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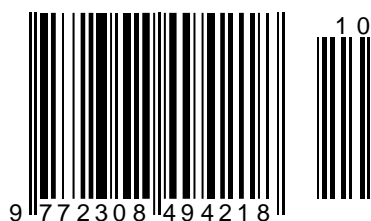
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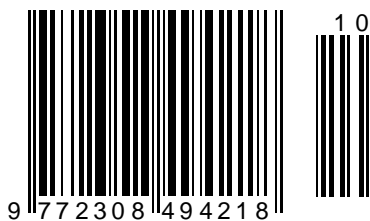
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researcher

INSOMNIA DISORDERS IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA ON THE BACKGROUND OF NEUROVEGETATIVE DYSFUNCTION

Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of insomnic violations in the elderly people with chronic brain ischemia, depending on the presence of neurovegetative dysfunction. 163 patients aged 60 to 74 years old (average 67 + 5.8 years) with clinically and laboratory confirmed chronic brain ischemia syndrome (HBI2) (106 (64.4%) of women, 58 (35.6%) of men).

Key words: Elderly, chronic brain ischemia, neurovegetative dysfunction, sleep disorder.

Language: Russian

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ИНСОМНИЧЕСКИЕ НАРУШЕНИЯ У ПОЖИЛЫХ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ИШЕМИЕЙ МОЗГА НА ФОНЕ НЕЙРОВЕГЕТАТИВНОЙ ДИСФУНКЦИИ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена изучению инсомнических нарушений у людей пожилого возраста с хронической ишемией мозга в зависимости от наличия у них нейровегетативной дисфункции. Обследовано 163 пациента в возрасте от 60 до 74 лет (средний показатель - 67+5,8 лет) с клинически и лабораторно подтвержденным синдромом хронической ишемии мозга 2 стадии (ХИМ2) (106 (64,4%) женщин, 58 (35,6%) мужчин).

Ключевые слова: Пожилые, хроническая ишемия мозга, нейровегетативная дисфункция, нарушение сна.

Введение

Актуальность. Дисфункция вегетативной нервной системы (ВНС) часто ассоциируется с развитием и прогрессированием хронических сосудистых заболеваний человека и является ключевым механизмом их возникновения и прогрессирования [2].

В клинике хронической ишемии мозга (ХИМ) часто выявляются симптомы нарушения в психоэмоциональной сфере и надсегментарном звене вегетативной регуляции, которые анатомически, физиологически и биохимически связаны с системными механизмами регуляции цикла бодрствование – сон [1,3,4]. Нарушения сна при СВД и при ХИМ нарушает качество жизни и снижает трудоспособный потенциал, что является

значимой социальной проблемой и определяет актуальность работы.

Цель исследования.

Изучить инсомнические нарушения у людей пожилого возраста с хронической ишемией мозга в зависимости от наличия у них нейровегетативных нарушений.

Материал и методы.

Обследовано 163 пациента в возрасте от 60 до 74 лет (средний показатель - 67±5,8 лет) с клинически и лабораторно подтвержденным синдромом хронической ишемии мозга 2 стадии (ХИМ2) (106 (64,4%) женщин, 58 (35,6%) мужчин). Все пациенты находились на

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стационарном лечении в отделении неврологии клиники Андижанского государственного медицинского института. Распределение пациентов по возрастным группам проведено согласно рекомендациям ВОЗ (2021).

Для изучения влияния СВД на инсомнические нарушения у людей пожилого возраста нами выделены две группы сравнения: I группа – пациенты с ХИМ2, имеющие симптомы СВД (79 обследованных) и II группа - пациенты с ХИМ2 без СВД (94 обследованных). Контрольную группу (КГ) составили 25 пациентов, не имеющие клинические и лабораторные критерии ХИМ и СВД, сравнимые по полу и возрасту.

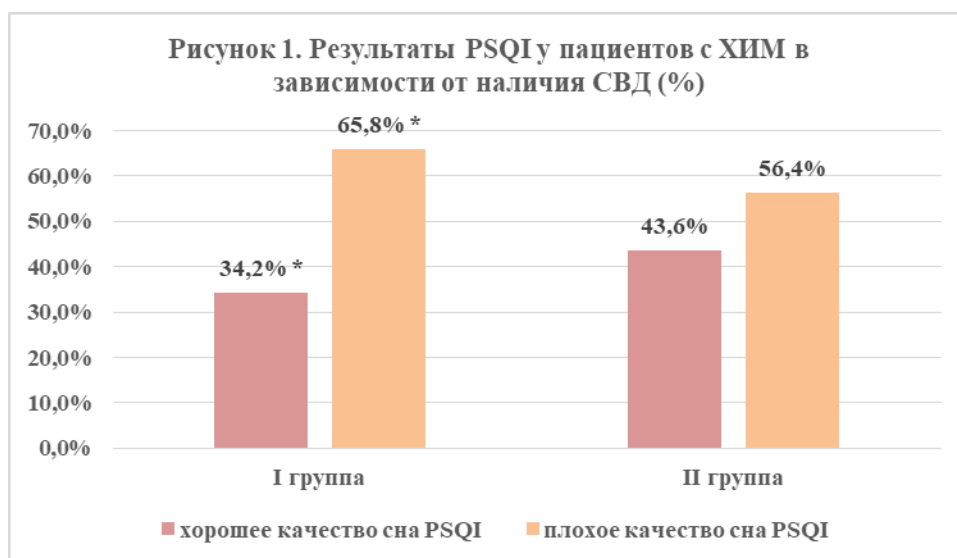
Для оценки состояния сна были использованы шкалы и опросники рекомендованные Clinical Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Insomnia in Adults, 2008 (Питтсбургский опросник на

определение индекса качества сна (PSQI), Индекс выраженности бессонницы (ISI), Шкала сонливости Эпворта (ESS).

Статистическая обработка данных полученных в ходе исследования результатов проведена с помощью программы SpSS20. Качественные признаки описаны с помощью абсолютных и относительных (%) величин. Количественные признаки в виде среднее арифметическое \pm стандартная ошибка ($M \pm m$). Статистическая значимость различий между группами была определена методом Стьюдента, Манна-Уитни.

Результаты исследования.

По результатам Питтсбургского опросника на определение индекса качества сна (PSQI) в I группе пациентов с 52 (65,8%) пациентов имели «плохое качество сна», а во II группе пациентов - 58 (61,7%) пациентов (рис.1).



Примечание: * - достоверные различия в группах, при уровне значимости 0,05.

Сравнительный анализ результатов Питтсбургского опросника на определение

индекса качества сна (PSQI) у пациентов с ХИМ в группах представлен в таблице 1.

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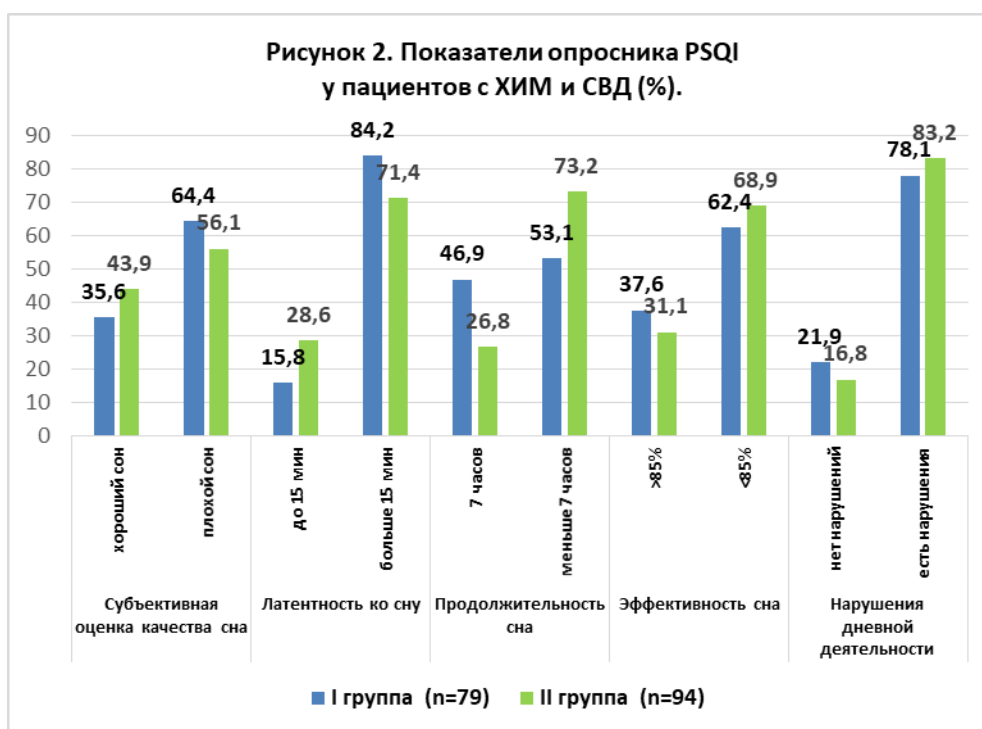
Таблица 1. Сравнительный анализ результатов PSQI у пациентов с ХИМ типа в зависимости от наличия СВД (Me, 25%, 75%).

PSQI	I группа (n=79)	II группа (n=94)	p≤0,05
PSQI	10,7 [5,2;12,7]	12,3 [8,0; 15,1]	0,005*
Субъективная оценка качества сна	2 [1;2]	2 [1;2]	0,871
Латентность ко сну	3 [1;3]	2 [1;3]	0,608
Продолжительность сна	1 [1;2]	2 [1;3]	0,001*
Эффективность сна	1 [0;2]	2 [0;3]	0,008*
Использование снотворных препаратов	0 [0;0]	0,5 [0;1]	0,205
Нарушения дневной деятельности	1 [0,25;2]	2 [1;2]	0,101

Примечание: *- достоверные различия в группах, при уровне значимости 0,05.

Как видно из таблицы 1 нами выявлены статистически значимые различия показателей «глобального индекса качества сна» у пациентов с ХИМ в зависимости от наличия у них СВД (10,7 [5,2; 12,7] и 12,3 [8,0;15,1] соответственно; критерий Манна – Уитни 0,017; p=0,05), из чего следует, что качество сна у пациентов с ХИМ и с СВД достоверно ухудшается. Также нами

выявлены статистически значимые различия показателей в следующих компонентах: продолжительность сна (p=0,001), эффективность сна (p=0,008). У пациентов с ХИМ с наличием СВД уменьшается продолжительность сна, снижается эффективность сна, и нарастают интрасомнические нарушения.



Из рисунка 2 видно, что 64,4% пациентов среднего возраста (1 группа) и 56,1% пациентов пожилого возраста (2 группа) оценивали свой сон, как «плохой». Длительность сна менее 7 часов отмечали 53,1% пациентов I группы и 73,2% пациентов II группы. Эффективность сна была

снижена у 62,4% I группы и 68,6% пациентов II группы. 78,1% пациентов I группы и 83,2% пациента II группы отмечали нарушения дневной деятельности, которые проявлялись сложностью оставаться бодрствующим в процессе повседневной деятельности.

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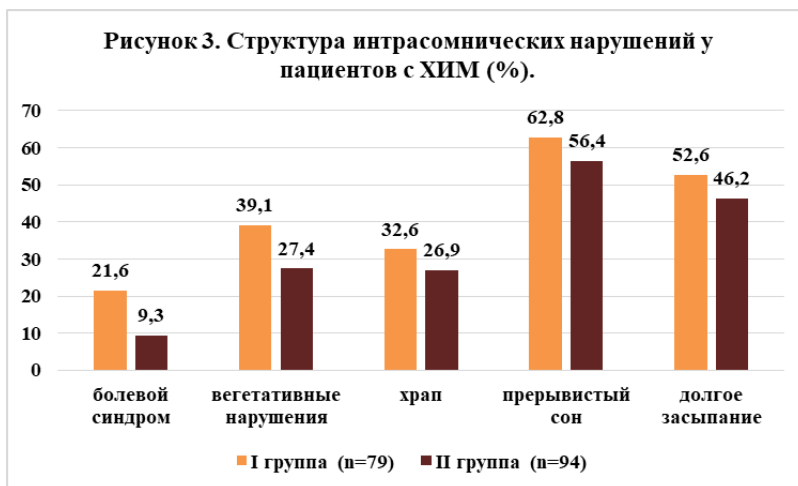
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Детально исследуя структуру интрасомнических нарушений у пациентов с ХИМ в зависимости от наличия у них СВД, мы обнаружили, (рис.3), что преобладали жалобы на удлинение времени инициации сна (52,6% и 46,2% соответственно), на трудности с поддержанием сна (62,8% и 56,4% соответственно), на респираторные нарушения, в виде громкого храпа

(32,6% и 26,9% соответственно), на болевой синдром различной локализации (21,6% и 9,3% соответственно). Следует отметить, что пациенты возникновение данных жалоб с частотой более 3 раз в неделю на протяжении последнего месяца, что соответствует критериям выявления интрасомнических нарушений по PSQI.



Выводы. Согласно полученным результатам нарушение многих характеристик сна является частым явлением у пожилых больных с хронической ишемией мозга. А у пожилых пациентов с ХИМ при наличии синдрома

вегетативной дисфункции качество сна достоверно ухудшается. Таким образом, у пожилых пациентов с ХИМ при наличии синдрома вегетативной дисфункции необходимо исследовать качество сна.

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Rashida Mukimovna Akhmedova

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Mukimi
Senior Lecturer of the Department of History
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in history

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL WORK IN THE SANATORIUMS OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This state describes the development of treatment in sanatoriums and resorts in Uzbekistan and the existing problems in this process. In particular, the patients were treated in the sanatoriums "Botanika", "Shoksimardon", "Chimyon", "Vodil", "Uzbekistan" (now "Shaksand"), "Nagornaya" and some others.

Key words: physiotherapy, kumis therapy, aero, climatotherapy, antibacterial therapy, azokiret, paraffin, electrotherapy, aerosol.

Language: English

Citation: Akhmedova, R. M. (2021). From the history of the development of medical work in the sanatoriums of Uzbekistan. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (102), 505-509.

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Introduction

Looking at the history of sanatoriums and resorts in Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the treatment of people from the very first years of the creation of these sanatoriums in order to restore human health.

Since the 1920s, new methods of treatment have been introduced in the sanatoriums of Uzbekistan. In particular, in 1927 in the Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Balneology named after A. Semashko has a department of radiation therapy and traumatology, a prosthesis installation shop and an orthopedic plant.

1923 - 1924, Institute of Outpatient Medical Care 1693 people and 30291 procedures. From year to year, the number of patients receiving medical care in this outpatient clinic has increased. In particular, for 7 months of 1932, 11,799 people were treated in this polyclinic and 42,238 procedures were performed on them. There was also an inhalation room at this dispensary. The outpatient water purification hospital was rebuilt due to obsolescence and reopened in October 1932, with a bathtub and two showers [1].

Until 1931, Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Resort to them N. A. Semashko is the largest X-ray center in Central Asia. However, as a result of the transformation of this department into a separate

institute, the institute lost its X-ray apparatus. Thus, the institute purchased three X-ray machines for medical purposes, and during this period 444 workers and 996 employees, of whom 542 were local residents, provided medical assistance to the department [2]. The results showed that In May and September 1933 in the department of "Balneology" Research Institute of Physiotherapy and Resort to them Semashko received treatment for 391 people.

The scientific activity of this institute was closely related to practical activity. For example, in 1919 there were 1932 patients on outpatient and inpatient treatment, then they can gradually increase the number of payments. [3]. In particular, in 1919, 8,521 patients were treated on an outpatient basis, and in 1925 their number reached 40,230. In inpatient conditions in 1919, 6,500 patients were treated, and in 1925 there were 16,065. If we look at these figures as of 1933, we will see that 55,000 patients received treatment on an outpatient basis and 14,000 in an inpatient setting [3].

You can also see not only an increase in the number of patients treated in this hospital, but also the opening of various departments and laboratories in the 30-bed hospital in 1923. In 1932, there was a solar hospital in the Botanical Garden, and a sunbathing

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area at the Krasnovostochny plant. During this period, scientists studied the issues of solar therapy.

1931 - 1933, 763 patients were treated in this hospital, of which 467 are adults and 296 children. Of 467 adult patients, 161 had anemia, 134 had neurological disorders, 56 had malnutrition fatigue, 79 had pulmonary tuberculosis, 16 had chronic pleurisy, 6 had chronic bronchitis, 1 had pulmonary emphysema, and 1 had - lung abscess.

