целочисленным кодом CommandID, и поле с дополнительными данными произвольного типа. В большинстве случаев для обмена информацией между автоматами достаточно просто факта прихода сообщения и численного кода команды. Пример: автомат имеет выходное сообщение с именем FSM\_STATUS\_MSG и в этом сообщении отправляет текущий статус работы автомата, для которого как раз хватает поля CommandID. Значению 1 – соответствует нормальная работа, 2 – режим пониженного потребления, 3 – ошибка.

Использование поля data оправдано при передаче данных. Пример: автомат обрабатывает протокол передачи данных по протоколу UART. Автомат принимает сообщение с данными, обрабатывает заголовок, проверяет контрольную сумму и отправляет уже непосредственно данные другому автомату в виде указателя на массив или структуру, или другой тип данных.

### Заключение

Разработана ОСРВ с самым малым объемом ядра из существующих, при этом по времени системного такта ReTi занимает первое место среди аналогичных. Правила, которые накладываются на стиль программирования задач, при использовании ReTi, позволяют обеспечить жесткий детерминизм разрабатываемого устройства. Сама ОСРВ обладает гораздо меньшим объемом «излишних» функций, и обеспечивает только самые важные: служба таймеров и служба сообщения. Все задачи в системе ReTi являются конечными автоматами. Каждое сообщение или принято в следующем системном такте, или не принято вовсе.

В целом удалось создать кооперативную неприоритетную систему реального времени, которую можно применять для проектов без сложных мультимедийных и сетевых функций. В дальнейшем планируется развить систему до приоритетной.



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**Lutfiddin Omanovich Olimov**

Andijan Machine-Building Institute  
DcS, Professor of Department of «Materials  
Science and Technology of New Materials»

**Abdurashid Khamidillaevich Yusupov**

Andijan Machine-Building Institute  
Doctoral student

## TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF TRANSISTOR CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTRIC SIGNAL AMPLIFICATION IN OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICES

**Abstract:** The article discusses the results obtained in determining the temperature dependence of the characteristics of a semiconductor transistor designed to amplify electrical signals. In particular, the voltage drops across the currents determined by the temperature increase was determined to be used as a parameter to measure the platform temperature, as well as the unusual nature of the direct current in certain temperature ranges was determined. can be used in the generation and amplification of signal oscillations, as well as in variable circuits.

**Key words:** optoelectronic devices, signal amplification, semiconductor transistor, temperature, current and voltage, emitter, collector, base, charge carriers, differential resistance, reverse mode, electron-hollow pair.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Optoelectronic systems depend on a platform to obtain, collect and process complete and accurate information about the environment. The platform consists mainly of semiconductor devices, and the reception and processing of the required signals depends on the physical properties of the semiconductors, which are manifested under certain conditions. These features make it very sensitive to external influences, for example, transistors designed to amplify electrical signals can heat up during operation. This leads to a deterioration in the characteristics of the transistor. Special cooling radiators are used to prevent overheating. However, if the signal receiving platform is an integral part of the devices, the signal transmission area is applied externally, for example, in the field of road control. In both cases, the mental transport platform operates in the process of ambient temperature, humidity, and other external influences. For example, in the hot

summer environment of Uzbekistan, the temperature is around 50°C. Such thermal conductivity of semiconductor devices, for example, negatively affects the operation of transistors designed to amplify electrical signals. In this regard, in the scientific laboratory of the Andijan Machine-Building Institute studied in practice the temperature dependence of the characteristics of semiconductor transistors designed to amplify electrical signals.

### Results and discussion

Figure 1 shows the voltage dependence of the current in the correct direction in the base-emitter (a) and base-collector (b) fields at different temperatures. In both cases, we can see that the voltage (U) shifts parallel to the left at the p-n junction as the temperature increases. In both cases,  $I_{p-n}$  increases with increasing temperature  $I_0$ . In operating mode, the  $qU < \Delta W$  indicator is negative and  $I_{n-p}$  increases with increasing temperature. In this case, the input

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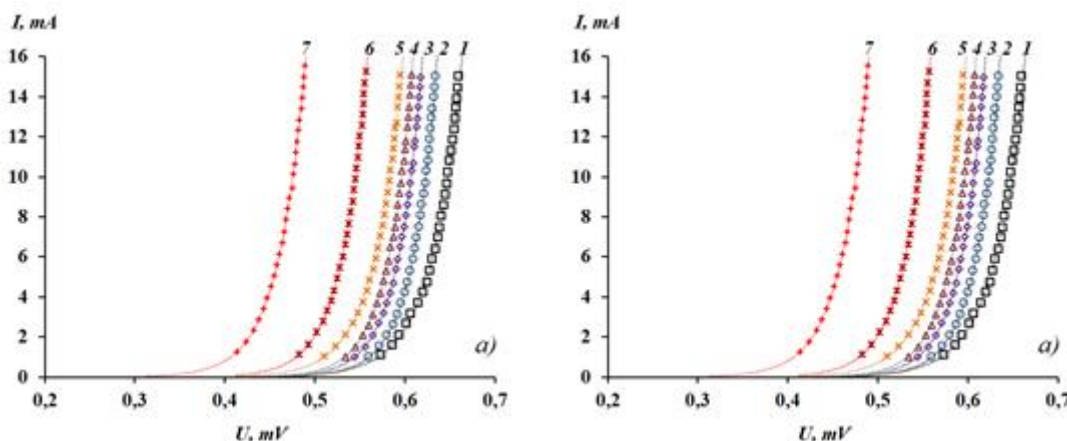
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characteristics of the transistor for  $I_{n-p}$  shift to the left with a value of  $\Delta U = 1 \div 2 \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ . The results we obtained are consistent with these considerations. In this case, the temperature coefficient of voltage for the current in the transistor under study is  $\varepsilon_U \sim 2 \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ , as in the case of diode structures. In our case,  $\varepsilon_U$  decreases linearly from  $2,2 \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$  for the base-emitter field to  $1,3 \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$  for the base-collector field from  $1,3$

$\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$  to  $0,6 \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ . In this mode, a current value higher than  $10 \text{ mA}$  must be selected. In this case, the temperature sensitivity of the voltage drop across both transitions takes constant values. That is, the voltage decreases linearly with increasing temperature, which may allow them to be used as a temperature measurement parameter.



**Figure 1. The correct direction of the base-emitter (a) and base-collector (b) fields at different temperatures depends on the voltage of the current: 1 – 25°C, 2 – 35°C, 3 – 50°C, 4 – 65°C, 5 – 75°C, 6 – 100°C, 7 – 150°C.**

[1] found that the formation of electron-cavity pairs with increasing temperature and changes in the energy distribution of charge carriers lead to a decrease or increase in the dark current in silicon-based p-n-structures. However, although the characteristics of a silicon-based transistor have been sufficiently studied, the temperature dependence of the direct current in its base-collector junction has not been fully studied. For example, most of the literature (cited in the literature references [2-5]) suggests that the current and voltage dependence shifts to the left with increasing temperature. In this regard, it is interesting to study in detail the temperature dependence of the correct directional current in the base-collector transition of a silicon-based transistor.

In this study, the temperature dependence of the maximum value of  $I_{p-n}$  for the base-emitter and base-collector fields was carefully analyzed. Studies show that their temperature dependence varies. For example, a constant change and a sudden increase were observed for the base-emitter field in the range  $T \sim 25 \div 150^\circ\text{C}$ . In the base-collector field, however, abnormalities, such as decrease, sudden increase, and constant change, have been identified. To evaluate such an unusual change in  $I_{p-n}$ , the temperature coefficient of the current  $\alpha_I = \Delta I / \Delta T$  was determined. For the base-emitter field,  $\alpha_I$  decreases exponentially with temperature. For the base-collector field, the change in  $\alpha_I$  was found to correspond to the temperature dependence of  $I_{p-n}$ .

It should be noted that some properties of the p-n structure or transistors depend on the physical

parameters of the transitions [1, 6-11]. In addition to the temperature coefficient of the current transition considered, the physical parameters also include the differential resistance of the transitions. Although it has a small value, it varies according to the temperature. Also, as the temperature increases, the potential barrier height at the base-emitter and base-collector junctions decreases, the formation of electron-cavity pairs increases, and the energy distribution of the charge carriers changes (e.g., electrons occupy relatively higher energy levels in the conduction band). leads to a decrease in resistance. This leads to an increase in current within certain temperature ranges for both cases. It should be noted that despite the increase in electron-cavity pairs formed in the p and n fields, the mobility of charge carriers decreases due to the increase in thermal vibrations of the crystal lattice at certain temperature ranges [1, 7, 8]. This increases the differential resistance, which leads to a steady change of  $I_{p-n}$  in the base-emitter and base-collector fields or a decrease in  $I_{p-n}$  for the base-collector field.

An unusual change in the current in a certain range of p-n-junctions under consideration may allow it to be used in the generation and amplification of oscillations, as well as in alternating circuits.

When studying the reverse mode characteristics of the base-emitter and base-collector fields, it was observed that at the set temperatures in both cases the current does not change with increasing voltage in the reverse mode of p-n-junctions. It should be noted that in many studies (e.g., [1, 3-5], as well as see the

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references given there), the temperature sensitivity of the base-collector p-n-pass reverse current was observed. However, in our case, at 25÷150 °C, the base-collector p-n-junction reverse current is partially increased at small (1 V small) values of voltage, then the current increase is almost imperceptible with increasing voltage. That is, the current does not change when the temperature increases from 25°C to 150°C,  $\alpha_I$  is found to tend from 0.5 to zero. As mentioned above, this property may depend on the physical parameters of the transistor base-emitter or base-collector p-n-junctions. Base-emitter or base-collector p-n-junctions In the reverse mode, the transitions act as a current limiter, while in the correct

connection mode, the current decreases linearly with increasing temperature. Together, these processes form a base-emitter or base-collector p-n - transition volt-ampere characteristic.

### Conclusion

Thus, the decrease in voltage at currents determined by the increase in temperature can be used as a parameter to measure the platform temperature, as well as the unusual nature of the direct current current in certain temperature ranges to generate oscillations on the platform to obtain complete and accurate environmental information and can be used in amplification as well as in variable circuits.

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Yusufjon Sayfullaevich Khujanazarov  
Tashkent State University of Law  
Independent researcher

## IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: ONLINE PLATFORMS, FREELANCERS AND THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND RIGHTS

**Abstract:** This article examines labor law and employee classification in relation to the current realities of the labor market during the coronavirus pandemic.

Unprecedented measures are being taken to combat the spread of coronavirus infection around the world, including by restricting the movement of people and closing businesses.

This has led to a sharp decline in production and consumption in the largest countries, disruption of global production chains and trade relations, falling commodity prices in global financial markets and worsening conditions.

The economy of Uzbekistan, which is part of the global economic system, is also affected by these factors, which, in turn, requires effective preventive measures to mitigate the negative consequences of this situation. At the same time, special attention should be paid to supporting and ensuring the sustainability of rapidly growing sectors of the economy such as tourism, transport, pharmaceuticals and textiles.

**Key words:** platform economy, online platform, labor market, freelancers, rights and responsibilities.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of reforms are being carried out to create online platforms, develop a platform economy, expand the rights and obligations of employers and workers in the labor market, as well as freelancers. In particular, on March 19, 2020, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5969 "On priority measures to mitigate the negative impact on the economic sectors of the coronavirus pandemic and global crisis phenomena" was adopted. This Decree created the Anti-Crisis Fund in the amount of 10 trillion soums under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan without creating a legal entity.

The funds of this fund are mainly directed to the following purposes:

- implementation of additional infrastructure projects aimed at expanding economic activity and

employment in the regions of the republic, as well as, first of all, the construction of engineering communications in small industrial zones;

- support for labor migrants through the organization of "Welcome to Work" mono-centers and vocational training centers, as well as the organization of vocational and language training, etc.

At the same time, in order to strengthen social protection of the population and ensure the stability of economic sectors, as well as support individual enterprises in the fight against the spread of coronavirus infection, on April 3, 2020, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan UP-5978 "On additional measures to support the population, industries economy and business entities during the coronavirus pandemic" provides a number of tax and customs preferences for labor market participants.

In particular:

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- exempted from paying land tax from legal entities and property tax from legal entities;
- started paying social tax at a reduced rate of 1 percent;
- the calculation of a fixed amount of personal income tax and social tax for individual entrepreneurs forced to suspend their activities during the quarantine period has been stopped;
- deferred payments on loans to legal entities and individuals, individual entrepreneurs experiencing financial difficulties from commercial banks.

In a pandemic, a radical improvement in the self-employment system remains the most urgent problem. In this context, it became necessary to support freelancers, i.e. self-employed, and in creating their own legal arrangements.

For this purpose, and in order to achieve greater involvement of the population in entrepreneurial activity and create additional conditions for legal employment, on June 8, 2020, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4742 "On measures to simplify state regulation of entrepreneurial activity and self-employment" was adopted.

Registration of self-employed is carried out through a special mobile application or personal account of the taxpayer with the issuance of a matrix barcode (QR code) confirming the registration of self-employed by notification.

Family businesses with a minimum of three members of the freelance activities are subject to a reduced value added tax of 50 percent of the statutory amount.

Most importantly, income earned by self-employed persons from employment is not included in the total income of individuals.

Freelancers providing services over the Internet have the following rights:

- accepting payments in foreign currency from individuals and legal entities abroad;
- non-residents for services rendered on the accounts of banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan without entering relevant information into the unified electronic information system of foreign trade operations;
- provision of services to foreign individuals and legal entities without concluding an agreement, accepting an offer of an agreement or exchanging electronic correspondence or issuing invoices, including in electronic form.

In addition, mobile applications for remote registration of freelancers have been introduced, which provide the following capabilities:

- accepting orders and paying for services (goods);
- provision of electronic invoices for the provision of services (sale of goods) to legal entities;
- keeping records of income and expenses on a voluntary basis using a mobile application and using

this information for subsequent purposes, including for obtaining loans and (or) tax deductions;

- advertising of goods (works, services) of freelancers;
- evaluate the quality of services (goods) and leave customer reviews.

Types of activities (works, services) for freelancers in the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined as 69 types according to the following list.

### SCROLL

#### types of activities (works, services) that self-employed persons can be engaged in

1. Tutoring at home - conducting individual and group lessons in educational disciplines with children and adults
2. Services for individuals in the supervision and care of children
3. Services to individuals for the care and attention of sick and elderly people in need of constant care
4. Provision of housekeeping and household services to households, including cleaning of living quarters, cooking
5. Cleaning of premises, improvement and landscaping of the territory of an individual
6. Repair and assembly of furniture for individuals at home
7. General construction simple repair and construction work (concrete, painting, plastering, brick and tile laying, perforating, carpentry, locksmith and other general construction work) performed for individuals
8. Minor repairs and installation of plumbing equipment for individuals
9. Intra-apartment (in private buildings - intra-house) electrical work (if there is an electrical safety permit), performed for individuals
10. Excavation and reclamation work on dekhkan and household plots of citizens
11. Agricultural work commissioned by farm owners (care for agricultural plants and animals, harvesting crops and other agricultural work)
12. Works on the arrangement of the landscape of summer cottages and household plots of citizens
13. Assistance to the owners of dekhkan and household plots in planting and caring for agricultural plants, in harvesting crops
14. Grazing livestock, caring for livestock
15. Repair and adjustment of computers, installation of licensed software for individuals
16. Installation and repair of household appliances performed at the customer's home
17. Minor repairs, installation of accessories and car alarms, sewing covers and floor coverings for private cars of individuals
18. Car wash, car body polishing for individuals
19. Loading and unloading work at home, performed without the use of mechanization