In the process of treating patients, methods of regular nutrition, physiotherapy, and physical education are used. Older patients were given 4 high-calorie foods per day. Physiotherapy procedures were performed using sunbathing, this method began with close medical supervision for 3-5 minutes and lasted 30 minutes. There are also showers and baths. Excursions for patients are also organized. Expeditions were organized to the Twelve Springs, the Bor pass, Chimgan, the Gulkam waterfall and Burchmulla.

Adults are also sometimes prescribed medications, often in the form of injections. In Chimgan, on average, each adult patient was treated for 24 days, and in some cases for 1.5–2 months. In 1931, this sanatorium used the laboratory of a civilian resort, and in 1932 it was brought here as laboratory equipment [4].

In Shokhimardon, one of the first resorts in Uzbekistan, mountain air and sun procedures played an important role. This resort has been scientifically studied, where it was possible to treat tuberculosis, rickets, gastrointestinal diseases [5]. However, in the late 1930s, some forms of pulmonary tuberculosis could not be cured at the Shakhimardon resort. In particular, developing forms of pulmonary tuberculosis and cases of severe body fatigue were not allowed. Also at this resort it was impossible to treat pulmonary tuberculosis, epilepsy and other neurological diseases, as well as severe blood loss diseases. In addition, treatment at the resort is prohibited for diseases of the cardiovascular system, kidneys and urinary tract, liver and gallbladder, skin, musculoskeletal system and malaria. The cost of a trip to Shakhimardon is about 730 rubles [6].

Until 1941, kumis therapy was studied at Uzbek resorts, but in the post-war years, the use of this method did not revive. In particular, despite the fact that the Shohimardon resort has good pastures, the treatment with kumis has not been established. Treatment with this method has given very good results in the sanatoriums of the desert. Not only local residents, but also Europeans loved kumis and drank it disorganized and uncontrollably at the resorts. It is known that grapes are widely used in the treatment of many diseases. Uzbekistan was one of the places where the best grape varieties were grown, but in those years, Uzbek sanatoriums did not pay much attention to grape treatment [7].

In desert areas on the slopes of the mountains, treatment is widespread. Because when we drink kumis, the body releases a lot of moisture. There were enough horses in the Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana regions, but the fact that the herds were nomadic in search of food was a serious obstacle to the treatment of kumis.

In the 1950s, the Vodil sanatorium in Fergana received general strengthening drugs such as arsenic, iron, ascorbic and nicotinic acids, fish oil, hematogen, semi-vitamins A, B, C, D, vitamins and t. D. as well as physiotherapy. In the summer, aero (air breathing) is widely used.

This sanatorium did not have a laboratory or X-ray machines [8]. Although the sanatorium had laboratory physiotherapy equipment, it was not used [9]. As a result of such factors, places in most children's sanatoriums of the republic are vacant.

In 1955, the collective farm "Uzbekistan" (now "Shahand") in the Turakurgan district of the Namangan region was allocated a green area of 9 hectares on the banks of the Syrdarya river, rich in fruit and ornamental trees. The construction and equipment of the sanatorium, as well as the full provision of patients and personnel were the responsibility of the collective farm. The peculiarity of the sanatorium is that here patients could be treated from several months to one and a half years until complete recovery.

In addition, the average salary of people treated in a sanatorium during the period of treatment has been fully preserved. The sanatorium had a diagnostic laboratory, an X-ray machine, pneumothorax, and a physiotherapy room. The sanatorium used climatotherapy, antibacterial therapy, diet therapy, taking into account the age and state of health of the patients who worked in the garden and garden of the sanatorium. This, in turn, affected the psyche of the patients. On the basis of this methodology, sanatoriums with 25 beds were created in the collective farms "Stalingrad" in the Turakurgan region of the Namangan region, "Lenin's Way" in the Chartak region, and "Leninsky" in the Uychinsky region [10].

A special 15-bed hospital and a bathhouse have been created at the Polvontash field in the Andijan region. The treatment was carried out in the Chartak, Chimgan and Kyzyltepa sanatoriums. In addition to mineral water, they are treated with physiotherapy, massage, paraffin, azokiret, medicometers [11]. In addition, over the years, treatment with mineral water has been introduced in medical institutions and institutes of cities.

According to N. E. Xrisankov 156 spas and medical institutions in 1951, only 55 of which are used to treat drinking mineral water. The USSR Ministry of Food Industry, medicinal mineral waters, according to the catalog, only 37 resorts and places of medicinal mineral water bottles in the consumer can make. It seems that all healing mineral waters are used as

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drinking water. According to some of their chemical properties, only spa water or a natural place on an artificial earth surface. For example, the consumption of mineral water near the only source could, in the process of bottling and transportation to remote places of their property, lost [12].

In 1950 Research Institute of physiotherapy and resort N. A. Semashko introduced treatment with hydroaeroionization. Interest in this method grew not only in the USSR, but also in foreign countries. In particular, the institute is of great interest to the People's Republic of China and India. In addition, government delegations such as Sweden, Poland and the United States visited the institute and noted that they will use the hydro-ionization method in their countries [13].

In 1975, there was a physiotherapy hospital at the Sverdlov collective farm in the Tashkent region, 20 km from the capital. Here, for treatment, they are treated with medium mineral, chloride-sulphate, sodium, water-therapeutic mud, paraffin, electric light. The hospital has a 130-bed inpatient department and a 30-bed pediatric department for patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system and gastrointestinal tract.

In addition, in the sanatorium "Nagornaya", located 50 km from Samarkand, there is a physiotherapy department with 125 beds. It was used to treat hot water with a low content of chlorine and sodium sulfate. There were also rooms for physiotherapy and a complex of physiotherapy exercises. In this hospital, patients with gastrointestinal diseases and arthritis were treated, 25 beds were reserved for children.

Kyzyltepa physiotherapy hospital for 100 beds in Oltyarik district of Fergana region was treated with low-mineral, sulfate-hydrocarbonate, sodium hot water, electric lighting and paraffin.^[15] Patients with diseases of the digestive system, cardiovascular, nervous system and musculoskeletal system are treated here.

Also, in the Chimgan Physiotherapy Hospital of the Yangikurgan District of the Fergana Region, patients were treated with warm sodium chloride warm water containing moderately mineralized high-sulfur hydrogen. It is also treated with electricity and paraffin, as well as diseases of the cardiovascular system, musculoskeletal system, nervous system, skin and gynecology.

The Jairankhan Physiotherapy Hospital, located 22 km from Termez, Surkhandarya region, has a capacity of 150 beds, where patients are treated with highly concentrated hydrogen sulfide, sodium chloride, hot water, electricity and paraffin from the pipelines of the Uchkizil oil field. Patients with diseases of the main musculoskeletal system, nervous system, cardiovascular, skin and gynecological diseases were treated here.

At the Aktash resort in 1963, most patients were diagnosed with closed forms of tuberculosis, as well as neurosthenia, anemia, and overwork. There was also a clinical laboratory. In Aktobe, the treatment season lasted 5 months from May 15 to September 15, the course of treatment was one month [14].

In the mid-1970s, there were also serious shortcomings in the provision of spa and physiotherapy medical care to the population. For example, in Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Khorezm regions, there was a shortage of local doctors. In addition, insufficient attention is paid to new methods of treatment in balneophysiotherapy institutions, including the creation of aerosols and the use of medicinal hydroaeroionotherapy.

In addition, Recommendations for the creation of new medical establishments on the basis of scientific research institute of mineral water sources Physiotherapy and Resort named after N. A. Semashko not fulfilled. For example, in 1975, physiotherapy hospitals were not created in Kokand in the Yangiyul district of the Tashkent region and in the state farm "May 1" of the USSR. In addition, mineral water is little used in children's sanatoriums [15].

On September 24, 1974, the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On the state and further improvement of physiotherapeutic assistance to the population of the republic" was issued [16]. From 1974 to 1975, the number of beds for such care in the country increased to 200 thanks to the establishment of hospitals in Gallaaral (50 beds) and Mubarek (50 beds) and the expansion of the Tashkent Mineral Water Hospital (100 beds).

The number of therapeutic mud treatments in the country in 1975 was 21, of which 17 belonged to the USSR Ministry of Health, and 4 to trade unions. The volume of physiotherapy assistance to the population of the republic is growing from year to year. In particular, in 1975, 1,874,466 patients received such assistance [17] (17 million 424 thousand 443 procedures), in 1974 1 million. Such services provided 588 807 people (15 million 303 thousand 611 procedures) [18].

In 1976, a sanatorium with 50 beds was opened at the Pravda collective farm in the Syrdarya region. It uses healing mud, mineral water, electrical treatments, therapeutic gymnastics and massage [19].

In 1978, N. A. In the clinic, the Research Institute of physiotherapy and resort named after Semashko had 300 beds and 5 polyclinics, including departments of arthrology, cardiology, neurology, gastroenterology and gynecology, as well as 2 polyclinics for adults and children. The clinic has a diagnostic laboratory, an X-ray department, physiotherapy and massage rooms, a dental office and a pharmacy [20]. During this period, for the treatment of patients, hydroaeroionization from mineral water, therapeutic mud and electrotherapy, massage,

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physiotherapy exercises and, if necessary, treatment with drugs were introduced.

Physiotherapy hospital "Toshsovet" in Tashkent was built in 1978 with 240 beds. Here, the treatment of the cardiovascular, nervous system, digestive organs, arthritis and gynecological diseases was carried out. Since 1972, a 40-bed department has been created at this hospital for the treatment of invalids of the Great Patriotic War. Here they used Tashkent mineral water, therapeutic mud, paraffin, phototherapy, hydroaeroionization, massage and physiotherapy exercises [21].

During this period, the Nagornaya physiotherapy hospital in the Samarkand region was designed for 125 beds, it had a children's department for 25 beds. This hospital used hot mineral water as well as physical therapy and physiotherapy [22].

In 1978, Farish of the Jizzakh region "United" worked in a physiotherapy clinic. Climate, electric light and healing clay used in the treatment of patients. This place of healing mud is brought to the city of 25 km Baliqliko'ldan, where some members of the movement, treatment of patients with diseases of the nervous system and lungs. In addition, in 1978 G'allaorol Physiotherapy Clinic building in Jizzakh region. It has been operating in the hospital since May 1975 and has 50 beds. Treatment of cold mineral water, paraffin and electric light. These are medical institutions and members of the base patients treated with the peripheral nervous system [23].

In July 1977, a 100-bed physiotherapy hospital was opened in Gagarin, Jizzakh region. In addition, in November 1975, a 50-bed physiotherapy hospital was opened in the village of Mubarek of the Kashkadarya region, in 1976 a 100-bed physiotherapy hospital in the Kamashinsky region, and in December 1977 a 150-bed physiotherapy hospital in the Yangiyersky district of the Syrdarya region. In addition, there are physiotherapy clinics in Tashkent and Samarkand, and the population's access to physiotherapy is growing from year to year.

In 1978, on the territory of the collective farm "Uzbekistan" of the Moscow (now Shakhrikhan) district of the Andijan region, there was a sanatorium with 100 beds. In 1978, a physiotherapy department with 50 beds was opened in the regional hospital No. 1 of the Bukhara region. Also, physiotherapy rooms have been opened in the Shafirkan, Vobkent, Karakul and Navoi regional dental clinics, the children's department of the Alat central hospital [24].

In the Yangikurgan district of the Namangan region, the number of seats has been increased to 50,

a new building has been built, as well as a canteen for 200 seats, a medical building, a bathroom and a utility building. Also during this period, a physiotherapy department was created in the regional children's hospital in Kashkadarya, and a new building was built for a physiotherapy office in a hospital in Mubarek. In the physiotherapy hospital "Dzhayronkhana" of the Surkhandarya region, a bathroom and a dormitory for 60 beds have been built.

Sanatoriums and treatment-and-prophylactic institutions have also begun work in Uzbekistan. The results of the analysis show that in 1983 more than 41,740 patients were treated in sanatoriums, which is 4.6% more than in 1982 [25].

All types of physiotherapy exercises are used in the sanatoriums. 30 hydrophatic complex [26] oxygen-iodine-bromine underwater massage, showers for various therapeutic showers, baths and other bathrooms. It also offers physiotherapy using a variety of devices in 30 lamp therapy rooms. For thermotherapy, clay, paraffin and ozokerite were used. There were physiotherapy rooms, 7 therapeutic pools, 2 saunas, rooms with sun and air baths, as well as 22 dental and gynecological rooms. In the sanatorium-preventive type of diet was organized, which helped other methods of treatment to give good results.

According to Dr. N. Abdullaev, 1982 - 1990 "Sanatorium" Rapkon Tojikiston brought the Asht region, salt, sulphide deposits of mud using a link to the stage of the disease and rheumatoid arthritis, chronic intestinal digestive, nervous, rheumatic, female diseases. With the help of physiotherapy equipment, healing water was delivered from the old Chimgan base to the sanatorium [27].

Also, according to nurse I. Boboeva, the Kyzyltepa sanatorium is well equipped with medical equipment, including equipment for hydro-aeration and underwater massage[28]. According to the study, sanatorium treatment in Uzbekistan develops from year to year, new methods of treatment are being introduced.

In short, during the period under study, resorts and sanatoriums were among the main resorts. Because almost every institution offered its visitors its own treatment services. In particular, the methods of treatment in sanatoriums and sanatoriums are being developed from year to year. Therefore, visitors believed that these sanatoriums play an important role in restoring their health. This is evidenced by the growth in the number of visitors from year to year.

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MAXIM OF POLITENESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: This article discusses maxim of politeness in Uzbek and English languages. In Uzbek, politeness is defined according to the age of each person, while in English there are general rules for this concept. Working with different people, politeness, courtesy and sensitivity are of great importance. Such people are respected in society and succeed. There are others around people with such great characters. Good and comfortable with them. They are formed in different conditions, environments, the relationships of the participants of the dialogue can't have the same social status.

Key words: Uzbek language, English language, communicate, politeness, tolerance, ability, conflict situations, courtesy, different people, courtesy, sensitivity, society, good character, correct speech, conversation.

Language: English

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Introduction

When we talk about politeness, we see that it has to do with the situation in the conversation. We understand that politeness is a good treatment of someone or an interlocutor. In this case, we use the words “brother, boss, lady, sir, sorry, please, please, etc.” in Uzbek and “My dear, sir, Mr., Mrs.” in English, miss, would you mind, please”. We know that in pragalinguistic interpretation the form of respect is a tendency of social attitude. In this case, of course, in the process of speaking, the speaker (addressee) must have a good character, correct speech, respect the listener, be able to convince him, a positive approach to the situation, in any case be able to respect him must have the skills.

Geofry Leech (1988) believes that the rules of effective communication are manifested in the context of interpersonal relationships and at the level of the text. The choice of method of expression and

expression depends on the rules of text rhetoric. The speaker uses the available rhetorical resources to translate into the text a concept that has a certain illusory meaning that arises in thinking. The realization of a concept in the text of a speech situation is realized by choosing a specific form of expression [1].

The main findings and results

Robin Lakoff describes the form of respect as “Respect is a system designed to ensure the exemplary course of communication by minimizing the contradictions and misunderstandings that may arise in linguistic relationships” [2. 292–305]. Following the principle of nobility, the speaker tries to create comfort for the listener and to avoid embarrassment as much as possible.

Progolinguistic J. Lich argues that the occurrence of a form of respect consists of the

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activation of 6 rules that require no proof. These are as follows:

- the rule of politeness, courtesy, etiquette
- generosity, the rule of nobility
- approval, praise rule
- humility, modesty, simple rule
- the rule of consent, intolerance
- the rule of liking, inclination, burning

Taking all this into account, we will try to show the similarities and differences between the following examples in the English and Uzbek literary texts.

• “Old Lady Swanger said you’re in need of help” she said [4.51].

• Wouldn’t you be upset if I asked you something? Said Asror, looking at him more confidently [3.82]. Through these examples, we can observe the process by which the speaker speaks to the listener with politeness and etiquette.

• “Well, what will you charge me to get over it?” - Inman said. -“Fifty dollars script” the girl said [4.67]

• “What’s that brother? Is there a cold cola” He said, rubbing his palms together [3. 87].