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20. Collection of waste paper, plastic containers, scrap metal and other recyclable materials
21. Folk healing (if licensed)
22. Provision of butler and concierge services for individuals
23. Delivery of goods to individuals using personal transport (except for freight)
24. Transportation in markets and shopping malls of small loads in trolleys
25. Purchase and sale of second-hand goods
26. Bicycle repair
27. Wooden architecture (wooden sculptures, structures for playgrounds and park areas, made of wood)
28. Painting
29. Metal repair work (repair of household metal products (making duplicate keys, repairing umbrellas, simple repair of other household metal products), carried out at home)
30. Production and sale of popcorn, ice cream on a router at home
31. Retail trade of agricultural products in dekhkan markets
32. Retail sale of newspapers, magazines and book products
33. Hairdressing, manicure, pedicure services
34. Services of a cosmetologist and other similar services
35. Laundry and ironing services at home
36. Repair of garments, fur, leather and knitwear, hats and products from textile haberdashery, tailoring by individual order of the population of garments and knitwear, hats and products from textile haberdashery
37. Painting on fabrics (manual dyeing of fabrics and garments, drawing drawings on fabrics, including by screen printing and manual drawing)
38. Sewing shoes for individual orders of the population, repair, dyeing and shoe shine
39. Individual sewing and repair of curtains and drapes, embroidery
40. Manufacturing and repair of haberdashery products
41. Manufacturing and repair of jewelry and key rings
42. Key making
43. Manufacturing and rental of measuring instruments
44. Making wreaths (including funeral wreaths), artificial flowers, Ikebans, garlands
45. Manufacturing and repair of fences, monuments, metal wreaths
46. Sharpening of cutting products and tools
47. Breeding and sale of aquarium fish, ornamental birds and other animals
48. Repair and tuning of musical instruments
49. Video and photography services
50. Production and sale of national sweets, confectionery products at home without the use of packaging equipment

51. Production and sale of national flat cakes and patyr
52. Production and sale of salads and pickles, as well as the production and sale at home of certain types of piece meals without the organization of seats or in places specially designated by the decision of local government authorities
53. Production and sale of soft drinks, ayran, tug for bottling and kurta at home
54. Organization and management of circles
55. Services for stuffing stuffed animals (taxidermy works)
56. Growing and selling flowers and ornamental trees (including the art of bonsai)
57. Distribution of advertising brochures, taking orders by operators at home
58. Bookbinding
59. Demonstration of clothing models at shows, posing for illustrated magazines, advertising films and video clips
60. Services of guides (guides-translators), tour guides and instructors-guides
61. Text creation and processing (copywriter, rewriter, SEO copywriter, SEO rewriter, proofreader, content manager, editor, specialist in sending letters via e-mail, speechwriter, transcriber, etc.)
62. Creation and processing of multimedia, design and art materials (web designer, graphic designer, computer game designer, interior designer, landscape designer, clothing designer, retoucher, photo collage maker, vector graphics editor, architect, visual designer, information designer, designer interface, technical designer, motion designer, banner maker, print designer, flasher, 3D designer, video editor, videographer, composer, sound director, arranger, announcer, photo editor, etc.)
63. Development and technical support of software, information systems, mobile applications and websites (programmer, software approbation specialist, web page designer, web analyst, website optimization specialist)
64. Translation services (translation of fiction, technical translation, translation of websites, films, computer and mobile applications, presentations, video, audio and advertising)
65. Activities in social networks (PR manager, internet marketer, promotion and advertising of goods (works, services) in social networks (SMM), administrator of pages on social networks, account manager, marketer, link manager, targetologist, specialist contextual advertising, directologist, media planner, SMO specialist)
66. Activities in the field of recruiting (manager for work with Internet projects, head of the group of freelancers, HR manager, recruiter, personal assistant)
67. Online consulting (online consultant, online trainer, financial consultant, webinar host)

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68. Preservation and use of objects of intangible cultural heritage (dorboz, askia and lapar) (except for persons working in cultural centers)

69. Nursing.

While companies continue to categorize their employees as freelancers, new limited sick leave assistance is being offered. Mass layoffs pose serious legal problems even in the absence of a massive employment pandemic.

As business models and market structures are constantly changing, only one thing remains

unchanged: the importance of classifying labor relations in determining the rights and obligations of market participants.

During the pandemic, clear procedures were also developed to ensure the rights of many to sick leave, health and safety, especially in the delivery sector, and the right to be classified as a freelancer.

I suggest applying precautions to those who are not busy, whether they work on a digital platform or offline in more traditional settings. I also think it is correct that our social security system is not closely linked to the labor market.

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**Nilufar Zhurakulovna Khushvakova**  
Samarkand State Medical Institute  
Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology

**Firuz Murodovna Nishanbaeva**  
Samarkand State Medical Institute  
basic doctoral student of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology  
Republic of Uzbekistan, Samarkand  
[Sevar0887@mail.ru](mailto:Sevar0887@mail.ru)


## DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT IN CHRONIC TONZILLITIS

**Abstract:** The palatine tonsils perform a protective function and participate in the formation of general and local immunity. To substantiate and evaluate the effectiveness of the use of intravenous laser blood irradiation (ILBI) and local laser therapy in the optimization of conservative treatment of chronic tonsillitis.

**Key words:** Laser therapy chronic tonsillitis, antioxidant system, immunoglobulin, catalase, superoxide dismutase.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The relationship of chronic tonsillitis with damage to other organs and systems is very diverse. In different periods of the study of this pathology, from ten to several hundred diseases were attributed to the number of tonsillogenic diseases. Despite the lack of a unified point of view among researchers on this issue at the present time, the dependence of heart, joint and kidney lesions on the focus of infection in the tonsils can be considered reliably established. Underestimation of this circumstance often leads to untimely and ineffective treatment measures.

As a result, the number of complications of chronic tonsillitis is increasing. This situation is largely due to the widespread in our country a sparing attitude towards the tonsils as an important immunocompetent organ. On the other hand, such an approach to the palatine tonsils forms the basis of recommendations for limiting radical surgical treatment of tonsillitis and leads to the displacement of surgical removal of tonsils by conservative methods

of treatment, even with the possibility of developing tonsillogenic complications.

According to a number of scientists, the arguments in favor of a sparing attitude towards the pathologically altered palatine tonsils are unfounded, since their removal is not aimed at freeing the body from normally functioning cells of the lymphoid series, but at getting rid of the focus of infection, the focus of immunopathology, which produces autoimmune antibodies. Tonsillectomy should be performed without delay in case of tonsillogenic complications (rheumatism, nonspecific polyarthritis, nephritis, etc.). When chronic tonsillitis is combined with a pathology that does not have a direct pathogenetic connection with it (thyroiditis, hypertension, chronic lung diseases, liver, systemic collagenoses, etc.), the treatment tactics should be determined individually after a thorough clinical examination.

The effect of bilateral tonsillectomy on the course of associated (etiopathogenetically associated with tonsillitis) and concomitant (not directly related)

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diseases has been studied by many authors at different times of the postoperative period. The data of objective examination cited by them indicate a significant percentage of recoveries in the group of patients suffering from recurrent tonsillitis, and an improvement in the condition of patients suffering from rheumatism, nephritis, polyarthritis and other diseases after removal of pathologically altered palatine tonsils.

On the other hand, there are reports of the appearance in the postoperative period of a tendency to respiratory diseases, bronchitis, there is an increase in the number of colds. At the same time, there is an opinion that local manifestations of the negative consequences of the removal of the palatine tonsils rarely occur and, with a well-performed operation, can be minimized.

Numerous clinical and immunological studies have revealed that the development of chronic inflammatory and allergic diseases of the pharynx in most cases is pathogenetically associated with primary or secondary, local or systemic immunological insufficiency.

The importance of studying the immunological state in diseases of the upper respiratory tract is determined not only by the high frequency of development of this pathology, but also by their pathogenetic significance in the development of diseases such as bronchial asthma, chronic pneumonia and other diseases of internal organs. Due to a decrease in the effectiveness of local immunity in inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract, conditionally pathogenic microorganisms, especially staphylococcus aureus, are released from the mucous membrane. Some authors explain this by a decrease in the activity of the T and B-systems of the immune system. Studies by a number of authors have established that in chronic inflammatory and allergic diseases of the upper respiratory tract, there is a deficiency of various classes of immunoglobulins to pathogens and their toxoids. With the pathology of the upper respiratory tract, the suppression of T- and B-populations in the peripheral blood, an increase in the number of rosette-forming cells was reliably established. In addition, in patients with chronic diseases of the upper respiratory tract, disorders of cellular immunological reactivity in the reactions of blast transformation and leukocytosis were revealed.

Traditional methods and drugs used as immunomodulators are either insufficiently effective or have various side effects, for example, toxicity.

In recent years, there have been works devoted to immunocorrection in nonspecific inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract using both medications and therapeutic physical factors, of which laser radiation is the most preferable. However, publications on this topic are few in number and do not give a complete picture of the whole variety of

methods used for immunocorrection in the studied pathology.

The introduction of laser radiation into clinical practice is a promising area of non-drug immunocorrective therapy. Laser therapy has an immunostimulating, anti-inflammatory, analgesic and hyposensitizing effect.

Most of the works on assessing the effectiveness of laser therapy in patients with chronic tonsillitis were carried out in the 80s - 90s of the XX century using devices of the first and second generations. They generate laser radiation of significant intensity. At the turn of the XXI century in medicine, a priority was determined in the use of low-intensity laser radiation generated by third-generation devices. The duration of the pulses of such radiation (on the order of 10 - 100 nsec) is comparable to the time of the excited state of the atoms of biomolecules. Such radiation has a more pronounced immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory effect, reliably established in the study of patients with various somatic diseases.

Thus, the data available in the literature indicate a decrease in the degree of immunological protection and nonspecific resistance of the organism during a prolonged chronic inflammatory process in the palatine tonsils, which can lead to the development and formation of metatonsillar complications. Therefore, today the close attention of researchers is directed to immunocorrection in various pathological conditions of the body, including diseases of the upper respiratory tract. However, in relation to the conditions for the development of the pathology of the palatine tonsils, the possibilities of immunocorrection by physical methods, in particular, by the effect of low-intensity laser radiation, have not been sufficiently studied, which predetermined the conduct of this study.

The paper presents a scientific substantiation of the etiopathogenetic mechanisms of the development of chronic tonsillitis and its complications in young people. A scheme for a detailed individual assessment of the nature and course of the inflammatory process in the palatine tonsils, the possibility of its relief by the most effective methods was developed, the validity of indications for laser therapy in the decompensated form of chronic tonsillitis was assessed.

A comparative analysis of the effectiveness of various methods of laser therapy in patients with CT was carried out. Various parameters of procedures for intravenous laser irradiation of blood, percutaneous laser irradiation of the cubital veins and the area of the palatine tonsils in patients with decompensated XT are substantiated. Pathogenetically substantiated effective schemes have been developed for combining drugs with various methods of laser therapy in the presence of an inflammatory process in the tonsils. High efficiency of laser immunocorrection as an integral

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part of complex therapy of patients with decompensated form of XT was established.

Practical significance. Methods for intravenous laser irradiation of blood and combined transcutaneous laser irradiation of the cubital veins and the tonsils area have been developed and tested. The principles of selection of patients for the appointment of various methods of JIT, the criteria for its effectiveness and the prognosis of the results of treatment of patients with decompensated form of chronic tonsillitis have been clarified. The proposed JIT methods shorten the treatment time and prevent the development of para- and metatonsillar complications.

Effective drug combination regimens, modes of intravenous laser irradiation of blood and transcutaneous laser irradiation of the cubital veins and the tonsils in the decompensated form of chronic tonsillitis have been developed, tested and introduced into clinical practice.

### *The patients were divided into two groups.*

Group 1 (main) - 82 patients with chronic tonsillitis of the toxic-allergic form of the 1st degree

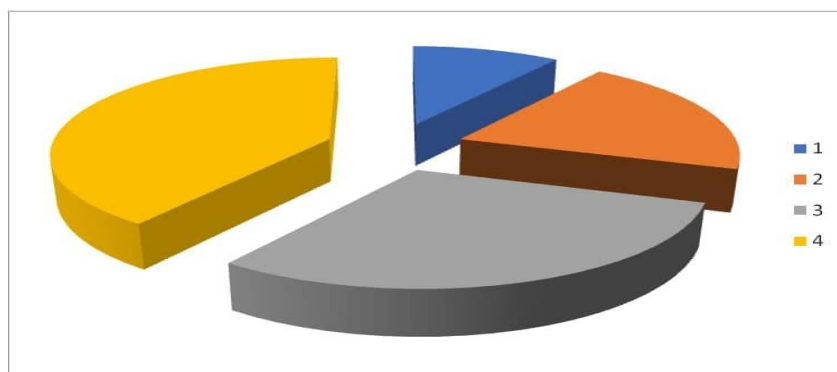
and the toxic-allergic form of the 2nd degree, who underwent complex treatment and intravenous laser blood irradiation.

Group 2 (control) - 44 patients with chronic tonsillitis of the toxic-allergic form of the 1st degree and the toxic-allergic form of the 2nd degree, who underwent traditional treatment and local laser therapy.

The examination revealed that the largest proportion of patients with chronic tonsillitis was children aged 6 to 18 years, with a peak incidence from 5 to 15 years, which does not contradict the literature data.

Confirmation of the diagnosis was carried out according to the classification of B.S. Preobrazhensky and V.T. Palchun.

The survey carried out by us complies with the standards approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The research was carried out in a hospital, among specific research methods, the content of immunoglobulins IgA, IgM, IgG in the blood serum was studied, and the activity of catalase and superoxide dismutase in saliva was studied using a biosensor.



**Fig 1. Diagram. Distribution by age.**

1. From 3 to 5 years make up - 23.8%
2. From 5 to 10 years old make up - 19.8%
3. From 10 to 15 years old make up - 37.3%
4. From 15 to 18 years old make up -19.0%

**Results:** The study of antioxidant and immunological parameters in chronic tonsillitis toxic-allergic 1 and 2 degrees, the immune system was significantly suppressed. After intravenous laser irradiation of blood in patients, it gives high clinical efficacy. After treatment with local laser therapy, antioxidant parameters did not change significantly.

**Findings.** The high efficiency of the method of intravenous laser blood irradiation in chronic tonsillitis has been proven, which leads to the normalization of antioxidant and immunological parameters, prevents local signs of the disease and helps to reduce hospital stay.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. In patients with various forms of chronic tonsillitis, pathological changes in the immunological status of the body are formed in the form of a decrease in the levels of immunoglobulins of different classes, a decrease in the functional activity and functional reserve of the tonsils; the severity of these changes correlates with the clinical form of the disease.

2. The inclusion of laser therapy in the complex scheme of clinical treatment of patients with decompensated form of chronic tonsillitis potentiates the therapeutic effects of drug therapy, reduces the incidence of metatonic complications, potentiates anti-inflammatory and immunostimulating effects,

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shortens the duration of treatment and increases the duration of the period of stable remission.

### PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In the complex treatment of patients with decompensated chronic tonsillitis, it is advisable to use intravenous laser irradiation of blood and transcutaneous laser irradiation of blood and palatine tonsils.

2. The course of laser therapy for patients with chronic tonsillitis with radiation generated by the "AZOR-ILBI" apparatus consists of 5 daily procedures of intravenous laser blood irradiation through a single-use light guide inserted into the patient's ulnar vein. The radiation power of the device "AZOR-ILBI" is 2.5 mW, the duration of the procedure is 10 minutes. If necessary, the course can be repeated after 12 months.

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Nasiba Bo`riqul qizi Suyunova

Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and literature

PhD student

[suyunovanasiba3@gmail.com](mailto:suyunovanasiba3@gmail.com)

## BEHAVIORALINGVISTIC FEATURES OF ADOLESCENT SPEECH AND ITS MANIFESTATION IN “ONLINE COMMUNICATION”

**Abstract:** *In the psycholinguistic study of speech, all factors related to a person should be taken into account as one. In this study, we aimed to study the manifestation of adolescent speech in “online communication”. Initially, the adolescence period, referring to its specific psychological characteristics, the topics that today's adolescents are widely used in online communication, the types of communication are psycholinguistic analyzed.*

**Key words:** *online communication, adolescent period, adolescent speech, psycholinguistic characteristics of adolescent speech.*

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

The psycholinguistic study of speech, including the speech of adolescents, arose as a result of the tendency to study the text from the beginning of the XXI century on the basis of linguistic, pragmatic, sociolinguistic, cognitive and psycholinguistic principles. It began to be considered not only as a sum of semantically-syntactically connected sentences, but also as a form of communication with social value, a mental device reflecting the knowledge of certain language owners, linguistic thinking, national psychology and mentality in itself[1;64].

The formation of an anthropocentric paradigm is associated with the study of the language – speaking personality factor. The occurrence of anthropocentric deviation in linguistics aside the principle of structuralism tilni research “for itself and for itself”, the main focus of which was on the individual factor[2;6].