In these examples, we see that the speaker has such qualities as suggestion, generosity, nobility in the rules cited by J. Leach.

• “Oh, my,” Ada said, “There you are. The ladies are already so pleased to know you’re here” [4.77]

• “Daughter Dilfuz, will you bring your brothers today? Today is not Saturday, is it? Exclaimed Dilfuza [3.72].

With these examples, we can see that the speaker speaks with humility, modesty, simplicity.

• “Lord, oh, Lord” he cried, “we once lived in a land of paradise” [4.87].

• Now the world belongs to both left-wing and left-wing guys like you. Mahmados like us will not be able to stand on their own two feet [3.78].

In these examples, too, we can see in the conversation that the speaker is humble, simple, and follows the rules of etiquette.

Regardless of the language or nationality, we always say that a person should be polite and kind in the process of communication. In the words of Sh. Safarov, “just as the world is colorful and the events taking place in it are diverse, so are the situations of communication. They are formed in different conditions, environments, the relationships of the participants of the dialogue can’t have the same social status.

Everyone is a creative social. People communicate with each other, create families, become colleagues. All members of society deserve respect. There is a gentle complaint between conversations to avoid confrontation, resentment, anger.

Everyone knows the “magic words” from childhood: thank you, hello, sorry, sorry, thank you.

The alley begins with politeness. This is an international norm. If such a quality is considered innate as a flavor, then you can learn a good tone. Kind people know you always need:

- greeting;
- to say goodbye;
- apologize (if an error occurs or disobeys the interlocutor);
- interested (i.e., the required minimum Attention, for example, ask: “How are you?”);
- not to press the colon anywhere;
- do not interrupt the interlocutor, especially if he or she is older;
- don’t realize it’s too far.

In the world of communication and globalization, effective interaction of communication participants comes to the fore. For this, it is not enough to know a foreign language; knowledge of the cultural norms of other peoples, in particular the rules of politeness, becomes important. In many cases, polite behavior is the key to successful communication, and despite the fact that the category of politeness is universal, there are significant differences in how it is expressed in national languages and how certain formulas of linguistic behavior are interpreted by the interlocutors. For someone, a kiss when meeting is an obvious action, while someone will continue to communicate with you for years.

Yet, according to numerous admissions, the British are almost the most polite nations in the world, they hold the record for the use of the words “thank you” and “please”.

What makes them so: extraordinary kindness or, conversely, a desire to hide their real attitude to what is happening behind a mask of politeness? Knowing how the British value privacy, rather the latter. An English prefers to keep a distance from others, so as not to violate other people’s boundaries and allow others to keep in their own, so the sense of tact in verbal communication, respect for the interlocutor is highly valued among the British.

Human activity cannot be imagined without verbal communication. In order for a speech act to proceed without conflict and benevolently, it requires the presence of an element of politeness, which is one of the basic components of interpersonal communication. The problem of polite verbal communication has always been relevant.

Many people believe they have a clear understanding of the concept of “politeness”. However, the definition of “politeness” is not as easy to give as it seems at first glance. After all, each person interprets it completely differently. T.V. Larina notes: “Politeness is understood as a nationally-specific communicative category, the content of which is a system of ritualized strategies of communicative behavior (linguistic and non-linguistic) aimed at harmonious, conflict-free communication and

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adherence to socially accepted norms in interactive communication". She writes that different countries and cultures have their own understanding of politeness, which is reflected in the language. N. I. Formanovskaya writes: "Politeness is an ethical category abstracted from specific people, which is reflected in the language, which, of course, should be studied in linguistics". In the encyclopedia of ethics there is such a definition: "... it is a set of actions, the content and external manifestation of which correspond to moral principles". Based on all these definitions, we can conclude that politeness is respect for people, observance of the rules of decency and etiquette, a manifestation of good manners, this is an integral component of any communicative act.

Each language level has its own set of politeness markers. Let's take a closer look at the means of expressing politeness at the lexical level. There are also grammatical and syntactic levels that go hand in hand with the lexical. Therefore, when considering means of expressing politeness at the lexical level, you should also refer to the grammar or syntax.

In modern English, a large number of fixed expressions prevail, which are used for greetings, congratulations, refusals, gratitude, farewell, apologies, etc. Natural native speakers of English use them automatically in appropriate speech situations.

For example, in equisocial situations of communication, such polite forms are used for greeting:

- Hello!
- Nice to meet you!
- How are you!

In non-equilibrium situations, the following are used:

- Good morning!
- Good evening!
- Good afternoon!
- Welcome!

It should be noted here that in English there is no distinction between the pronouns "you" and "yours". For their definitions "you" is used. The pronoun "thou" is used only in the Bible or in poetry.

Speaking about the norms of speech etiquette, one should pay attention to references in English, which play an important role in interpersonal communication and are able to create a certain communicative mood between the interlocutors.

The word "Madam" ("lady") is used to politely address a man to a woman, the word "sir" ("lord") is used when referring to a man equal or older in age, position, rank or social status. This is how soldiers turn to officers, schoolchildren to a teacher, sellers to customers, waitresses to restaurant customers. For example:

- Good afternoon! I need a double room for three days.
- Yes, sir. Give me your passport, sir.

"Sir" and "Madam" are the only possible forms of addressing those whose surname or official title is unknown. It should be remembered that after the addresses "Mr" and "Mrs" the surname must be indicated, otherwise it will sound vulgar and unethical. "Miss" with a surname is used to refer to an unmarried woman in England. The appeal "Miss" without specifying the last name is used by buyers in relation to sellers, visitors to waitresses, etc. Although recently such treatment has become pejorative. In English, it is considered polite to address relatives using diminutive forms. For example, you can contact your grandmother:

- Grandmother!
- Grandma!
- Nanny!
- Gran!

To express a polite apology in English, such linguistic units are used as:

- Excuse me;
- I am sorry;
- Sorry;
- Forgive me;
- I apologize for;
- I beg your pardon.

The expression "Excuse me" is used before interrupting the interlocutor or asking for help, and "I am sorry" or simply "Sorry" translates as "sorry" or "sorry" and is used if something has already happened.

For example:

• Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window?

- I am sorry, never meant to hurt you.
- Sorry that all this happened
- Sorry, what did you say?

"Forgive me" also translates as "forgive", but has a brighter emotional connotation, is used for deep regret or remorse. For example, "I am really sorry, would you ever forgive me". In this example, the lexical unit "really" is used, which is used to give more politeness to the statement. Also, to reinforce the apology, native English speakers use the adverbs "very", "so" and negatively colored adjectives "dreadfully", "awfully", "terribly", which acquire a positive connotation: "I am terribly sorry".

The phrases "I apologize for" and "I beg your pardon" are stylistically more polite means of expressing an apology.

The most politeness lexical units for parting are:

- Good bye;
- It was nice meeting you;
- Take care;
- See you;
- See you tomorrow / next week;
- See you later. See you soon;
- Have a good trip;
- Good night.

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Finally, consider the polite lexical means of expressing gratitude. In the explanatory dictionary of Ozhegov, "gratitude" is a feeling of gratitude for a good done, for the attention or service rendered, as well as various ways of expressing this feeling, including official measures of encouragement. In the English language, there are a considerable number of lexical units for expressing gratitude. The most common neutral forms:

- Thank you;
- Yes, please;
- No, thank you;
- Thank you for;
- I'm grateful / obliged / indebted you for ...

For expressiveness, amplification adverbs are used:

- Thank you so much for ...
- I'm very / most grateful to you.

To express gratitude, stable phraseological expressions are also used. Let's list some of them:

- Thank you from the bottom of my heart for ...

...

- My most heartfelt thanks to you for ...
- Deeply indebted.

For the official expression of gratitude, the phrases are used:

- I would like to thank you;
- I would like to express my gratitude / appreciation.

The response to gratitude is expressed by modest behavior and lexical means, depending on the content of the statement:

- Thanks for the beautiful gift.
- I am glad you liked it.

There is no single lexical unit for the word "please" in English. Polite options are:

- My pleasure.
- It was no bother. It was a pleasure.
- It's nothing / Think nothing of it.
- You are welcome!
- That's really nothing! Don't mention it.
- It was no trouble at all / whatever!
- It was a real pleasure for me to do it.

Thus, it can be concluded that the linguistic means of expressing politeness in each culture are different. They characterize both the individual speaker and his entire nation as a whole. Politeness is a complex concept. It includes a certain set of lexical, grammatical and syntactic means that are inextricably used in the communicative act.

We paid attention only to the lexical means of expressing politeness in greeting, apology, gratitude, farewell. We also realized that the category of politeness is characterized by a certain level of formality, which is expressed using vocabulary in a high and neutral tone. Linguistic means of politeness in informal situations are much less common. I would

like to finish this work with the following words: "Be polite to everyone!"

Issues related to the scientific understanding of the Uzbek language process of treatment are reflected in more sources on the history of culture. It is well known that interpersonal relationships did not arise spontaneously, and people were still indistinguishable from each other as independent individuals. From ancient times the human mind has been focused on nature. the protagonist of primitive art was considered an animal, not a human being.

The history of the formation of the concept of "politeness" dates back to ancient Egypt, ancient India and mainly antiquity. In ancient times, interpersonal relationships as a philosophical system were intertwined with the views of the thinker. In particular, Democritus understood philosophy as the art of communication, the art of life, which expresses good speech, good behavior, good behavior.

It should be noted that politeness in the Uzbek language has been formed over the centuries. The basic rules include a number of priorities that need to be kept in mind, such as:

- a man always greets first, opens the door, gives way to the lady;
- helps those who are older, older, and older;
- healthy treatment misses the placement of patients to the doctor, public transport;
- health puts the boss first;
- if you want to say the word "please";
- it is customary to say "thank you", for the help or service rendered;
- if someone is embarrassed, grief, sorrow, need to apologize, apologize;
- to the former on official admission, and then - to adult coaches;
- should be submitted during aging;

Politeness is when a child expresses hatred and respect for other people. And this is where Bookanga's law is triggered: we are treated as if it belonged to another person. Therefore, in many cases, a gentle child will have a good relationship with each other, and the magic words that appear in fashion will open different doors in front of him/her.

In Uzbek language, we find a variety of polite phrases in which the following are of particular importance:

- Excuse me;
- Sorry for the inconvenience;
- Good morning, good day, good night;
- Please;
- Thank you very much;
- It is a great pleasure to meet you;

In broad terms, these are the most common and most useful thought-provoking phrases in communication with other people. However, it should be noted that they are also known by the name of politeness formulas.

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The following rules should be followed in order to be polite to others:

- Avoid attitudes and expressions that may be offensive;
- Be kind and gentle;
- Do not interrupt when speaking;
- Listen actively and don't make fun of their opinions;

It is said that one should be extremely virtuous so as not to feel the need for politeness. Politeness makes a person useful and pleasant to those around him: he is very necessary at work and in life. Politeness eases tensions, prevents conflict, teaches behavior, and leads to respect and love. It is possible

to learn politeness, but it is better to be born with it. Politeness requires control of speech and actions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is important to say that politeness is one of the values inherent in every language and has been formed and refined over the centuries. In Uzbek, politeness is defined according to the age of each person, while in English there are general rules for this concept. Working with different people, politeness, courtesy and sensitivity are of great importance. Such people are respected in society and succeed. There are others around people with such great characters. Good and comfortable with them. Polite people engage others in their behavior, finding common ground with them quickly and easily.

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STUDY OF THE PROCESS OF OBTAINING UREA-FORMALDEHYDE COMPOUNDS

Abstract: In this article, studied the process of producing urea-formaldehyde compounds, i.e. dimethyl urea. The pH of the suspension was determined to be dependent on the addition of sodium hydroxide, ammonia and the ratios of carbamide to formalin. In all the pH ranges studied, the suspension was found to be very sensitive to the amount of ammonia added. Optimum process parameters of process introduction, in particular, amount of additive provides preparation of suspension with pH value 7.5-8.5 for example with the addition of 3.5 ml of ammonia, pH of suspension reaches up to 8.0 at ratio 1:1.

Key words: dimethylolurea, diffractogram, system, roentgenogram, derivatogram, nomagram, ratio, reactor, solution, fungicide, disinfectant.

Language: Russian

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕССА ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ МОЧЕВИНО-ФОРМАЛЬДЕГИДНЫХ СОЕДИНЕНИЙ

Аннотация: В работе изучен процесс получения мочевино-формальдегидных соединений т.е. диметилломочевины. Были установлены зависимость рН суспензии от добавки едкого натрия, аммиака и соотношений карбамида с формалином. Установлено, что во всех исследованных диапазонах рН суспензии очень чувствителен к количеству добавленного аммиака. Оптимальные технологические параметры введения процесса, в частности количество добавки обеспечивает получение суспензии с значением рН 7,5-8,5, например при добавлении 3,5 мл аммиака, рН суспензии достигает до 8,0 при соотношении 1:1.

Ключевые слова: диметилломочевина, дифрактограмма, система, рентгенограмма, дериватограмма, номаграмма, соотношение, реактор, раствор, фунгицид, протравитель.

Введение

В качестве протравителей семян применяют ряд разнообразных химических соединений выпускавшиеся ранее неорганические препараты мышьяка и меди в настоящее время заменены органическими соединениями, не содержащий металлы [1]. Такие препараты для предпосевной обработки семян успешно уничтожают возбудителей различных заболеваний растений, полноценно защищают их от инфекции и вредителей, обеспечивают хорошую всхожесть семян. При применении таких препаратов, предназначенных для предпосевной обработки семян, благодаря наличию нескольких действующих веществ в их составе недостаточная эффективность одного действующего вещества с фунгицидной или инсектицидной активностью компенсируется воздействием другого действующего вещества.

В связи с этим, может быть получен высокий эффект при применении таких препаратов, а также достигнуто обеспечение нормального роста и развития растений при предпосевной обработке семян, т.е. такие препараты обладают широким спектром действия.

В республике из производных карбамида синтезированы фурфуролиден - дикарбамид и монофурфурол карбамид, натриевые соли хлопкового сапостока, карбоновые и карболовые кислоты установлена их биологическая активность против заболеваний пыльной и твердой головни, корневой гнили и гоммоза озимой пшеницы и хлопчатника [2, 3].

При разработке комплексно действующих препаратов для предпосевной обработки семян с широким спектром биологической активности представляют интерес мочевино – формальдегидные соединения.

Для расширения спектра действия препаратов на различные вредные объекты, снижения их нормы расхода, продления срока защитного действия и сокращения кратности обработки, уменьшения фитотоксического

действия препаратов на культуры, увеличения полноценной всхожести семян и получения максимального экономического эффекта от применения препаратов для предпосевной обработки семян они должны содержать несколько действующих веществ, в том числе, стимуляторы роста и развития растений, т.е. обладать многофункциональными комплексно-действующими свойствами.

С целью физико-химического обоснования процесса получения мочевино-формальдегидных соединений т.е. диметилломочевины нами были проведены лабораторные эксперименты.

Материалы и методы.

Эксперименты проводили на лабораторной установке, состоящей из стеклянный реактора снабженного мешалкой с электропроводом, помещенного в водяной термостат. Скорость вращения электродвигателя регулировали реостатным устройством и измеряли тахометром ТМ-300Н и электронного реле РТ-230У.

Соединение идентифицировано ИК-спектроскопическим и термогравиметрическим методами физико-химического анализа [4, 5, 6].

Результаты и обсуждение.

В реактор загружали расчетное количество формалина и постепенно к ней подавали карбамид при мольном соотношении карбамид: формальдегид равной 1:2,0:2,2 при температуре 25-35 °С. Полученный мочевино-формальдегидный раствор выдерживали в течение 30-40 мин. До образования метилольных производных карбамида.

Затем в мочевино-формальдегидный раствор добавляли воду до концентрации раствора 50%. Далее к реактору подавали 20%-ный раствор H₂SO₄, измеряя рН раствора. Призначения рН 4,0-4,2 на дно реактора выпадает осадок и пульпу выдерживали в течение 5-7 мин. Далее повышали рН раствора добавляя к нему 1,2,3,4 и 5 мл добавки (40% - NaOH и 25%- NH₃).

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Были установлены зависимость pH суспензии от добавки (едкого натрия и аммиака) и соотношений карбамида с формалином. Результаты проведенных опытов представлены в виде объемных номограмм (рис.1 и 2).

Из данных рисунка 1. видно, что с повышением добавки NaOH и соотношений карбамида с формалином соответственно

увеличивается pH полученной суспензии. Увеличение значения pH суспензии связано с тем, что при взаимодействии образуется соль диметиллолмочевина $\text{HOCH}_2\text{NHCONHCH}_2\text{OH}$. Поэтому при соотношении 1:1 и 1:2 с повышением добавки от 1 до 5 мл, увеличивается значение pH 8,3 и 8,4 соответственно.

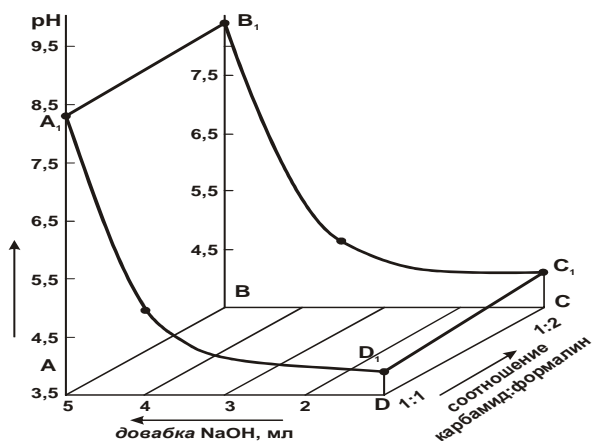


Рис 1. Зависимость изменения pH суспензии от добавки гидроксида натрия и соотношения карбамида с формалином

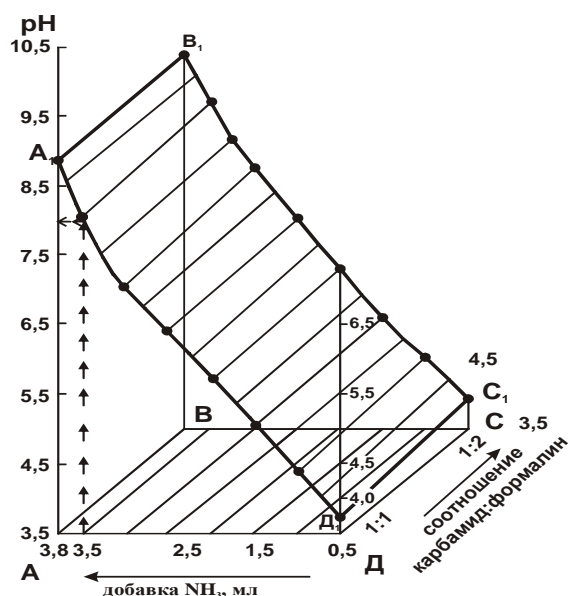


Рис 2. Зависимость изменения pH суспензии от добавки аммиака и соотношения карбамида с формалином.

Как показывали результаты экспериментов во всех исследованных диапазонах pH суспензии очень чувствительно к количеству добавленного аммиака (рис.2). Оптимальные технологические параметры ведения процесса, в частности количество добавки обеспечивает получить суспензии с значением pH 7,5-8,5. например при добавлении 3,5 мл аммиака, pH суспензии достигает до 8,0 при соотношении 1:1.

Ценность объемных номограмм заключается в том, что они позволяют быстро и достаточно точно определить значений pH суспензии при заранее заданных соотношениях карбамида с формалином и количество соответствующей добавки.

Диметиллолмочевина выделены в кристаллическом состоянии и идентифицирована химическим, ИК-спектроскопическим и

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термогравиметрическим методами физико-химического анализа.

Химический анализ дал следующие результаты:

Найдено, мас. % : C-29,8; N-23,34; O-40,1; H-6,76;

Вычислено для

$\text{HOCH}_2\text{NHCONHCH}_2\text{OH}$, мас. %: C-30,0; N-23,33; O-40,0; H-6,67;

ИК-спектр диметилолмочевины характеризуется сильным поглощением в области 1800–900 cm^{-1} и несколько меньшим в области 700–500 cm^{-1} . Образование водородной связи за счет гидроксильных групп вызывает наибольшее смещение полосы валентного колебания $\nu(\text{OH})$.

В месте узкой полосы валентного поглощения при 3600 cm^{-1} появляется широкая интенсивная полоса в интервале 3400–3200 cm^{-1} .

Полоса поглощения амид – I проявляется в виде двух рефлексов (при 1643 и 1630 cm^{-1}), соответствующих валентным колебаниям $\nu(\text{CO})$ и $\nu(\text{CN})$; полоса поглощения амид – II (при 1585 cm^{-1}) вызвана деформационными колебаниями $\delta(\text{NH})$. В спектре диметилолмочевины нет полос поглощения групп NH_2 при 1606 cm^{-1} – $\delta(\text{NH}_2)$ и 1150 cm^{-1} $\gamma_w(\text{NH}_2)$; при 779 cm^{-1} проявляются только вне плоскостные деформационные колебания группы OH и отсутствуют колебания $\gamma_w(\text{NH}_2)$. В области высоких частот значительную роль играют антисимметричные и симметричные колебания группы OH – $\nu_{\text{as}}(\text{OH})$ и $\nu_{\text{s}}(\text{OH})$ при 3330 и 3275 cm^{-1} . Наибольшее смещение претерпевает полоса поглощения при 1922 cm^{-1} , соответствующая колебаниям $\nu(\text{OH})$. В низкочастотной области спектра скелетным колебаниям отвечает поглощение при 418 cm^{-1} (рис. 3).

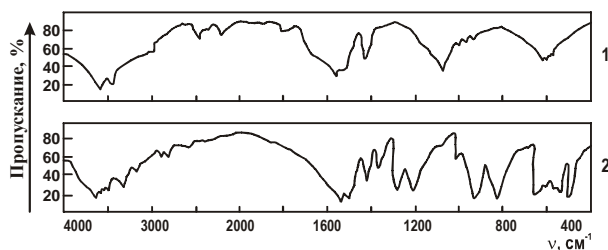


Рис 3. ИК-спектры карбамида (1) и диметилолмочевины (2)

Нагревание диметилолмочевины сопровождается потерей массы и при 106 °C составляет 5%, а при температуре плавления 142 °C – 17 мас. %. Это указывает на то, что при последовательном замещении реакционно-способного атома водорода мочевины на молекулы CH_2O термостабильность олигомеров уменьшается. Расчет потери влаги и сопоставление с экспериментальными данными по кривой ТГ свидетельствуют о том, что процесс конденсации диметилолмочевины начинается в твердой фазе выше 40 °C и продолжается до начала плавления, а именно, до 121 °C, когда

теряется 7,5 мас. % навески. Экзотермические эффекты при 233 и 261 °C соответствуют фазовым превращениям образовавшихся соединений, а потери массы 37 и 49% указывают на разложение и удаление части продуктов распада из зоны реакции. Известно, что при 137–138 °C происходит превращение – расплавленный продукт отщепляет воду и формальдегид затвердевает, переходя в амфотерное вещество, разлагающееся без плавления при температуре 260 °C, что вполне согласуется с полученными нами результатами (рис.4).

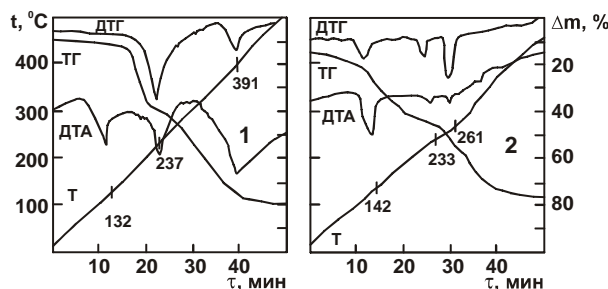


Рис 4. Дериватограмма карбамида (1) и диметилолмочевины (2)

Изучена растворимость диметилолмочевины в воде визуально-политермическим методом [7]. (рис.5).

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 IBI (India) = 4.260
 OAJI (USA) = 0.350

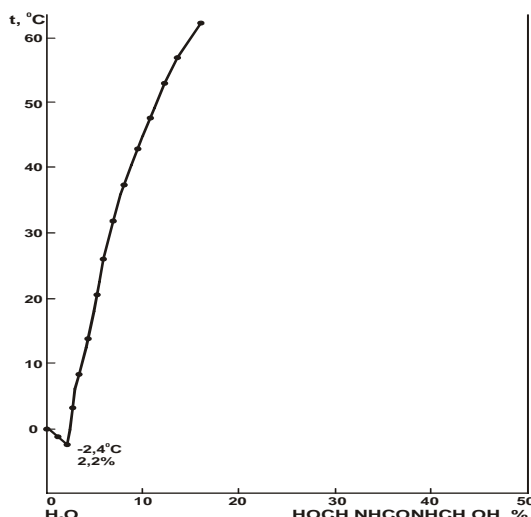


Рис.5 Диаграмма растворимости системы диметилмочевина-вода.

Согласно полученным данным кривые растворимости диметилмочевины в воде характеризуется наличием двух ветвей отвечающих кристаллизации льда и диметилмочевины.

Растворимость диметилмочевины в воде нами изучена при температурах от полного

замерзания растворов до 60 °С. Определены состав и температура кристаллизации 13 фигуративных точек системы. Установлен качественный состав жидкой фазы и соответствующие им равновесных твердых фаз (таблица).

Таблица 1. Данные по растворимости системы диметилмочевина-вода

Состав жидкой фазы, %		Температура кристаллизации, °С.	Твердая фаза
HOCH ₂ NHCONHCH ₂ OH	H ₂ O		
1,1	98,9	-1,2	Лед
2,2	97,8	-2,4	Лед+ HOCH ₂ NHCONHCH ₂ OH
2,8	97,2	3,1	HOCH ₂ NHCONHCH ₂ OH
3,4	96,6	8,4	То же
4,2	95,8	13,6	“ “
5,4	94,6	20,5	“ “
6,1	93,9	25,9	“ “
7,3	92,7	31,7	“ “
8,2	91,8	37,4	“ “
9,3	90,7	43,1	“ “
10,9	89,1	47,6	“ “
13,6	86,4	57,1	“ “
16,2	83,8	62,3	“ “

На основе полученных данных построена политермическая диаграмма растворимости бинарной системы диметилмочевина-вода. Из приведенных данных видно что, диметилмочевина хорошо растворим в воде.

Таким образом, выделено диметилмочевина в кристаллическом виде и идентифицирован химическим, рентгенофазовым, ИК-спектроскопическим и термогравиметрическим

методами физико-химического анализа. Построены политермические и изотермические диаграммы растворимости систем. На основе диаграмм растворимости диметилмочевины в воде, а также изучения физико-химических свойств мочевино-формальдегидных соединений выявлены оптимальные условия для получения протравителей семян комплексного действия.

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EFFECT OF THYROPLASTY IN THE TREATMENT OF DYSPHONIA: A REVIEW ARTICLE

Abstract: *CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVE:* Thyroplasty is a surgery carries out to change the location of the vocal cord to improve the voice in dysphonic patients. Some studies have proposed a large scale of the practicable process through which thyroplasty may take part in voice disorders treatment. Although, the underlining thyroplasty procedures and their effects on voice disorders are not fully understood. We conducted this study to review the possibilities procedures suggested for the effects of thyroplasty in the treatment of patients with dysphonia.

DESIGN AND SETTING: Narrative review conducted at the Medical College, Najran University, Najran City; Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

METHODS: A search in the online databases PubMed, LILACS, and SciELO was selected in August 2020.

RESULTS: 78 articles were included and shown to contain information concerning of thyroplasty surgeries and their purposes. 4 types of thyroplasty procedures can improve the voice permanently in the patients with dysphonia mainly caused by vocal cord paralysis, spasmodic dysphonia, puberophonia (high vocal pitch), and androphonia (low vocal pitch). In some cases, small significant complications may present after a procedure such as edema, wound sepsis, and hematoma and it is treated quickly and easily.

CONCLUSION: The outcome may put some guidelines on the maximum amount of the thyroplasty procedure to treat the dysphonic patients. Nevertheless, further human studies are secured to reduce the small significant complications of thyroplasty surgery.

Key words: Thyroplasty, dysphonia, treatment.

Language: English

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Introduction

Thyroplasty is a surgical intervention on the larynx that makes a change on laryngeal cartilages to manage the vocal cord to enhance the voice quality for dysphonic patients. The term thyroplasty introduced by Japanese scientists (Isshiki et al) in 1974 [1]. The vocal fold (vocal cord) is the movable fold on each side of the laryngeal inlet and responsible for phonation. Its structures consist of a mucous membrane covering the vocal ligament. The gap between vocal cords is called glottis and measured about 2.5 cm from anterior to posterior in the adult male and less in the female. Five muscles move the

vocal cords: the cricothyroid (tensing the vocal cords), thyroarytenoid (relaxing the vocal cords), lateral cricoarytenoid (adducting the vocal cords), posterior cricoarytenoid (abducting the vocal cords), and the transverse arytenoid (approximate the arytenoid cartilage). All of the five muscles are originate from thyroid and cricoid cartilages except the transverse arytenoid take origin from arytenoid cartilage, and all are inserted in the arytenoid cartilage except the cricothyroid which inserted in thyroid cartilage. The recurrent laryngeal nerve supplies all the vocal cords muscles except cricothyroid which supply by the external laryngeal nerve [3]. Recurrent laryngeal

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nerve injury can lead to vocal cord paralysis and in turn, causes hoarseness (dysphonia) [4]. Therefore, over adduction of the vocal folds characterized by intermittent voice stoppages, or breaks invoicing in a condition called adductor spasmodic dysphonia [5]. Mutational voice disorders also known as puberphonia which are described by the voice's pitch may be too high and a reverse voice change may occur [6]. The aim of the current study is to focus on the evaluation of the thyroplasty procedures role in treating dysphonia, in the form of a narrative review.

Methods

A narrative review of the literature was managed, using PubMed, SciELO, and LILACS databases to obtain relevant articles describing thyroplasty procedure and their role in treating voice disorders. The search date was in August 2020. The English terms used in the search were “thyroplasty and dysphonia”, “thyroplasty” and “treatment”. The keywords used in the search included “thyroplasty as a treatment”, “thyroplasty” AND “voice disorders”. The scientific articles concerning the evaluation of the different types of thyroplasty procedures in treating

dysphonic patients were selected for review and were inspected by the author. Studies were selected if they examined the patients who underwent thyroplasty procedure for treating dysphonia. On the other hand, studies presented non-English literature; studies including patients with other voice disorders treatments such as the injection of laryngoplasty materials, botulinum toxin injection, medical voice-hygiene advice, and all the pathological vocal cord surgical intervention, studies that included non-thyroplasty procedures were all excluded.

Results

The search in SciELO using English key words did not provide any findings on the information of thyroplasty as treatment of dysphonia, while the search in PubMed, LILACS (English language), and other sources capitulated 192, 127, and 9 articles respectively, of which 78 articles were shown to contain information concerning the thyroplasty surgeries and their purposes. Table 1 shows the databases and the number of articles extracted from each database.

Table 1. Databases and the number of articles extracted.

Database	Number of articles
PubMed	192
LILACS	127
SciELO	0
Other sources*	9

There are four surgical procedures (thyroplasty types I, II, III, and IV) described by Isshiki et al in 1974. These procedures shortened or elongated the vocal cords and slightly decreased or increased the length or diameter of the interior larynx. Thyroplasty types I, II, III, and IV was proposed to medialization, lateralization, shortening, and lengthening the vocal cord respectively in patients who suffer from voice disorders [1]. Thyroplasty surgery is performed with the patient under local anesthesia so that fine-tuning of the voice is possible by measuring the voice during the surgical intervention [2].

Of the 78 studies, 52 studies on type I thyroplasty procedure: studies on the main surgery steps of type I thyroplasty, type I thyroplasty with Gore-Tex implant, type I thyroplasty with Montgomery (Silastic), type I thyroplasty with TVFMI®implants (Titanium), type I thyroplasty with hydroxyapatite implant (VoCoM system), type I thyroplasty combination, and type I thyroplasty complications. The type I thyroplasty and their subdivision are used in a treatment the patients

with dysphonia caused by unilateral vocal cord paralysis, non-paralytic vocal cord insufficient, unilateral vocal cord weakness, and patients with abductor spasmodic dysphonia. 10 studies on type II thyroplasty procedure: studies on the main steps of the type II thyroplasty surgery, the benefits of applying type II thyroplasty, and complications of type II thyroplasty procedure. Type II thyroplasty is used in the treatment of patients with adductor spasmodic dysphonia, or patients with bilateral vocal cord paralysis. 9 studies on type III thyroplasty surgery: studies on type III thyroplasty procedure, and benefits from type III thyroplasty. Type III thyroplasty is used in the treatment of patients with a high pitch voice. 7 studies on type IV thyroplasty: studies on the main steps of type IV thyroplasty surgery, type IV thyroplasty benefits, and complications of the type IV thyroplasty. The type IV thyroplasty is used in the treatment of patients with low voice pitch. Table 2 reveals the most closely connected studies included in this narrative review and briefs their main points.