The roots of anthropocentrism, which is currently recognized as one of the leading paradigms of linguistics, V. Gumboldt and L. Fed from the theoretical views of Weisgerber[3-5; 88].

Anthropocentrism Greek anthropos-man and Latin centrum - formed from a combination of words that denote the meaning of the center[6;12].

The term anthropocentrism was first used in relation to the pre-emptive view of ancient Greek philosophy of the idea that “man is the center of the universe”, and this idea was especially widespread in Europe in the Middle Ages[7; 20]

In World linguistics, the emergence and development of such areas as Psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics, discursive analysis, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology also led to the emergence of serious theoretical views in the interpretation of the psycholinguistic paradigm. In particular, the approach to text analysis from an anthropocentric point of view has become one of the leading directions of today's linguistics. The fact that the Trinity consisting of the speaker – text – listener (the author of the text – text - ipipient) should be the main object in the text study, which is considered a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, is emphasized by many researchers[8;22].

Well-known Russian linguist Yu.N.Karaulov wrote in his preface to the collection of articles devoted to language and personality issues that emphasized the idea that “behind any text stands a certain person who occupies linguistic systems” [9;30]. The external and internal structure of the text can be likened to a specific mirror reflecting the

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linguistic abilities of language owners of a particular nationality[10;12].

A man's speech is his visiting sheet. He has different aspects of the speaker's personality: origin, age, profession, information, intellect, etc.k. provides information about. The linguistic personality manifests itself in speech behavior. In the broad sense of the term "speech treatment", "speech activity" includes communicative actions and the reaction of the speaker/writer[11,14]. Speech treatment is associated with sociological dimensions, such as role, situation and subject[12-15;15].

In the psycholinguistic study of speech, all of the above factors should be taken into account as one. In this study, we aimed to investigate the speech of adolescents. Initially, it is permissible to dwell on the adolescent period, its specific psychological characteristics.

Adolescence is a period from 10-11 years of age to 15-16 years of age. Current adolescents have some advantages over their past counterparts in terms of physical intelligence and political. In them, sexual maturity, the process of socialization, psychic growth are manifested earlier.

The possession of written speech by children will be an important stage in the cultivation of their speech. The reader learns how to correctly understand written speech, learns to explain his thoughts in a state of written speech and explain it to others. Reading a book and especially expressing and explaining his thoughts in writing is of great importance in mastering the grammatics structure of the language. At the time of making a written statement, the need to fully understand the ideatirib obliges the reader not only to pay attention to the content of what he is writing, but also to pay attention to how he is writing.

Possession of written speech will help to correctly and broadly compose oral speech, and especially monologue speech.

In addition to the above-mentioned form of oral and written speech, the form "online communication", which is carried out in social networks, also requires

special research. Today, we will try to understand how important it is to study "online communication" on the basis of the results of a survey conducted by adolescents[16;1]. This survey was conducted among 100 11-16-year-old adolescents in the Surkhandarya region, which was attended by 55 girls and 45 boys. As an additional control group to the main group, groups of participants over the age of 30, consisting of 35 children aged 17-21, 13 young people 22-30 and 5 people, were formed. In addition, the results of the questionnaire examined the responses of the participants to groups according to their gender, area of residence and their native language.

The questionnaire consists of the following questions:

1-questionnaire

1. Your age:

2. Gender:

3. Your mother tongue:

4. Your living area:

5. What topics do you consider interesting for communication?

6. What kind of appearance do you prefer to communicate?

7. Show yourself the most used social networks and groups.

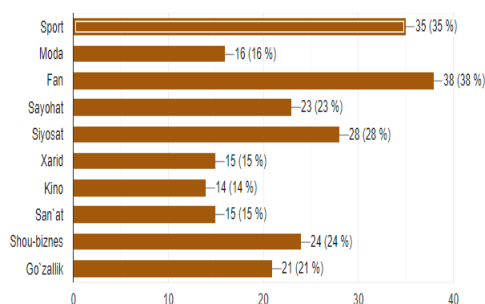
8. Write down the words you most use when communicating Online.

The participants were divided into such groups as young adolescents (11-14 young people) and older adolescents (15-16 young people), 69 people living in the city and 31 people living in rural areas, 80 people who know Uzbek as their native language and 20 people who consider Tajik, Russian, Kazakh, Turkmen as their native language.

Among the topics "sports", "politics", "travel", "fashion", "Science", "shopping", "cinema", "art", "show business", "Beauty", the most interesting were selected topics "Science" (38%) and "Sport" (35%). (Picture 1).

Quyidagi mavzulardan qaysilarni muloqot uchun qiziqarli deb hisoblaysiz?

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1-picture. Selected topics for communication (11-16 young people)

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In the online and traditional, face-to-face form competition of communication, 77% of teenagers preferred the online form (Figure 2). Only 23% of

them chose the traditional, face-to-face communication option.



**2-picture. Indicator of the type of communication (11-16 years).**

The results of the control groups differ from each other: in the 17-21 age group, those who prefer traditional, face - to-face communication from online communication constitute an absolute majority (97%), in the 22-30 age group 77% (Figure 3), in the group of participants above the age of 30, this figure is 100%.

communication remains the most widely used form of communication among adolescents at the same time. This in turn requires in-depth research into this type of communication. Below we will dwell on other aspects that are widely used by adolescents in online communication.

The difference between the results of the main group and the control group shows that online

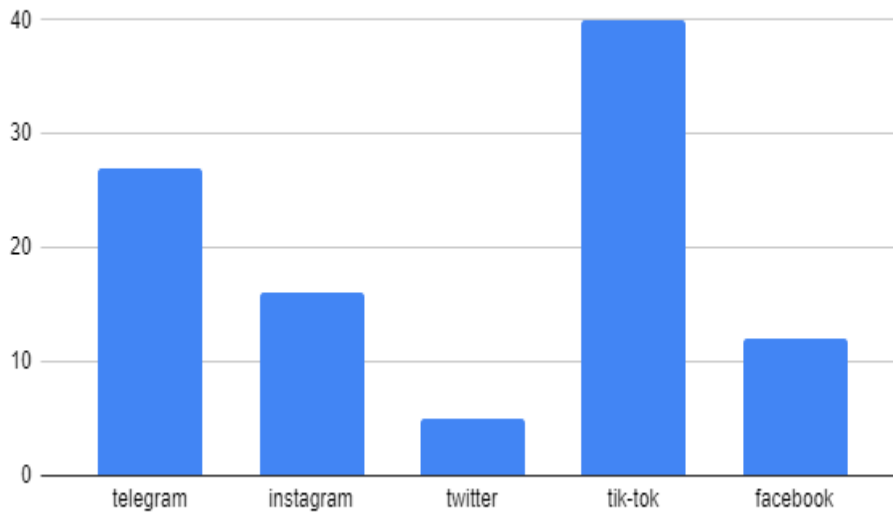


**3-picture. Indicator of the type of communication (22-30 years).**

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**4-picture. The most used social networks by adolescents (11-16 young people).**

The most widely used social network among 11-16-year-olds is the teak-Vine social network, which showed that 40% of participants regularly benefit from it. The next place is Telegram (27%), Instagram (16%), Telegram (12%) users. The network with the least number of users among teens is Twitter, which confirmed that 5% of participants prefer to express their thoughts through short texts. In regional terms, adolescents living in the city are active, their share is 74% in the teak-Vine social network, 62% in Instagram, and 100% on Twitter. Gender-wise teenage girls were the leaders in the use of social networks teak-Vine (67%) and Instagram (78%).