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Table 2. The types of thyroplasty procedures and their purposes.

Procedure	Purpose. Reference
Type I thyroplasty	Medialization of the anterior vocal cord in dysphonic patients with small glottal gape and medialization of the anterior and posterior vocal cord in patients with large glottal gape caused by unilateral vocal cord paralysis or bilateral vocal cord weakness which caused by bilateral vocal cord atrophy or sulcus, and in patients with abductor spasmodic dysphonia. ^{7-31, 33-54.}
Type II thyroplasty	Lateralization of the vocal cord in patients with adductor spasmodic dysphonia and dysphonic patients with bilateral vocal cord paralysis. ⁵⁵⁻⁶⁴
Type III thyroplasty	Shortening the vocal cords in patients with high voice pitch. ⁶⁵⁻⁷²
Type IV thyroplasty	Elongating the vocal cords in patients with low voice pitch. Stretching and medialization of the vocal cord in patients with dysphonia caused by unilateral superior laryngeal nerve weakness and unilateral vocal cord paralysis ⁷³⁻⁷⁹

1. Type I thyroplasty procedure

Type I thyroplasty (medialization of the vocal cord) is a surgical procedure used to improve voice for patients suffering from dysphonia caused by unilateral vocal cord paralysis, spasmodic abductor dyphonia, and bilateral vocal cord atrophy. In this procedure, a rectangular window is created in thyroid cartilage and this window is blocked by Silastic implant to bush the vocal cord medially to decrease the glottal gap, and thus can improve the voice. The main steps of operative procedure are that the patient is placed under local anesthesia, a horizontal incision (4-5cm) is made in the skin crease on the side of the neck on the affected side and then exposed the thyroid cartilage, a rectangular window is made lateral to the midpoint of the thyroid cartilage, a suitable size implant is selected and inserted through the window to bush the vocal cord toward the midline under monitoring the suitable voice, and the wounded layers were closed. Mainly the average anterior vocal cord medialization needed was 2.25 mm while the average posterior vocal cord medialization needed was 6.75 mm [7-11].

Type I thyroplasty subdivision and their benefits

This narrative review showed that the type I thyroplasty can subdivide according to implants used in vocal cord medialization as follows:

A. Type I thyroplasty with Gore-Tex implant:

In 2015, Elnashar et al studied type 1 thyroplasty with Gore-Tex implant. The operation was applied to 11 patients suffering from the glottic gap that caused dysphonia. In all postoperative observations, there was a significant improvement in the grade of dysphonia and a highly significant reduction in the size of the glottic gap and prolongation of maximum phonation time [15]. Nouwen et al assessed thyroplasty type I using Gore-Tex implants on 24 patients with unilateral laryngeal nerve paralysis (caused unilateral vocal cord paralysis). Postoperatively, all patients showed improvements in

speech and voice [16]. On the other hand, type I thyroplasty with Gore-Tex can be used in improving voice in patients with dysphonia caused by the non-paralytic glottic incompetence which their etiologies included vocal fold hypomobility, paresis, atrophy, and scarring. No significant difference between sexes was noted in perceptual voice measures. All patients with non-paralytic glottic incompetence demonstrated improved their voices except vocal fold scar patients performed worse than all other subgroups across all voice outcome measures [12-14].

B. Type I thyroplasty with Montgomery (Silastic)

Recently, in 2020, Storck et al tested 15 patients with unilateral vocal fold paralysis were underwent type I thyroplasty with a Montgomery implant. The results showed that on the affected side, the implant pushed the paralyzed vocal cord toward the midline and the vocal folds on both sides were the same length in the phonatory position. A significant improvement in voice quality was shown in all patients [17]. Laccourreye et al assessed the type I thyroplasty with Montgomery in 96 patients with a unilateral laryngeal nerve paralysis (causes unilateral vocal cord paralysis). The result showed that this procedure achieved a very well stable phonatory [18]. Michel et al studied the treatment of 63 patients with unilateral vocal fold paralysis by type I thyroplasty with Montgomery implant. The outcome noted an improvement in all patient voice, and the Montgomery implant appears to be an easy, effective, and safe procedure [19]. Nouwen et al evaluated 33 patients with unilateral laryngeal nerve paralysis (caused unilateral vocal cord paralysis) and was managed with thyroplasty type I using Montgomery implants. All patients were reported an improvements in their voice postoperatively [16]. Type I thyroplasty with Silastic implants was applied for external compression of the paralyzed vocal fold in dysphonic patients. A significantly higher vocal fundamental frequency and significantly longer maximum phonation time were

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achieved. No perioperative complications were noted. This technique was indicated to correct the large glottal incompetence [20-22].

C. Type I thyroplasty with TVFMI@implants (Titanium)

Maggon et al conducted a study to check the effect of type I thyroplasty with titanium implant and type I thyroplasty with Silastic implant in 26 patients with unilateral vocal fold palsy. 14 patients underwent a Silastic implantation and 12 patients underwent a TVFMI (titanium) implantation. The voice analysis was done preoperatively and postoperatively at 3 months. The mean time taken for Silastic implantation was 83.07 min and titanium implantation was 52.16 min. The result showed that both types of implants achieve good and comparable results. Silastic implant surgery takes a long time but is relatively inexpensive [23]. An observation reported by Malik et al in 40 patients with unilateral vocal cord paralysis, 20 patients underwent type I thyroplasty with Silastic implant and the remaining 20 were treated with titanium. The results have demonstrated that, in cases of unilateral vocal cord palsy, there is a subjective improvement following type I thyroplasty using both Silastic and titanium implants. Video laryngoscopy and stroboscopy demonstrated a reduction in the glottic gap in all cases. A titanium implant presented slightly better results in objective voice analysis. Type I thyroplasty with titanium is faster but more expensive [24]. Twenty-four patients underwent medialization thyroplasty, and performed under local anesthesia with intravenous sedation: 10 patients were included in the silicone cohort and 14 in the titanium cohort. Both silicone and titanium medialization implants showed improvement of the vocal outcome, and the results of the titanium implant being superior [25].

D. Type I thyroplasty with hydroxyapatite (VoCoM system) implant.

Storck et al and Park et al [26, 27] were used the type I thyroplasty with hydroxyapatite implant in patients with unilateral vocal fold paralysis. All patients showed a significant improvement in perceptual voice analysis, maximum phonation time, and the dynamic range of voice, and observed that the using of hydroxyapatite implant is a secure and efficient phonosurgical procedure. Dewan et al [28] was studied type I thyroplasty with hydroxyapatite implant in treating patients suffering from Abductor spasmodic dysphonia. The results have shown that this procedure is a safe and effective treatment for abductor spasmodic dysphonia; however, it's provided phonation improvement in the short and long term. In 1995, Bielamowicz et al examined 49 patients were underwent type I thyroplasty with hydroxyapatite implant. All patients were showed a significant improvement in their voice parameters [29].

E. Type I thyroplasty with tensor fascia lata

Two patients with unilateral vocal fold paralysis were undergone a novel approach for type I thyroplasty with a ribbon of autologous tensor fascia lata harvested at the time of surgery. The result showed that this new approach improved the patient voices outcomes and no complications such as extrusion or wound infection is noted [30].

F. Type I thyroplasty with a silicone implant

Adachi et al evaluated a 66-year-old man who underwent type I thyroplasty with silicone block implantation 2 years after the primary esophageal surgery led to his unilateral vocal paralysis. A significant voice improvement was achieved postoperatively and the migration of the silicone implant was not observed [31]. In 2002, Abraham et al examined type I thyroplasty with silicone implant on 11 patients suffered from unilateral cord paralysis which caused their hoarseness following thoracic surgery. The results showed that voice improvement was noted after the procedure and the authors concluded that type I thyroplasty is well [32]. Type I thyroplasty with silicone implantation was done on 20 patients with vocal fold paralysis. All the voice parameters such as maximum phonation time, voice capacity, and intensity were improved postoperatively as reported by Grøntved et al in 2009 [33]. In 2019, Sebova et al examined type I thyroplasty with silicone implant on 10 adult patients suffered from dysphonia caused by unilateral vocal cord paralysis. The postoperative voice quality was significantly enhanced in comparison with the preoperative state [34]. On the other hand, 6 patients had unilateral vocal fold paresis caused them hoarseness and they underwent type I thyroplasty. All patients showed a significant improvement of glottal closure and the voice quality improved both in the perceptual evaluation and acoustic analysis [10].

G. Type I thyroplasty with APrevent Vocal Implant System (VOIS)

8 patients with voice disorder caused by their unilateral vocal cord paralysis undergone type I thyroplasty with APrevent Vocal Implant System (VOIS). The novel APrevent® VOIS showed a significant voice improvement for all patients as described by Ho et al in 2020 [35].

H. Type I thyroplasty using autologous nasal septal cartilage.

Type I thyroplasty with autologous nasal septal cartilage implantation was performed on 15 patients with unilateral vocal fold paralysis. All the patients recorded an improvement of voice quality post-operatively and the laryngostroboscopy investigation showed almost complete glottal closure after the procedure in most patients [36].

I. Type I thyroplasty with ceramic shim

Sakai et al was used type I thyroplasty with a ceramic shim in 10 patients with unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis caused them dysphonia. All patients experienced subjective improvement of voice

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postoperatively. Laryngoscopies in most cases showed that glottic insufficiency improved and the maximum phonation time improved postoperatively [37].

J. Type I thyroplasty with glass ionomer cement implant

An external vocal fold medialization was performed in 53 patients (22 male, 31 female). The underlying cause for the glottic insufficiency was in most cases unilateral laryngeal palsy in turn caused them hoarseness. Ten patients presented with atrophy and/or scar of the vocal folds. In 7 cases new developed implants made out of glass ionomer cement were used. The results showed that an improvement in their voice was observed, no intraoperative or postoperative complications could be observed, the surgical procedure was very well tolerated by all patients, and the degree of glottic insufficiency was significantly reduced [38].

Bilateral medialization

The use of type I thyroplasty on the right and left affected vocal cords (bilateral medialization) was reported. This procedure was mainly used to treat the dysphonic patients caused by presbylaryngis which led to the vocal cords atrophy or sulcus. Significant improvement was observed in all patients' voice parameters and no complications were noted after bilateral medialization [39-43].

Type I thyroplasty combination

A. Type I thyroplasty with arytenoid adduction or cricothyroid subluxation

Arytenoid adduction or cricothyroid subluxation with stabilization of the arytenoid cartilage may be carried out as subordinate type interference when bad voice modality continues after initial thyroplasty type 1. In 2008, Chrobok et al examined type I thyroplasty combined with arytenoid adduction in 3 cases and cricothyroid subluxation in 3 cases, moreover, these patients are suffered from incomplete closure of the posterior third of the glottis which caused their dysphonia. The result showed that all patients were improved their voice postoperatively [80]. Sasai et al were performed thyroplasty type I followed by arytenoid adduction for 30 patients suffered from unilateral paralytic dysphonia, and the maximum phonation of all patients was improved significantly after surgery [44]. The type I thyroplasty in combination with arytenoid adduction was applied for patients dysphonia which caused by their large posterior glottic gap with unilateral vocal cord paralysis, and their voice quality were raised significantly [45].

B. Type I thyroplasty with Arytenopexy and cricothyrotomy

This procedure was used in patients that presented unilateral vocal fold paralysis (UVFP) with marked posterior glottic gap leading to symptoms of dysphonia. Arytenopexy (adduction arytenoid cartilage) with type I thyroplasty and cricothyrotomy

are procedures with a low degree of complication that can be performed under local anesthesia with excellent functional voice results, even in patients with marked posterior glottic gap [46].

C. Type I thyroplasty with a lateral cricoarytenoid muscle pull

A direct pull of the lateral cricoarytenoid muscle (LCA-Pull) and Isshiki's thyroplasty type I are reported. LCA-Pull is very simple and allows the natural adduction of arytenoid by pulling LCA. Sometimes severe unilateral vocal cord paralysis requires both arytenoid adduction and medialization thyroplasty to obtain a good voice. Combinations of LCA-Pull and thyroplasty type 1 are very effective for a severe case and could be done in the same operating field by creating an additional window in the thyroid ala. All patients showed significant voice improvement [47].

Type I thyroplasty complications

In several cases, a simple significant complication was recorded after the type I thyroplasty procedure. Kraus et al examined 28 patients underwent type I thyroplasty and complications occurred in 18% and consisted of local wound sepsis (number = 1), hematoma (number = 1), seroma (number = 1), and transient airway edema (number = 2) [48]. Migration of the thyroid cartilage window appears to be a late complication of type 1 thyroplasty when the thyroid cartilage window is left intact and not removed [49]. In 63 patients, a minor complication occurred in 6.5% of the patients and included 4 cases of laryngeal edema successfully treated with oral steroids [19]. A review by Watanabe et al has shown that 2.9% had infection and extrusion into the airway, and inflammation with the granulation formation was seen in 0.5% [50]. A 46-year-old woman suffered from a right-sided unilateral vocal fold palsy that failed to recover. She underwent type 1 thyroplasty with a Gore-Tex implant. After 10 years she presented dysphonia, the investigation revealed granulation tissues and the edge of the implant extruded into the airway. The patients underwent surgery and the implant was removed, and then recovered her voice [51]. Used type I thyroplasty with hydroxyapatite implant in patients with unilateral vocal fold paralysis was examined by Storck et al and Park et al. One case experienced a postoperative wound hemorrhage as a minor complication. No further complications or implant extrusions were observed [26, 27]. A laryngeal complication in 51 patients undergoing type I thyroplasty procedure was studied by Cotter et al. Implant migration presented in 5 patients. 2 patients retained excellent glottal closure despite extrusion. Vocal fold hematoma was identified in 14 patients and resolved within 1 week. Implant movement occurred in three patients 1 week to 6 months after surgery and resulted in poor glottal closure. Female patients may be more prone to complications because of their small laryngeal size [52]. Type I thyroplasty was operated

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in 123 dysphonic patients. None of the 123 patients presented early major postoperative complications which included implant dislocation, dyspnoea with the need for tracheostomy, wound infection, and postoperative bleeding. In three patients the implant had to be removed 2-6 months after surgery due to granulation tissue formation. In one patient a subepithelial localization of the implant could be seen without the necessity of removal. Perceptual and acoustic parameters were significantly improved after surgery with long-lasting effect even years after surgery [53]. Fifty-seven patients who undergone type I thyroplasty. All patients were discharged the morning following afternoon surgery (within 24 hours). Complications occurred in four patients. One patient, who was taking warfarin, developed a postoperative hematoma that resolved with conservative treatment. Two patients developed a wound infection three days postoperatively, which resolved with antibiotics. One patient returned with hoarseness five months postoperatively, and the Silastic implant was eroding through the mucosa. This was subsequently removed under general anesthesia. No patients developed complications leading to airway compromise [41].

Type I thyroplasty mistake

In a previous study, during type I thyroplasty, the surgeon had mistakenly created the window on the cricoid cartilage rather than the thyroid cartilage. When he inserted the silicone prosthesis into the cricoid window, the patient developed acute respiratory obstruction. One year later, she presented to hospital and a revision type I thyroplasty was performed. Intraoperative, we left the cricoid window untouched, opened a new window on the thyroid cartilage, and completed the type I thyroplasty and finally the patient recovered his voice [54].

2. Type II thyroplasty

Thyroplasty type II is a procedure that makes a change in the voice box to lateralize the vocal cord in order treats the patients with acute spasm vocal cord (adductor spasmodic dysphonia), or the patients with bilateral vocal cord paralysis [55]. The main surgical tips during type II thyroplasty procedure includes: the patient should be under local anesthesia, a horizontal neck skin incision about 3cm in length is made at a level of lower to the midpoint of the thyroid cartilage to expose the thyroid cartilage, and sectioned the thyroid cartilage at the midline and carefully make the separation. Then, two titanium bridges are fixed when the maximum voice is recorded. Finally, the wounded layers are sutured [56].

Type II thyroplasty benefits

In 2017, Sanuki and Yumoto have studied type II thyroplasty in 47 patients with adductor spasmodic dysphonia. Significantly their voices are improved longer than 3 years postoperatively [57]. In recent, 10 patients with adductor spasmodic dysphonia was examined by Sanuki et al and they were underwent

type II thyroplasty. The result showed that the patient's voices were excellently improved after surgery [58]. Tateya et al assessed how type II thyroplasty effecting on patients with spasmodic dysphonia. They reported that improvement of the patients voice qualities was achieved [59]. In 2014, Sanuki et al evaluated type II thyroplasty procedure in 15 patients with adductor spasmodic dysphonia. The result showed that significantly their voice improved long-term (2 years) after surgery [60]. Sanuki and Isshiki were investigated the effectiveness of type II thyroplasty in adductor spasmodic dysphonia patients. The result showed 70% of the patients improved their voice as excellent and the remaining patients as improved to good or fair [61].

In 1998, Maragos studied 3 adult females with bilateral vocal cord paralysis were underwent a type II thyroplasty procedure. The surgical aim was to tighten the paralysis vocal cords to be lateralized. Postoperative evident showed improvement in patients voice [55]. A 14-year-old boy with Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) associated with a sudden involuntary production of sound (phonic tics). He underwent type II thyroplasty after failed treatment his voice with the other specialists. Six months postoperatively, there was a 90% reduction in tic frequency and a 50% reduction in intensity. Additionally, he has shown improved ability to converse with his peers, participate in school activities, and even has improved nutritional status [62].

Type II thyroplasty complications

A minor complication was associated with type II thyroplasty as reported by Mizoguchi et al in 15 patients with adductor spasmodic dysphonia. 14 patients were presented vocal fold erythema and vocal fold edema in 10 patients. All of them showed complete resolution within one month [56]. Chan et al examined 13 patients with the diagnosis of adductor spasmodic dysphonia who were treated with type II thyroplasty. There were 4 early failures caused by friable thyroid cartilage [63]. Six patients underwent type II thyroplasty. The vocal features of adductor spasmodic dysphonia, diverse preoperatively, disappeared postoperatively and a normal, or almost normal, the voice was attained in 5 of 6 cases. The failure in one patient was attributed to combined focal dystonia of the neck muscles and difficulty in lateralization [64].

3. Type III thyroplasty:

Type III thyroplasty is a procedure that makes a change in the laryngeal voice box to shortening the vocal cord to lower the vocal pitch voice in patients with high pitch voices. During type III thyroplasty surgery, all procedures were performed under local anesthesia. A horizontal skin incision is made in the side of the neck and a vertical incision performed to retract the strap muscles. Then, the thyroid cartilage was exposed. A parallel incision to midline was made

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on both sides of thyroid ala and 1.5 mm strips of cartilage were incised on either side of the midline of the thyroid cartilage. The voice was assessed after pushing the mid part of the thyroid cartilage. When the voice is lowered in pitch, the free borders of the thyroid cartilage were sutured and the wound was closed in layers [65-67].

Type III thyroplasty benefits

Garcia-Lopez et al examined type III thyroplasty in an adult male with dysphonia caused by the high vocal pitch voice with the object of lowering his vocal pitch voice. After the surgery, a significant low vocal pitch was attained [68]. A 46-year-old individual has a female-to-male/gender identity disorder with a high pitched voice. He has undergone type III thyroplasty surgery. The result showed that the patients were improved their voice and achieved low voice pitch [69]. Previous studies showed that type III thyroplasty is a successful procedure for treating puberphonia patients who complain from high voice pitch. After the operation, all patients improved their voices which changed to low voice pitch [65-67]. Li et al in 1999, applied type III thyroplasty in eleven male patients with mutational voice disorders (Puberphonia). The preoperative high pitched voices of the all the patients have lowered their voice pitches up to the normal level [70]. The cases consisted of three men with mutational dysphonia, who were aged 37, 35, and 38 years who underwent type III thyroplasty when the voice therapy has proven unsuccessful. The results showed that all patients treated and their high voice pitch become low [71]. 8 Tran's men, unsatisfied with their voice after a minimum of 12 months of gender-affirming hormone treatment, underwent type III thyroplasty to lower the vocal pitch. Their vocal pitch was dropped significantly [72].

4. Type IV thyroplasty

Type IV thyroplasty (cricothyroid approximation) is the procedure that elongates the vocal folds to elevate vocal pitch. It is applied to approximate the cricoid cartilage to the thyroid cartilage with sutures. The thyroid cartilage is moved forward and downward and the cricoid cartilage is displaced backward and upward to decrease the cricothyroid muscle action that elongates the vocal folds which responsible for increasing voice pitch. The procedure is carried out under general anesthesia. A 6 cm horizontal incision is made over the cricothyroid membrane. A vertical incision is carried out, extending from the lower border of the cricoid cartilage to the area just above the laryngeal prominence. The strap muscles are separated in the midline, exposing the lower border of the thyroid cartilage and upper and lower borders of the cricoid cartilage. This will require the part of the cricothyroid muscle to be removed. 2 horizontal mattress sutures with the needle at both ends were used to produce the cricothyroid approximation. Each needle is inserted through the middle of the inferior border of cricoid

cartilage but must exit the superior border at its anterior edge. The sutures mustn't enter the lumen of the larynx because of the danger of infection of the non absorbable sutures. The mattress sutures are completed by going under the thyroid cartilage and coming out on the surface, below the level of the vocal folds, approximately 5 to 8 mm apart. The sutures are tied with multiple knots while under monitoring voice pitch [73, 74].

Type IV thyroplasty benefits

Bernal et al studied type IV thyroplasty surgery in a 22-year-old female patient with a masculine low pitch. The patient voice pitch was elevated postoperatively [75]. In 2011, Gibbins et al evaluate type IV thyroplasty procedure was in a 58-year-old female after bilateral superior laryngeal nerve damage to elevate her vocal voice pitch. The result showed that a three-year follow-up for bilateral type IV thyroplasty reveals increased pitch [76]. Kanagalingam et al and Borse et al have examined type IV thyroplasty (Cricothyroid approximation) in 21 male-to-female transsexuals for voice pitch elevation. This procedure changes their voice box mechanism and causes a significant rise in voice pitch [73, 74]. Transgender phono surgery was reviewed by Song and Jiang [77], and the result showed that the cricothyroid approximation technique was improved the voice and is the basic procedure to shorting vocal cord to decrease the vocal high pitch.

Type IV thyroplasty a combined with type I thyroplasty.

The main purpose of this combination is stretching of the vocal cord with the medialization of the affected side. This procedure was used to treat the patients with unilateral superior laryngeal nerve weakness and unilateral vocal cord paralysis. A combination type IV and type I thyroplasty procedure was conducted by Nasser and Maragos in 9 patients with unilateral superior laryngeal nerve weakness. Voice measurements showed postoperative improvement in patient voice pitch. The authors recommended the combination type IV and type I thyroplasty for surgical treatment of patients with superior laryngeal nerve weakness because it addresses cricothyroid muscle weakness without compromising vocal power [78]. In 2017, Vij et al studied the effect of type IV thyroplasty accompanied by type I thyroplasty in a patient with unilateral vocal fold paralysis. The result showed that all patient voice parameters have been improved [79].

Discussion

This narrative review included 78 articles that evaluated thyroplasty procedures roles in the treatment of dysphonic patients, moreover, permitted us to recognize and modernize the most information relating to thyroplasty procedures. According to our knowledge, this review is the first study to evaluate thyroplasty procedures in the management of patients

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with dysphonia. This review reveals that there are four different thyroplasty surgical techniques which include type I, II, III, and IV to treat patients with unilateral vocal cord paralysis, spasmodic dysphonia, puberphonia (low vocal pitch), and androphonia (high vocal pitch) respectively [8, 61, 65, 73]. A small significant complication after thyroplasty procedures were observed and can be rapidly treated within 1 week to 1 month, and the main factors in charge of postoperative problems are the incorrect indication and an unsuitable surgical procedure to realize the satisfaction from an overmuch narrow glottal closure. Therefore, the thyroplasty technique can give poor outcome in patients had undergone cordectomy and the unchanged voice disorder can be explained by scarring of the vocal cord [80, 81]. According to our research, this narrative review showed that the type I thyroplasty is the most common procedure and presented more complications in compared with the other types, hence, the explanation of presented complication is due to the different implantation materials used during type I thyroplasty procedure through the window created on the thyroid cartilage to push the vocal cord inward, and this may lead to presented of some mild symptoms after the operation, such as edema, inflammation, granular formation, and implant displacement, fortunately, these complications were perceived and treated quickly and easily. Type II thyroplasty has a less postoperative side effect and this explained by the fact that there is a Titanium Bridge which implanted in thyroid cartilage to lateralization the vocal cord in patients with adductor spasmodic dysphonia, and this implanted material can lead to rare complication appearances, such as edema and friable thyroid cartilage [56, 63]. The current review demonstrated that the complications are almost non-existent after type III and type IV thyroplasty procedures, and this is because it does not use implanted materials like what is used in type I and type II thyroplasty.

This narrative review showed that the type I thyroplasty has different available implantation substances which includes Silastic, Gore-Tex, Titanium, and hydroxyapatite, autologous tensor fascia lata, silicone block, Aprevent Vocal Implant System, autologous nasal septal cartilage, ceramic, and cement, however, these materials can be used to push the paralyzed vocal cord medially to improve the patient's voice, thus, can give a wide range of

opportunities in the treatment of the dysphonic patients caused by unilateral vocal cord paralysis, bilateral vocal cord weakness, non-paralytic vocal cords problems, and abductor spasmodic dysphonia. According to the type of the implant used in type I thyroplasty, the different was founded in the cost, outcome, and duration of the procedure; in type I thyroplasty with the titanium implant, it is presented slightly better result in objective voice analysis and faster, but more expensive than Silastic implant [24]. Moreover, type I thyroplasty is used to medialization of the anterior part of the paralyzed vocal cord, and this can minimize the anterior glottal gap only, for this reason, it needs to be accompanied with arytenoid adduction if the patient has a large posterior glottal gap. Although patients with unilateral superior laryngeal nerve weakness and unilateral vocal cord paralysis were treated by type I thyroplasty a companion with type IV thyroplasty [78].

This reviewed study showed a significant permanent improvement in dysphonic patients treated with thyroplasty procedures. Also, it is a safe process and has no major side effects after surgery. Using designed new surgical equipment and material during thyroplasty procedures can minimize and prevent surgical complications [82, 83].

Conclusion

In conclusion, thyroplasty surgeries are a successful modality in the treatment of patients suffering from dysphonia caused by unilateral vocal cord paralysis, bilateral vocal cord weakness or atrophy, spasmodic dysphonia, puberphonia (high vocal pitch), and androphonia (low vocal pitch). Moreover, thyroplasty procedure can treat the patients with dysphonia caused by the non-paralytic glottic incompetence which their etiologies included vocal fold hypomobility, paresis, atrophy, and scarring. All patients with non-paralytic glottic incompetence demonstrated improved their voices after type I thyroplasty except vocal fold scar patients performed worse than all other subgroups across all voice outcome measures. In some cases, small significant complications were recorded after type I and type II thyroplasty surgeries and can be treated quickly and easily. The information presented in this narrative review can be assisting the phoniaticians team in the treatment of patients suffering from voice disorders.

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VARIANTNESS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Abstract: *The article deals with the study of the variantness of phraseological units in the artistic-literary texts in the Karakalpak language. On the basis of the works of the famous linguists devoted to the issues of phraseology and variantness, the author of the article states, that phraseological units having different variants possess the following characteristic features: They have the same basis, meaning and create one and the same image, and contain one common lexical component in their structure. As the material for the analysis the author used phraseological units in the literary works of the famous Karakalpak poet I.Yusupov. In the result of the investigation there have been found out that not only set expressions, but different types of lexical variants of phraseological units were used skillfully in the works of the poet. Lexical variants of phraseological units are formed by two main ways: 1) substitution or change of one word or component by the other word and 2) addition or dropping (mission) of one word by the other.*

Key words: *a language unit, phraseology, phraseological units, variantness, variants of phraseological units, set expressions, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, component, structure, substitution of components, change of components, grammatical variant, lexical variant, stability, idiomaticity.*

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Introduction

The vocabulary of a language is enriched not only by words but also by phraseological units. Functionally and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. Phraseological units are word groups that cannot be freely made up in speech, they are reproduced as ready made units, they are single semantically inseparable units. Phraseological units as well as words exist in the vocabulary stock of the language as separate language units and they express a single notion. A word is a basic unit in the language, phraseological units as separate lexical-semantic category enrich the vocabulary of the language. There is a difference between a phraseological unit and a word. Words denote an object or a thing in the direct meaning while

phraseological units denote them mainly in the indirect, transferred, metaphorical meaning.

The main feature distinguishing phraseological units from ordinary utterances remains their semantic aspect. Their literal meaning is suppressed by their transferred meaning. In other words, one meaning (literal) is the form for another meaning (transferred).

The Karakalpak language as other Turkic languages is very rich in phraseological units. Such phenomena as variantness is typical for all language units, especially for phraseological units. Variantness may formed by different ways : by the change and substitution of components in phraseological units, by synonyms, etc. There are many investigations in Linguistics devoted to this issue. For instance, the issues of variantness in phraseological units have been thoroughly investigated in the works of the linguists

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R.L.Lyandon [1], Y.Y.Avalnani, L.I.Roisenson [2], A.V.Koonin [3] and others. In Linguistics of the Turkic languages the issues of variantness of phraseological units have been studied in the works of Sh.Rakhmatullaev [4] and G.A.Bayramov [5]. Sh.Rakhmatullaev writes that a phraseologism is considered to be a variant of the phraseological unit only in case of having the following peculiarities:

1. Language units, one formed from the other in the result of lexical and grammatical changes and having the same basis in structure;

2. Language units – variants should create one image;

3. Language units – variants should have the same meaning;

4. Variants of phraseological units should have one common lexical component.

Generally speaking, one phraseological unit doesn't change into another one on the basis of variantness, the image and meaning of one phraseological unit is kept in other variants [6].

One of the scholars who studied the issues of Kazakh phraseology I.Kenesbaev [7] distinguishes two types of variants in phraseological units: lexical, for example: kóz shırışın aldı-kóz ildirdi (to slumber) and phonetic, for example: unjırǵası tústi –enjorǵası – onjorǵası tústi (to be sad/grieve).

Uzbek linguists Sh.Rakhmatullaev and S.N.Muratov [8], the Bashkir linguist Z.Uraksin [9], the Turkmenian linguist T.A.Bayramov in their research works distinguished two types of variants in phraseological units: lexical and grammatical.

We have taken as the basis the opinions of these scholars and distinguished two types of variants in phraseological units in the Karakalpak language. The variants of phraseological units in the Karakalpak language have been studied in the works of B.Eshbaev [10], S.Naurizbaeva [11], G.Aynazarova [12], B.Yusupova [13]. Variantness of phraseological units shows their rich meaning. That's why phraseological units require a special investigation and Phraseology is considered to be a separate branch of Linguistics. The study of characteristic features, semantic structure and ways of formation of phraseological units, their connection with words, word combinations and sentences, different linguistic relationship in them (homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy), the structure of variants of phraseological units remains one of the actual issues in Linguistics today.

Comparatively with other linguistic phenomena, the variantness of phraseological units is widely spread, that's why this issue is of a great importance and deserves special investigation. The study of different variants of phraseological units gives us opportunities to define and see their difference from other linguistic units, and to distinguish the variety of their usage from the stylistic point of view.

Phraseological units consist of several components. Some of them are stable, some of them

are changeable. The change and substitution of components in phraseological units create their variantness. Despite some components in the variants of phraseological units are changed or substituted, they have the same meaning, they are closely connected and can be used one instead of the other. For example, two variants of the phraseologism qulaq salıw – qulaq túriw (to be all ears; to keep one's ears). They both have the first component qulaq unchangeable, only the second component is changed.