In control groups, however, we can see almost the same in contrast to the above. Instagram Facebookies aged 17-21 are 90% of Telegram users, while social networks such as Instagram (6%), Youtube (4%), Telegram users in the 22-30 age group are 98%, Facebook users are 2%, and Telegram social network (100%) in the 30-year-olds group is the absolute leader. In the final part of the questionnaire, participants are asked to write the words they most use in online communication. Its results, like the above, differ from each other in age group, area of residence and gender of the participant. The words most often used by 11-16-year-olds are " Ok "(23%), "Hello"(19%), "Thank You" (13%), "are you okay?"(5%), "Yes" (3%), "No"(4%), "Aha"(2%), "Hmm"(2%), "Shul"(3%), "Yes, liver"(1%), "Yebsan"(2%), "No" (1%), "Well" (3%), "Thanks"(4%), "Great"(1%), "Hi"(1%), "FIY"(1%), "LOL"(1%), "omg"(1%), "Kiss"(1%), "Certty"(1%),

"Sorry"(1%), "f\*ck, sh\*t, p\*ssy"(8%). As we have seen above, 10% of the words that adolescents use most often in online communication are offensive words. 80% of these are Son children, and 100% of users of English-language insults are teenagers who live on the territory of the city. It showed that 29% of the participants agree that the above views are expressed in the form of graphics and visual (emodge, gif, meme). In the control group, which consists of 17-21 young people, the result is different from the above. Ospirins are the most commonly used words "Hello " (74%), "are you okay?"(6%),"Thank you, thank you very much "(6%),"Thank You God "(4%),"Please "(2%),"Good "(2%),"Ok " (6%), showing that they use 19% graphic and visual (emodge, gif, meme) tools. The subsequent control group was obtained even in the 22-30-year-old group, which was almost indistinguishable from the result shown by the group of ospirins. The words they use most in online communication are " Hello" (71%), "are you okay?"(22%),"Thank you, thank you very much "(2%),"Good "(2%),"Ok "(2%)," Hmm " (1%), indicating that 13% of them use graphic and visual (emodge, gif, meme) tools. The Last control group is the use of graphic and visual (emodge, gif, meme) tools, using the words " Hello" (99%), "Thank you"(1%), the adult group from the age of 30 years, the indicator is 1%.

In place of the conclusion, the form of "Online communication", which according to the results of the above excrement has visual-graphic, audio, video and text views, is the main means of communication



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among adolescents and it requires special study, like other forms of speech.

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**Mukhammad Khodjakhonovich Khakimov**  
Fergana state university  
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor  
Fergana, Uzbekistan

**Hilola Ravshan kizi Yunusova**  
Fergana state university  
Independent researcher,  
Fergana, Uzbekistan

## VISUAL POETIC TEXTS AS MULTISEMIOTIC SYSTEM

**Abstract:** The article discusses a variety of terms proposed by linguists for naming texts consisting of different semiotic systems (verbal and nonverbal) that could equally be used for visual poetic texts since they are also considered to be semiotically complex.

**Key words:** creolized texts, polycode texts, syncretic messages, linguo-visual complex, multisemiotik texts, multisemiotik system, visual poetic texts, contaminated texts, dicode texts, intersemiotic relation, heterogeneous texts, semiosphere, semiotic complex texts, videoverbal texts, isoverb, isoverbal complex, isoverbal texts, intersemiotic maze, multisemiossis, multimodality.

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### Introduction

Text linguistics began to take shape in the 1970s-80s. It was firstly addressed by foreign linguists in the eighth issue of "Novoe v zarubezhnoy lingvistike" [1]. In this digest of articles, the text is mainly recognized as an object of linguistic research, and as a new direction, where issues such as definitions, different interpretations of the text are discussed. Nowadays texts are being studied even more in-depth, becoming the object of semiotics [2; 3], cognitive linguistics [4; 5], pragmalinguistics [6; 7; 8; 9; 10], psycholinguistics [11] and many other branches. This article will mainly discuss visual texts from the angle of semiotics considering it as a whole comprising different semiotic systems, and also focusing on visual poetic texts regarding them as multisemiotik system.

### The main part.

In some sources related to semiotics and text linguistics texts with visual elements are named differently. Some terms refer not only to visual poetic texts that are the object of our research, but are

considered to be a general name for texts that combine the signs of different semiotic systems. Many foreign, especially Russian, scholars, in their research work with texts composed of several semiotic systems, and suggest their own different terms that could be applied to them. K. Sloutskaya, a Russian scholar who conducted scientific research in the field of visual poetic texts, lists various terms ("polycode texts" - G. Ejger and V. L. Juht, "syncretic messages" - R. Jakobson, "linguo-visual complex" - L. Bolshiyanova, "isoverb" - A. Mikheev, "isoverbal complex" - A. Bernackaja), but emphasizes the importance of applying the term "creolized texts" proposed by Russian psycholinguists Yu. Sorokin and E. Tarasov in relation to visual poetic texts [12.10].

Researchers differently defined creolized texts and commented on them. In fact, the term "creolization" in linguistics refers to the process of formation of a mixed language (lexically and grammatically) as a result of the interaction of two or more languages that are in use in a particular area [13]. Later, Russian linguists applied the term to texts,

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proposing that under the concept of creolized text, two or more semiotic systems are combined within a single text. This term is still the most common in Russian linguistics to refer to multimediotic texts (texts that combine several semiotics).

The definition of the term “creolized texts” differs from one author to another. According to psycholinguists Yu. A. Sorokin and E. F. Tarasov, who were the first to use this term, creolized texts are texts whose texture (i.e., composition) consists of two non-homogeneous parts: verbal (linguistic) and nonverbal (not linguistic). Scholars include films, radio broadcasts, visual propaganda materials, posters, and advertising texts into this type of texts [14.180-181].

E. E. Anisimova describes creolized texts as semiotically complex texts in which various semiotic code tools, including iconic tools, are involved in the formation process [15].

A.A. Bernackaja understands creolization as a combination of different means of semiotic systems that form the state of textuality [16].

Another term in Russian linguistics is the term “polycode,” which is a relatively new concept used to refer to specific texts that contain semantically different components. According to O. Maksimenko, the term has now replaced the term “creolized” [17]. Being the authors of this term, G.S. V. Eiger and W. L. Yukht in their typology of texts distinguish between “mono- and polycode texts.” “Polycode texts should also include cases of pure linguistic code merging with any other semiotic system code (image, music, etc.) in a broad semiotic sense” [18.107].

R. O. Jacobson calls this phenomenon syncretic messages based on a combination of different sign systems, emphasizing the need to clearly distinguish between homogeneous and syncretic (heterogeneous) messages in the study of communication [19].

For all types of semiotically complex texts, i.e. texts consisting of the signs of two or more semiotic systems, a number of researchers have suggested the term “contaminated texts” (lat. contamination - blend) [20].

A. According to E. Bochkaryov, “the relation of the language system to other systems should, of course, be regarded as a relation between different semiotics, and accordingly ... should be interpreted as an intersemiotic relation” [21.103].

Later, a new concept called “heterogeneous text” emerged in linguistics. Heterogeneous text “is a phenomenon in which verbal and pictorial elements form a visual, structural, semantic and functional whole and have a complex effect on the addressee.” [22.73].

“The overwhelming majority of studies describe a two-part structure of creolized, so-called dicode texts, in which the verbal and non-verbal parts are highlighted,” is stated by N. V. Schwagla [23], that is, the scholar finds it correct to call texts that arise from the combination of two semiotic systems as dicode

texts instead of polycode texts. At the same time, she repeatedly emphasizes that in the combination of the poetic text and its graphic presentation, language always takes the lead, and the visual form plays a supporting role in enhancing the process of perceiving the work. Otherwise it ceases to be visual poetry. We also find R. Bart's view appropriate here: “Nonverbal objects gain real value only because they are repeated or retransmitted through language” [24.114]. A similar content can be seen in A. Jovtis' statement: “Certain graphic devices have a positive impact only if they contribute to the intonation of the text, comprehension of the content of the work, and do not complicate reading and penetration processes” [25.120].

Speaking of multimediotic texts, M. Voroshilova quotes Yu. Gerchuk: “and not every message can exist in isolation, they all form an environment of complex organized symbols - the semiosphere.” The scientist emphasizes that the laws governing the semiosphere, the ways of its formation and development, the identification and expression of the peculiarities of the interaction of the various elements that make it up are among the issues that need to be addressed in the future. “From the study of individual sign systems to understanding of their integrity, not a single step has been taken” [26]. Hence, we believe that the term “semiosphere” proposed by the linguist can also be applied to the integrity of verbal and nonverbal elements in visual poetic texts.

In many sources, the above terms are mainly used for texts in the media. For example, “The texts in modern newspapers and journals are sometimes referred to as lingua-visual complex (Bolshyanova), isoverb (Mikheev), isoverbal complex (Bernackaja), and isoverbal text” [17]. As well as these, they also referred to as semiotic complex texts (A. V. Protchenko), videoverbal texts (O. V. Poymanova) [27], coded- inhomogeneous texts [28]. In our opinion, these terms could also be applied to visual poetic texts, because the textual features mentioned in the explanation of these terms exist in visual poetic texts too.

Above we have presented the terms for texts consisting of signs of several semiotic systems suggested by Russian linguists. It is also worthwhile to study the views of a number of foreign researchers on this type of texts.

First of all, it should be noted that the idea that studying nonverbal signs is not part of linguistic research and therefore only pure language must be the object of linguistics, has been repeatedly stated. In modern linguistics, however, there are many researchers who do not support this view. According to L. Mozdzensky, “... incorporating image and other semiotic resources into linguistic research is still a taboo and has found much resistance in some more traditional approaches... Therefore, it is possible to establish that the elevation of the status of multimediotic genres as an object of linguistic studies

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has just happened recently” [29]. The great importance of semiotics in this regard is emphasized by scientists. In particular, E. Muchchi states that: "Visual poetry offers a field of interesting communicative phenomena which only semiotics, with its widely varied instruments, can adequately investigate"[30.801]. However, highlighting the fact that even if much research has been conducted in this area so far, it is insufficient and the issue has been partially covered, according to Polish linguist, G. Grokhovsky: "There have not yet been any in-depth and thorough theoretical studies devoted to the issue of such intratextual interaction between various signs (despite plenty of notable examinations of certain parts and aspects), nor any attempts to verify general theses through specific analyses..."[30.300]. In his research, the scientist regards texts that contain several semiotic systems as "multi-coded messages". U. Bon uses the term "intersemiotic maze" in relation to such a text: "Visual and verbal cues work together to guide the reader through the intersemiotic maze"[31.16].

Chilean linguist G. Parodi uses the terms "multisemiosis", "multisemiotic text" and "multimodality" in relation to this type of texts, describing them as "the organization of the various semiotic systems that make up a written static text"[32.262]. It should be noted that the linguist's approach to the text is unique and radically different from the views of Russian researchers. Among other scholars (J. Lemke, K. O'halloran, T. Van Leeuwen, M. Bednarek, J. R. Martin), the researcher believes that there are four semiotic systems or modalities that synergetically complement and interact to construct

meaning through the text. These are verbal, graphical, mathematical and typographic systems. The verbal system is composed of words and clauses; photographs, graphics, diagrams, tables, spaces are typical resources of the graphic language; the mathematical system is composed of numbers (Roman and Arabic), letters (Greek and Latin), operators (arrows, parentheses, etc.) and punctuation marks; the typographic system includes the shape and color of the letters (bold, italic, uppercase and lowercase, dimensional (one, two or three dimensional)). It is precisely the signs of typographic system that, in Parodi's view, are the least-regarded and even forgotten by scientists.

### Conclusion.

From the above, it can be concluded that while working on texts with visual elements, each scholar conducting research in this area tries to come up with something new. But as they enter this arena, they will have to be prepared to face many unresolved, unexplored fronts. It is quite clear that the meanings of the concepts referred to by the various terms cited in this article are the same. Therefore, we believe that the focus should not be on giving an appropriate name to this type of texts, but rather on identifying their components, analyzing the individual impact of each semiotic system on the addressee, as well as its effect in conjunction with other systems, and a number of other issues. This is especially important for studying visual poetic texts that stands out from other types of multisemiotic texts requiring in-depth attention and thorough analysis.

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Shavkatjon Abdurahmonov  
NamSU  
associate professor

Nozima Abdulbokievna Kozokova  
NamSU  
associate professor

## EXPRESSION OF PRAGMATIC MEANING IN LEXICAL UNITS

**Abstract:** This article discusses the role and importance of pragmatic meaning in the semantic structure of the word. Based on the analysis of examples taken from the prose works of Ghafur Ghulam, specific aspects of pragmatic meaning are revealed.

**Key words:** semantic structure, component analysis, semantic field, denotative meaning, connotative meaning, pragmatic meaning, occasional meaning.

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### Introduction

A word is a semantically complex structural unit. In linguistics, there are several methods for studying the semantic content of words, which are characterized by component analysis, differential-semantic method, method of semantic field theory, lingvo-poetic method, methodological and pragmatic analysis. In the literature on the semantic structure of words, in addition to the denotative meaning, a number of terms such as connotative meaning, portable meaning, methodological meaning, occasional meaning, pragmatic meaning, expressive semantics, emotional-expressive meaning are observed.

In terminological literature, connotative meaning is an expression that expresses an expressive, methodological attitude in addition to a denotative meaning (ottenka); the denotative meaning is interpreted as a meaning equal to the difference formed after separation [9.51], while the term pragmatic meaning is not included in the dictionary. According to Professor M. Mirtojiev, the connotative sema is an additional meaning (or expression) of the word, which is subordinate to the main meaning, serves as an expression of various expressive-emotional-evaluative tones, and is associated with

solemnity, playfulness, calmness, restlessness, etc. can express meanings, i.e. it encompasses all additional meanings except denotative meaning. The scholar also touches on the issue of pragmatic meaning, emphasizing that the pragmatic sema is a member of the semantics that expresses only the relation to the denotation, the pragmatic sema contains both emotional and expressive semaphores, the emotional sema expresses the subject's positive or negative attitude to the object indicates that the amplified emphasis is sema. The product incorporates emosema, intensive semantics, and methodological semantics into a pragmatic semantics. Emosema expresses a positive or negative attitude, intensifies the intense sema, and states that the stylistic sema expresses the meaning of specificity to a style [6.68]. Another encyclopedic dictionary defines "connotation as a semantic being that enters the semantics of language units in a longitudinal or occasional way, which expresses the emotionally-evaluative and methodologically defined attitude of the subject of speech to existence" [3.256]. There are also studies on exact connotative meaning [1; 4.]. The above meanings are also interpreted by the term contextual meaning.

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As the word changes its functional use in the context, the meaning of the expression, which describes the specific attitude of the speaker instead of the noun semantics, takes precedence, resulting in the need for pragmatic analysis [8.40]. Hence, the relational semaphore of the word as the object of pragmatic analysis is important. Connotative meaning analogy occurs on the basis of the use of a lexeme in a figurative sense. Connotative meaning is a verbal meaning that stands on lexical meaning and is understood in relation to different speech situations. The text that reflects the connotative meaning becomes complex. It expresses more than one proposition and is explicitly expressed through certain parts of a sentence, while the second is expressed pragmatically implicitly by means of a sign of connotative meaning [5.9]. In this definition, both connotative meaning and pragmatic meaning are equated. Professor A.Nurmanov in his article on the content of the word notes the connotative and pragmatic semantics as separate concepts. The attitude of the speaker to the character, or rather, the attitude of the speaker to the object represented by the character, is a pragmatic sema, says the scientist. This paper argues that pragmatic sema is often expressed through the semaphore of evaluation in the semantic content of a lexeme. In fact, in our view, the concepts of connotative and pragmatic meaning have a gender-type relationship, and connotation has a much broader scope. Connotative meaning includes all the meanings that exist or arise in addition to the denotative (directly related to objects in an objective being) meaning in the lexeme: methodological limitations, specificity, and pragmatic semantics. Pragmatic meaning, on the other hand, is a type of connotative meaning that encompasses aspects of meaning related to pragmatic value, i.e., subjective attitudes, evaluations, speech situations, communication behaviors, and the effectiveness of influences. For example: *Кун иссигидан анор юзлари бўртиниб кетган* ("Ёдгор") "The pomegranate faces were swollen from the heat of the day ("Monument)". The denotative meaning of the word pomegranate consists of a set of semantics "bush", "fruit", "round", "hard", "red", "delicious". In the above expression, the comparison based on the semantics "round" and "red" resulted in a positive assessment as a result of exaggeration of redness and a positive attitude, and is expressed as a pragmatic meaning. The direct connection with the denotative meaning of the word gave rise to the connotative meaning.

In the process of speaking, there is a need to use expressive-emotionally-evaluative pragmatic words or phrases in an attempt to attract the attention of the listener or reader, to influence them communicatively, to interest them, to attract their attention or, conversely, to distract, excite, excite, persuade or deceive will be. For the author, colored words are an important tool in this process. For example: *Жуда*

*шалвираб тушиган эдим... Ўша куни узун, кенг, серқатнов шаҳар кўчасида бола кўтариб, тентирабюрганимни кўп киши кўрган эди* ("Ёдгор"). "I was very tired ... On that day, many people saw me wandering in the long, wide, bustling city streets carrying a child" ("Monument"). The auxiliary verb combination *shalvirab* in the context has a negative connotation, as well as expressing the meanings of looseness, frustration, distress. The combination of wandering is synonymous with the combination of nonsense, surfing, and on the basis of negative color represents the negative attitude and assessment of the protagonist to his situation in a particular speech situation.