The most noticeable thing about the functioning of set phrases is that they be handled not in their fixed form (the traditional model) but with modifications. These modifications, however, will never break away from the invariants to a degree that the correlation between the invariant model of a phraseological unit and its variant ceases to be perceived by the reader. The use of such a unit in a modified form (or in other variants) always draws our attention, causing a much closer examination of the wording of the utterance in order to get the idea.

Almost every good writer or poet makes use of phraseological units and set phrases. We have analyzed phraseological units in the works of the People's poet of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan Ibragim Yusupov. It should be pointed out that the poet is skill in using phraseological units, he is fond of playing with stable phraseological units, sometimes injecting new vigour into the components, sometimes entirely disregarding the semantic unity of the combination. In his poetic works, for instance the above-mentioned phraseologism qulaq salıw (to be all ears) is often used but it is used in different variants: qulaq túriw, qulaq asıw, qulaǵım tayar (to give ear to smb.; to keep one's ears). For example, we can see it in the following lines:

Jaqsı sózge qulaq túriń,
Kewilli hám tatiw júriń.
(Eki jasqa bir násiyat)
Give your ear to good words,
Be in high spirits with friends.
(Advice to two young people)
Sóyle, ne aytsañ da qulaǵım tayar,
Rotarudıń kasetasın taptıń ba?
(Segizinshi marttan bir hápte aldın jazılǵan jazılǵan qosıq)

Speak, I am all ears,
Have you found Rotaru's cassette, my dear?
(A poem written a week before March 8).

The variants qulaq túriw, qulaq asıw, qulaǵım tayar (to give ear to smb.; to keep one's ears) of the phraseologism qulaq salıw (to be all ears) are used by the poet in a peculiar way, thus making the reader re-appraise the stereotyped hackneyed phrase.

Another phraseological unit arqa súyew is used in the variant iyek súyew by changing the first component. For example:

«Ustazım» dep, jaslar arqa súyegen,
Aldıńızda aq basımdı iyemen.

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(Men muǵallim degen xalıqtı súyemen)

“A tutor” tell young people,

Trusting him,

Bending their heads before him. (I like teachers)

Ayaz qala – danalıqtıń qalası,

Góne tariyx saǵan iyek súyegen.

Ayaz kala is the town of wisdom,

History relies on you in kingdom.

The phraseological units in these examples present their lexical variants, both variants arqa súyew, iyek súyew denote the same meaning rely on smb.; hope for; trust smb. The variant that is formed in the result of the change of one component in the phraseological unit is called a lexical variant. A component in the structure of the phraseological unit can be:

1) substituted by another word;

2) completed by a new word or vice versa, one word may be dropped. The most widely spread type is the coinage of phraseological units by lexical change in the process of variantness.

There are the following types of the components’ change in phraseological units: the substitution of one word by the other. For example: qulaq salıw-qulaq túriw-qulaq qoyıw (to be all ears; to keep one’s ears); názer salıw-názer taslaw (to have a look at smb.; to cast a look). When one word is substituted by the other we observe the following peculiarities:

1. The components that are substituted may be synonyms. For example:

oyǵa batıw-tereń oyǵa shúmiw (to be lost in thought; to be plunged deep in thought); oyman shıǵarıw-esinen shıǵarıw (to forget); istiń kózin biliw-istiń kózin tanıw (to know one’s trade; to be a good hand at; to be good at; to be a good master in).

Istiń kózin bilip kún etse talap,

Dáwrán atın miner jalların tarap. (Kóriner bolıń)

Being a good hand if necessary,

Not spending the time in vein,

Time rides on a horse, brushing its mane. (Be seen)

Aytqan sózi qorǵasınlı saqaday,

Istiń kózin tanıw, ádalatlı dep.

(Qayta qurıwdıń balalarına)

His words are like a leaden bat,

He knows his trade not bad. (To the children of rebuilding)

2. The components are substituted by the words close in meaning. For

example: tóbesi kókke jetiw – bası kókke jetiw – bası aspańǵa jetiw (to be in the seventh heaven). Another type of lexical variants of phraseological units is formed by omission (dropping) of one component. For example: jol-joba kórsetiw-jol kórsetiw (to show the way); oylap oyına jete almaw – oyına jete almaw (not to achieve the goal); basına is túsiw – is túsiw (to get into trouble; to come to grief; to come like a bolt from the blue). Such elliptical variants comparatively with other variants are

distinguished by the high level of idiomaticity. There are many examples of such elliptical variants of phraseological units in the poetic works by I. Yusupov. For example:

Biraq, bir kún basqa is túser bolar

Qayǵı bultı qabaǵınnan ayrılmay. (Jaqsı adamlar)

When you get into trouble one day,

Sadness won’t leave you, by the way. (Good people)

Ulıs ayırǵı bolsań, ulıs jaqtırmas,

Is túskende xızmetine taq turmas. (Tórtlikler)

When you are in trouble one day,

Nobody will help you, anyway. (Quatrains)

Aytpaqshı, men sonda anaw kempirdi

Dim unatıp qaldım. Oy iymansız-aw

Ishek-silemdi qatırdı-aw sonday. (Aktrisanıń iǵbalı)

By the way, I liked that old woman very much,

She made me laugh into fits, laugh so much.

(The fate of an actress)

Duyım jurıt kúlkiden ishegi qatıp

Kimi ishek uslap, kimisi jatıp. (Aktrisanıń iǵbalı)

All the people laughed until they cry,

I wanted to know why. (The fate of an actress)

In the above-given elliptical variants of phraseological units is túskende (to get into trouble), ishegi qatıp (to laugh until one cries) we see the omission of one component. But in spoken language both two variants are used.

As we can see from the examples, different variants of phraseological units are used in two varieties of language: spoken and written. They play a great role in the creation of images, expressiveness and artistic peculiarities of the text, intensifying the influence of the book to make a great impression on the reader.

In the Karakalpak language there is a great number of elliptical variants in two-component phraseological units. For example, there are such two-component phraseological units in Karakalpak: ózi biy, ózi xoja (to be one’s own master), jaw jaǵadan, iyt etekten (to attack on). In the following lines from the poems by I. Yusupov we see the shortening of the second component:

Bunda endi ózim biymen деп

Duzlı dawıl qanatın jaydı (Dos qádiri)

Being the master of everything,

Salty wind spread its wings. (The value of a friend)

Asılǵanda jaw jaǵadan

Shaqırǵanda ana - Watan. (Tuwısqanlıq).

When the enemy attacked us,

Motherland appealed to us. (Relativeness)

Aq kewlińnen aralasıp jasasań

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Alalamas, qanatlıǵa qaqtırmas.
 (Tórtlikler).
 If you live being sincere and kind,
 You can stick up for yourself, to my mind.
 (Quatrains)

In spite of the fact that all the above-given phraseological units ózim biymen (to be one's own master), jaw jaǵadan (the enemy attacks), qanatlıǵa qaqtırmas (to stick up for oneself/to be able to stand) lack the second component, the shortening of the component doesn't decrease the artistic expressiveness of the utterances, it helps to express the ideas, to render the content in a brief laconic way.

Thus, we see that the most frequent types of forming the lexical variant of phraseological units in Karakalpak are: the change of the component expressed by the noun and the change of the component expressed by the verb.

I. Change of the component expressed by the noun:

esı (the mind)	ketiw (to lose)
aqlı (the consciousness)	

oyǵa (in thoughts)	batıw (to be lost; to be plunged)
qıyalǵa (deep in thought)	

Júzine (the truth to the face)	basıw (to tell)
Betine (openly to the face)	

awızǵa (a word)	alıw (to say; to tell)
tılge (somebody)	

II. Change of the component expressed by the verb:

Qulaq (ears/ear)	asıw (to be all)
	salıw (to give)
	túriw (to keep one's)
záhárin (somebody)	shashıw (to poison; to harm)
	jayıw (to give a poison to)
abıroyı (respect)	túsiw (to lose)
	tógiliw (to lose)
bawırına (breast/ bosom)	tartıw (to press)
	basıw (to clasp)

There are lexical and grammatical variants of phraseological units in Karakalpak. Lexical variants are more popular than grammatical ones. There are many examples of lexical variants of phraseological units in the literary works of I. Yusupov. Here are some examples:

Shala toqıp ketkengilem boldı ma,
 Degen oyǵa ketti azlap qıyalım.
 (Gilemshi hayal haqqında haqıyqatlıq)
 I was lost in thoughts of her not knitting

The carpet to the end, not finishing.
 (The truth about a woman-carpet-knitter)
 Abdıraman aytshı burınları sen,
 Oyǵa batpas ediń qıyalap ábden. (Aktrisanıń iǵbalı)
 Tell me, please, Abdıraman, more,
 Have you been in deep thoughts before? (The fate of an actress)

Kel murtımdı úykep murtlarına,
 Bawırına basıp súyeyin.
 Come here, please
 I'll touch my moustache to yours
 And press you to my breast.

bawırına tartıp júrip-aq
 Adamlar jayar uwın. (Dáwir samalları)
 Claspıng you to their breasts,
 People poison you, your nests. (Winds of time)

The type of lexical variant seldom used in phraseological units is the addition of the component. For example: áwere bolıw - áwere sarsan bolıw (to get into trouble), kóz taslaw- kóz qıyıǵın (salıw) (to have a look; to have a glance; to cast a look). Here are good examples of the effective use of this type in the poet's works:

Al, men onı súydım Arıwxan,
 Xátte kóz qıyıǵın salmaydı maǵan. (Aktrisanıń iǵbalı)
 I loved him, Ariukhan, listen to me,
 But he didn't even have a look at me. (The fate of an actress)

Is bilgenge zaman keldi jigitlet
 Etek-jeńdi durıslap túriner bolıń. (Körинер болың)
 Djigits, it's time for rolling sleeves
 For those who know their trade,
 And much things made
 Turning up their sleeves. (Be seen)

In the examples we observe the addition of components to the phraseological units: the words qıyıǵın and durıslap. The addition of a component to phraseological units gives the whole a fresh significance and intensify their meaning, makes the utterances more expressive and impressive on the one hand, and it makes their meaning more concrete, distinct and clear, on the other hand.

The stylistic effect produced by such use of phraseological units is the result of a twofold application of language means. The modified form (variant) of phraseological units is perceived against the background of the fixed form, thus enlivening the latter. Sometimes this injection of new vigour into the phraseological unit causes a slight semantic re-evaluation of its generally accepted meaning.

It should be pointed out that the change (substitution) of components in the variants of phraseological units is a process realized according to

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certain accepted norms of the language, it means that a component in phraseological units cannot be substituted by any word.

In conclusion we can state that phraseological units in the Karakalpak language are a special layer in the vocabulary of the language that express many concepts and notions, have rich meaning in the brief form. When a phraseological unit is used in its unaltered form it can be qualified as an expressive means of the language, when used in a modified variant it assumes the features of a stylistic device, it acquires a stylistic meaning. Phraseological units have certain purely linguistic features which must always be taken into account in order to distinguish them from other linguistic units. They are usually didactic and image bearing. Many of them through frequency of repetition have become polished and have a verse-like

shape. As other language units, being used in the context, phraseological units may have lexical and grammatical changes. They may have different types of variants. The variantness of phraseological units enriches the vocabulary of the language, it is created by different ways.

The analysis of variants of phraseological units in the literary works of I. Yusupov shows that the poet is skill in using them, he uses them naturally and easily, and even well-known phrases in the context of the poems never produce the impression of being clichés, they are enlivened by modifications (using different variants). The use of different variants of phraseological units by the poet gives him opportunities to create bright images and characters and to express skillfully the main content and idea of the literary poetic works.

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MEANS OF ANTONYMS ACCORDING TO THEIR STRUCTURE IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

Abstract: In this article the means of antonyms according to their structure have been learnt in the Karakalpak language, collected in models, identified their productivity and non-productivity. In accordance with this there were proved twenty five types of antonyms according to their structure on the basis of facts of the Karakalpak language.

Key words: Antonyms, means according to the structure, collecting in models, identifying productivity and non-productivity, their relation to parts of speech etc.

Language: English

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Introduction

Antonymic phenomena plays important role in vocabulary in the Karakalpak language. They build antonymic set of couples made with the help of different lexical units. Our article is dedicated to analyzing means of antonyms according to their structure in the karakalpak language.

Antonyms according to their structure in the karakalpak language have not been specifically studied yet. We made researches about some works on special antonymic units in other languages in order to solve such kind of issue. As a result, we learnt to divide antonyms into means according to their structure on the basis of some principles, thereafter it was obvious that they can be different in comparison with their structure. According to these aspects we learnt antonyms of modern karakalpak language and divided into the following types:

Word stem- composition word structured antonyms. For instance, Life is the complex of tears and smiles, my chicken (T.Qayıpbergenov). - Upstairs quite depend on the downstairs (T.Qayıpbergenov). When he come here just pulled over (T.Qayıpbergenov) His daughter is thought to be mindful in immediate circumstances and cleverer than the son whose name is Elgeldi (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Instead of losing the position, if we could dive into the pit of Xorezm and then it would not be bad to go to Kxan of Xiywa if we claim that we are the owners of the narrow path flowing into our side (T.Qayıpbergenov) They mean to be similar to the strength, all night long it is scaring and go into the darkness, but all day long there appear dog- cats dyeing into the set, rubbish plants go down to it like leeches (Sh.Seytov).

Word stem- compound word formed antonyms. For instance,

Unfulfilled wealth of the world in today
Man guesses to complete it tomorrow
(I.Yusupov).

Yesterday's gossip
Today may happen (I.Yusupov).

-There is a saying by my father that there is less enjoy than sadness (T.Qayıpbergenov). Two men got a weak coward commissioner to do Aydos's the Wealthy wish (T.Qayıpbergenov). He cut the argument thread in a brave way (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Derivative word- a phraseological set expression formed antonyms: For instance:

Trying not to show this he felt dizzy, was in fury (T.Qayıpbergenov).

He had a man of glittering like a gold (I.Yusupov).

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It means to have cowardice to repeat the enemies' name constantly (T.Qayıpbergenov) Brave hearted people could stand waiting for long so they chased them as soon as they heard the news (A.Begimov).

In every part of the village there were heard some jolly smiles (J.Saparov). Feeling afraid of awakening the humanity by seeing some with tears in the eyes he didn't change his view even (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Compositional word- compositional word formed antonyms: for instance: Nowadays, it is a mile between xan's reign and slaves' hard work (Sh.Seytov) on the right there is KKTRANS and on the left the deepness (Sh.Seytov).

The ground is noisy with thick footsound

It keeps from dawn to dusk (I.Yusupov).

The selfishness in the white house

Can be seen in the black-fur house (I.Yusupov).

"I will send to a foreign land, make him go far from the country",- was afraid when I heard, just may send to Siberia! (Sh.Seytov).

What an interesting view in the motherland's hug! (I.Yusupov).

Compositional word- compound word formed antonyms: for instance:

At the early dawn he ate some bread putting in the hot water for the breakfast and till the late dusk didn't move at all (T.Qayıpbergenov). From the hottest place of flame, as if he came to the frozen space, felt cold, as he tried to hide his getting cold, he hardly took breath, eyes wide opened, was embarrassed (T.Qayıpbergenov). He was big boned, an adult ft the age of 18-19 as Maman old said (T.Qayıpbergenov).

They laughed at me and about my unattractiveness, appearance.

Compositional word- paired word formed antonyms: For instance:

If he don't switch on the candles very soon the old lady could get impatient (Sh.Seytov).

Soon after another paled away the flowers (I.Yusupov).

Making somebodies your fellows (Ajiniyaz).

In such cases it is impossible to talk to him and to share secrets even relatives can't come nearby (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Compositional word- a phraseological unit formed antonyms:

For instance: Maman was about to continue listening the words of firemen, but thee went further (T.Qayıpbergenov) Yet I have my strength, doesn't pay attention to the words of the elderly (K.Sultanov).

Dark cold came too hard

Only we saw it, my child (Kunxoja).

What an environmental view! Porcelain can boil, flame blows instead of the wind (T.Qayıpbergenov).

He is going to pay a kind credit on the children just leaving everything beyond (J.Saparov).

Embracing you kindly

People can sting in toxic (I.Yusupov).

Compound word- compound word formed antonyms: For instance:

It is not worth to flow from this side

If there is not anything in the pit (I.Yusupov).