The author or speaker uses the lexeme to affect the addressee (listener or reader) in an additional, often non-standard (unusual) sense, in order to achieve the intended purpose. This process occurs due to the pragmatic use of the possibilities of the semantic meaning of the word. For example, the thick lexeme is used as a characteristic lexeme in the sense of "wide cross-section" in relation to the object (wood, rope, gut). It is also used in the derivative sense in relation to the rattle sound.

There are also meanings of "weighty", "energetic".

For example: *Маълум бўлишига қараганда, бу дуога бошқа жойларда битта от берар экан, шундай йўгон дуо экан* ("Шум бола") It is known that giving this prayer to a horse in other places is such a thick prayer ("Shum bola"). It has different connotative meanings in context and has a pragmatic value. Here the writer tries to evoke a positive but humorous attitude towards the object, using the word in the occasional semantics "influential", "responsive", "significant".

In the process of language development, it is natural that the derivative meanings formed on the basis of the main meaning become stagnant, become permanent meanings, as well as new meanings appear. As the derivative meaning of a word emerges ... it can also have a pragmatic sema [6.109]. Lexemes that have a pragmatic sema in their semantic structure allow for a clearer expression of subjective evaluative attitudes toward a particular object in verbal communication.

For example, the denotative meaning of the word rigid is that it retains its shape and size under normal conditions in relation to bodies; generally resistant to shape changes, difficult to break, hard to break; tight; represents the marks on the body, which are not softly rubbed on the hands, not crushed by the wind, sinking into the body (hard place) [7.363].

The connotative meanings of this word are heavy, arduous (hard work), requiring much strength, diligence, labor, knowledge, etc. ; heavy, loud, (loud sound); strong (strong wind); firm, sturdy (hard knot); excessive, excessive, strong (intense love); devoid of facial expressions, andisha, etc. ; serious, ruthless

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(harsh criticism); strict (strict discipline) that does not allow violation or retreat; resilient, (hard-hearted man); hurts, offends, (severe insult); life-threatening, severe, serious (severe illness); dislikes spending, expense, etc., stingy (hard man), overly stubborn, costly (e.g. against salesmen (hard-mouthed)). Most connotative meanings have a pragmatic sema.

Another connotative meaning of the strict lexeme is revealed in the story "My only thief child": *Қизлари қурғур қачон бир ерга элашиб кетади-ю. Ўзи ўраб, ўзи чирмаб оладиган жой чикмас, буларга кимнинг ҳам қўзи учиб турибди дейсан. Замон қаттиқ, ўзригина болам, замон қаттиқ!* ("Менинг ўзригина болам"). When her daughters are pregnant, they go somewhere. If there is no place to wrap it up and wrap it around yourself, you can tell that no one is watching. Time is hard, thief child, time is hard! ("My only thief child").

In the context, cruel, irrational semantic semantics of a rigid lexeme emerge and pragmatically express the author's and the protagonist's negative assessment of the economic, political, spiritual, and social situation of the period in which the described reality is reflected.

The expression of the evaluative relation in signifying lexemes is widely observed in verbal communication. The lexeme of noise has the semantics of character, feature, negative attitude in the speech circles in the adjective + horse pattern, borrowed from Arabic, unhappiness, misfortune; The denotative semaphore of prom, disaster is the main meaning. The lexeme of Shum is divided into two sememes:

- "the cunning and malice of the people";
- can be described as "a quality that represents the sign of the unfortunate nature of things" [1.110].

The word is evil-minded, perverted; causing misfortune or destruction, causing misfortune; very sad, sad (ominous news); any evil that can come out of his hand; cunning, deceitful, cunning, deceitful; has naughty, overbearing, tumultuous verbal meanings. The compound word shumtaka, in the combinations of shum child, is cunning, cunning, sly, sly; mischievous, overly playful, tumultuous meanings emerge, which can express the speaker's sense of protest based on the speech situation.

For example: *Уста баримдан ушлаб:*

– *Пулимни бериб кет, бу ер Салмон покнинг дастгоҳлари, ...кал бўлиш, бошга мойхўрак тошиш, темирўтки – ҳаммаси у кишининг ҳақларини егандан бўлади, – деди.*

– *Устара, қайроқ, Лунгининг кирлигидан эмасми? – дедим.*

– *Тил тегизма, шум бола!* ("Шум бола")

*The master grabbed me:*

*"Give me my money, this is Salmon Pok's bench, ... To be bald, to carry a sledgehammer on his head, to be an iron man," he said.*

*"Shaver, sharpen." Is it because of Lungi's filth? I said.*

*"Don't touch me, you naughty boy!"*

Within sign lexemes, lexemes denoting personality and event-specific negative traits and negative attitudes can be grouped into a separate lexical-semantic group. In Ghafur Ghulam's prose works, lexemes such as solti, shilqim, bayov, kemshik, sayak, ablah, zumrasha, lakalov, gol, chakchaima (eye), satang, pachava, koski, achchik (collision) have a negative connotation. , juvenile, competent, burro, neat, graceful, and barbaric tribes are especially important in the effective expression of a positive evaluation attitude.

In the lexical system, lexemes expressing action and state are central in terms of semantic complexity, versatility, cohesiveness. In language, many lexemes in this semantic field also have a pragmatic semantics. For example: *Бу чойхонага бозор-ўчарга сангиб тушиб қолган дехқон, камбағал косиб ва бошқа оддий фуқаро киролмас эди* ("Шум бола"). A peasant, a poor farmer, and other ordinary citizens could not enter this teahouse. The word sangimak means to wander aimlessly, is considered to have a negative pragmatic semantics, and usually exaggerates the negative attitude towards it by entering into a syntactic relationship with a negative agent. In this case, the non-negative peasant enters into a syntactic relationship with the lexemes of the farmer, and the combination of the market and the market is an aspect of the social life of the period described - economic scarcity, farmers, artisans, etc. , the depiction of Ghafur Ghulam and the protagonist of the work with the combination of sinking reflects the negative attitude to the socio-economic life described. The auxiliary auxiliary verb to fall serves the function of loading the meaning of randomness, unexpectedness into the main verb.

In the Uzbek language there are lexemes to see, to look, to look, to stare, to stare, to stare, to read, which are directly related to the sema of sight. Reading and reading from them has a negative pragmatic sema. "I stared into his eyes in amazement. Eshan became angry and said, "Why are you screaming? Find a donkey!"

There are lexemes with negative pragmatic semantics, such as speaking, saying, saying, speaking, expressing a neutral attitude to speech activity, singing, chewing, shouting, muttering, muttering, squealing, whining, squealing, squealing, squealing. For example: At least here, in the early hours of the morning, the various prayers of the Avrodist Sufis would not disturb one's sleep. ("Shum bola"). Will he go to war, destroy the people, and rule the cave? Said the old man to himself, counting ("Shum bola").

*The lexemes of glitter, which express the situation, have a positive pragmatic semantics: the variety of feathers shone like silk in Aisha Chevar's work box ("Shum bola").*



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The word *ringing* has a methodologically specific color to colloquial speech. Pragmatically, it represents a positive attitude by increasing the speed of walking. For example: *I started going out to Zingillabko ("Shum bola")*.

There is a polysemantic feature in the lexeme of attachment, which is realized when the denotative meaning of attachment (in relation to straw, mud, etc.), the connotative and pragmatic meanings are

used to express a negative attitude towards the person. For example: - This guy was hanging around me, I think that's why ("Shum bola").

From these analyzes, it can be concluded that the relationship and evaluation semantics in word semantics have a pragmatic value. It is these semantics that provide the power of the word's impact as an emoticon. It also evokes in the listener the reaction of reaction, the reaction to the reality being described.

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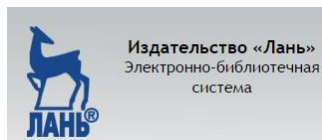
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	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 9.035</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

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