In order not to show his disrespect he took the man in front (T.Qayıpbergenov). As I guess biybaba, we are going to build understanding and friendly atmosphere within the tribe (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Compound word- phraseological unit formed antonyms. For instance:

Today- when the pigs fly, stc.

All ten flourished villages can not be equal to any cathedral for Janadarya people (T.Qayıpbergenov). Except for this door can be opened by the storm, dear (T.Qayıpbergenov). Maman began his speech so slow, being quiet (T.Qayıpbergenov). As fast as within eyebrows he could stop laughing and ordered himself (T.Qayıpbergenov). With his great brevity pulled the knot (T.Qayıpbergenov). As he heard he fastened as he felt his sweet teen (Sh.Seytov).

Paired word- paired word formed antonyms:

For instance: Just tomorrow Madiyar and Murat should go to Dawitkol, they could have offers, demands, casual acquaintances, distant relatives for the invitation to the wedding, they must know it and be back (Sh.Seytov). He eats this dish shaking legs to every side, he towels sometimes eyes, sometimes mouth, the more he wants to to stop, but the more difficult it gets (Sh.Seytov).

The listeners are keeping silence (T.Qayıpbergenov). Poor, he has little children as to walk by, they cried loudly a noisily (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Paired word- repeated word formed antonyms: For instance, the horse carriage standing in front of the Madiyard's house was full of girl- brides and little children in each side on (Sh. Seytov). Sitting unconsciously and ignorant Eshbay counted some big amount of money saying "one, two, three" and blew it towards Askarbay and told "Just thirty thousand" (Sh.Seytov). She didn't alert biybaba who came slowly by surprise (T.Qayıpbergenov). He didn't say goodbye to his wife, even didn't look at her face (S.Baxadirova).

Paired word- a phraseological unit formed antonyms:

For instance:

We're in poverty- poor period

Birds jumped on sheep (I.Yusupov).

A widow rode hundred sheep (I.Yusupov).

Basalay was basic medicine,

There were hungry weeks in (Kunxoja).

There no worry about it, you don't get empty as a bin (M.Daribaev).

Repeated word- repeated word formed antonyms: little- little, many- many, slow- slow, hard-

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hard, crying- crying, smiling- smiling etc. For instance:

Aydos came to them with his hard- hard steps (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Because of their slow- slow breath there was nothing to listen to (T.Qayıpbergenov).

They had many- many gossips about Aydos, Mirjiq, Begis, Orinbay, Qabil (T.Qayıpbergenov). There becomes much after little- little (Q.q). She was asleep after crying – crying much (T.Qayıpbergenov). She had some tears in the eye while smiling and smiling (T.Qayıpbergenov). Let's girls collect wood and cover little bread one by one (T.Qayıpbergenov). A man feels the time of his death I think, at that they gave me double kisses each (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Repeated word- phraseological unit formed antonyms: For instance:

Who had an ugly- ugly face

He had a son (Jiyen jiraw).

If you her face like a five pointed moon,

At the age of fifteen -whose name is Ayparsha ("Maspatsha" novel).

Heart was jumping, knees were trembling, she went up slow-slow (T.Qayıpbergenov).

As fast as within eyebrows he could stop laughing and ordered himself (T.Qayıpbergenov). Which village is out of the war, is it selfishness to stay dispositive when the whole nation had fire on it, where is the justice...there were so many ideas like them. As fast as within eyebrows he could stop laughing and ordered himself (T.Qayıpbergenov). These disgusted xans as if had been became from one spirit (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Phraseological units - a phraseological unit (Idioms) formed antonyms:

For instance: a dog dyeing place (far)- stick ticking place (near). As Maman turned back waiting

for his comrades, he jumped up to the sky (T.Qayıpbergenov). When Erpolat saw the fire which his comrades set followed his friends singing a song (M.Daribaev). Oh, old chap, there came a bird of happiness over my head ("Maspatsha" novel). Soon after Esengeldi got through his mind then he was set free (T.Qayıpbergenov). Now, all difficulties of the old chap whose foot is on the bed, another is out, should come up to his eighties (T.Qayıpbergenov). Yet none adults of having childhood (T.Qayıpbergenov). No one though that Izbasar hero could break through by losing self- control (T.Qayıpbergenov). However, he greeted without going into the ruin his previous reign (T.Qayıpbergenov).

In this case, the antonyms of the modern Karakalpak language turn out to be completely different according to the structure. Their usage is not the same after all. "Word- stem- derivative word" structured antonyms can be used more productively, while compound formed antonyms mean to be non-productive. Certainly, there can be found other types of antonyms. The materials we combined helped us to identify twenty fives of such kind of antonyms.

In general, the antonyms may be in relation to four parts of speech such as – the noun, the adjective, the verb and adverb. Additionally, in modern karakalpak language some types of pronouns and interjections can be used as antonyms. For instance, this- that, those- these, this – it pronouns denote the width and combine pairs of antonymic sets. Among interjections, the words such as uh- shuh, push- hush can be antonyms to each other. Antonyms may be of different in accordance with their structure. As we mentioned above, these materials will prove to have twenty five types of antonyms according to the structure in modern Karakalpak language.

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OBTAINING AND STUDYING THE PROPERTIES OF DECOMMISSIONED POLYSTYRENE-BASED IONIZERS

Abstract: Sulfonic cation exchangers were obtained using a simplified technology: sulfonation of the finished polymer framework, i.e. polymer composition based on wastes of polystyrene mechano-chemically modified with polyvinyl chloride and study of the properties of synthesized cation exchangers.

As a result of the research, a mechano-chemical modification of polystyrene waste with polyvinyl chloride was carried out. The modification process was carried out over a wide range of temperatures, time and shear stress by capillary viscometry.

The modified systems are sulfonated with concentrated sulfuric acid in the presence of anhydrous $[AlCl_3]_3$ as a catalyst, and ion-exchange materials have been obtained. Were studied such properties of sulfonic cation exchangers as static and dynamic exchange capacity, mechanical strength, swelling coefficient. It is shown that sulfonic cation exchangers obtained on the basis of the mechanochemically modified system OPS: PVC are not inferior in their main indicators to the industrial sulfonic cation exchanger KU-2. We propose the use of synthesized sulfonic cation exchangers for water demineralization.

Key words: polystyrene, modification, sulfonation, mechano-chemical modification, ion-exchange material, polymer composition, polymer solubility index, sulfuric acid.

Language: English

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Introduction

One of the most important issues in the modern chemical industry is the acquisition of new materials with different properties. In the polymer chemical industry, such materials include ion-exchange resins, especially sulfocationites.

Ion exchange resins are polymers capable of ion exchange. Synthetic resins are mainly used in water purification, separation of some elements, medicine and many other fields.

Ion exchange materials are insoluble materials that contain free ions that can exchange with ions of

contact solutions. This ion exchange takes place without any physical changes of ion exchange substances.

Ion exchange resins are acidic or basic, allowing the exchange of positively charged ions (cations) or negatively charged ions (anions). Many natural substances, such as proteins, cellulose, living cells and soil particles, have ion-exchange properties and play an important role in the functioning of nature. [1-5]

PST:PVX polimer kompozitsiyasının axıcılığı 150-160°C temperatur diapazonunda, diametri 2,095 mm, uzunluğu 8 mm olan standart kapilyarın

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kömækliyi ilə laboratoriya kapilyar viskozimetrində öyrənilmişdir.

Results

It is known that polymers are widely used in almost all industries due to their easy technology for the production of polymeric materials and products based on them, as well as their operational properties. Due to this, the amount of polymer waste increases sharply, and this figure is ~ 5% annually. Polystyrene is one of the most widely used polymers in industry, accounting for ~ 8% of all industrial and household waste.

In this regard, the production of ion-exchange materials based on a modified polymer frame using polystyrene waste is an urgent problem [6-10].

Method

As mentioned above, these components were used to conduct the research.

□ polystyrene waste - a sample taken from the inner walls of the OPCK refrigerator;

□ Polyvinyl chloride obtained in suspension.

In addition, the rheological properties of the polymer waste and the flow rate of the polymer alloy were studied [11-16].

Depending on the chemical nature of the raw material used in the capillary viscometer, PST: PVC polymer compositions have been developed under different conditions (ie shear stress and velocity). Mechanical mixtures of the above-mentioned

polymers were prepared, and then mechano-chemical modification of this mixture was carried out. Polystyrene waste: mixtures based on polyvinyl chloride in different proportions (% , mass): 99: 1, 98: 2, 97: 3, 96: 4, 95: 5.

Mechano-chemical modification was carried out by extrusion under the following conditions:

- temperature - 150-1600C;
- time - 5 minutes.

The effect of the amount of PVC on the complex rheological properties of the polystyrene-based composition was studied. The rheological properties of the polymer system were studied by capillary viscometry in the IIRT-1 device over a wide range of displacement velocity ($\dot{\gamma}$) and displacement voltage (τ) at a temperature of 150-1600C.

The shear stress was $4 \div 7 \cdot [10]^{-1} \cdot 5\text{Pa}$, and the temperature was determined taking into account the processing properties of the polymers.

Based on the results of the research, it was determined that in all cases the viscosity of the mixture is non-Newtonian and is characterized by the degree of viscosity anomaly $n = d(\lg \dot{\gamma}) / (\lg \tau)$.

The effective viscosity was calculated under constant displacement stress ($\tau = 5,073 \cdot [10]^{-1} \cdot 5\text{Pa}$). The results of the obtained effective viscosity (η_e) are given in Table .1 and shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. PST: Rheological parameters of PVC polymer composition alloy (t = 1500C)

Composition of the composition, % by mass		Q, sm^3/sec	$\lg \tau$, Pa	$\lg \dot{\gamma}$, san^{-1}	$\lg \eta_e$, Pa·sec	$\Theta \Delta G$, q/10 min
PST	PVX					
99	1	$4,06 \cdot 10^{-10}$	5,073	$2,75 \cdot 10^2$	2,323	0,830
98	2	$9,60 \cdot 10^{-10}$	5,073	$3,12 \cdot 10^2$	1,952	1,311
97	3	$9,76 \cdot 10^{-10}$	5,073	$3,13 \cdot 10^2$	1,943	1,910
96	4	$14,11 \cdot 10^{-10}$	5,073	$3,29 \cdot 10^2$	1,783	2,438
95	5	$21,36 \cdot 10^{-10}$	5,073	$3,47 \cdot 10^2$	1,406	2,825

The data in the table show that as the amount of modifier in the polymer mixture increases from 1% to 5%, the effective viscosity of the mixture decreases and, of course, the consumption of extruder and the rate of displacement of the polymer alloy increase.

Therefore, the effective viscosity of the alloy at the same displacement stress varies depending on the amount of modifier added to the polymer mixture, ie polyvinyl chloride.

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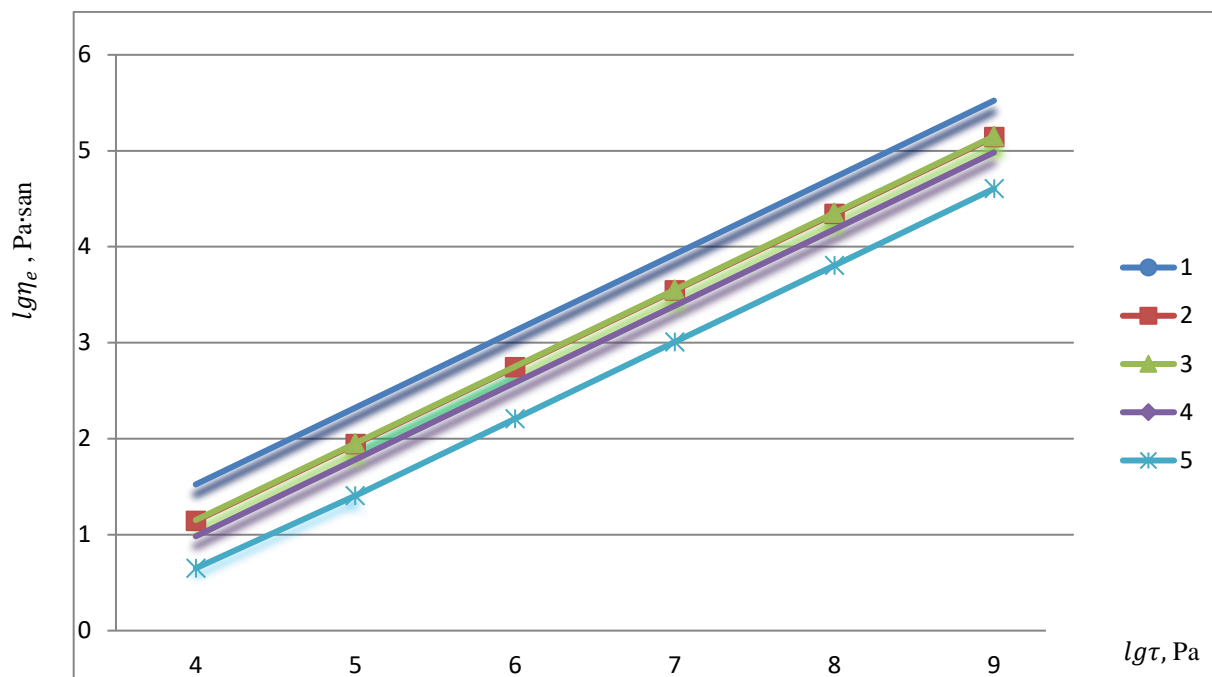


Fig.1. PST: Dependence of the velocity of the PVC polymer composition on the shear stress, (T = 1500C): 1,2,3,4,5 curves The amount of PVC by weight of 1,2,3,4,5%, respectively

The homogeneity of polymer compositions obtained in different proportions is confirmed by the non-Newtonian nature of the flow of polymer alloys (Figure 3.4). The linear nature of the dependence of the displacement velocity on the displacement voltage and the monotonous change in the effective viscosity depending on the amount of modifier added to the modified composition indicate that all samples are homogeneous.

Thus, the results obtained show that the composition of polystyrene waste is 5% dull. When PVC is added, the components blend well with each other and a homogeneous system is obtained in all mixtures.

The obtained polymer compositions can be processed by known processing methods, and the viscosity indicators allow the addition of fillers in order to improve the physical and mechanical properties of the compositions [17].

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Side panels

3.1. PST: Production of sulfocationites based on PVC polymer composition

Modified systems were sulfonated with solid sulfuric acid to obtain sulfocationites. Sulfation of copolymers was carried out according to the methodology given in Chapter II.

To determine the optimal conditions of the sulfonation process, this process was carried out over a wide temperature and time range:

temperature: 30 ÷ 800C;

time: 2 ÷ 8 hours

Due to the high static and dynamic variability of sulfocationites obtained at a temperature of 400C and 4 hours of sulfonation, we can take these parameters as optimal conditions.

PST: in the IR spectrum of sulfocationite obtained on the basis of PVC polymer composition, specific to sulfogroups = 460-470cm⁻¹ (arylsulfides), = 1045-1060cm⁻¹ (alkylsulfoxy), = 1180-1210cm⁻¹ (sulfogroups $[\text{SO}]_4^-$), = 1350-1400cm⁻¹ (alkylsulfones) has been identified and this proves the formation of a new polymer, sulfocationite

3.2. Results of the study of the properties of sulfocationites

One of the main properties of ion-exchange materials is ion exchange capacity, which is characterized by static and dynamic exchange capacity (SDT and DDT). This value is determined by the absorption of the ionite mass in the gram-equivalent amount of ions. Static change capacity is the capacity of ion exchange resin under static conditions, and the capacity of dynamic change is the change capacity of ionites when they "slide" in the filtrate under filter conditions. Therefore, high ion exchange capacity is a basic requirement for both cationites and anion exchange resins.

Ion exchange materials must also have high kinetic properties (high ion exchange rate) and resistance to various acids and alkalis. Ion exchange

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resins are water-insoluble and have limited swelling properties.

Taking into account the above, the main parameters of ion-exchange materials have been determined - static and dynamic change capacity, swelling rate, mechanical resistance and resistance to

various aggressive environments. Test methods for the properties of ion-exchange materials are given in Chapter 2.3.

Table 2 shows the main indicators of synthesized ion exchangers.

Table 2. PST: The main parameters of sulfocationites obtained on the basis of PVC polymer composition

№	Sulfocationite obtained on the basis of polymer body, (%) mass		Swelling coefficient in water	SDT according to NaOH, mg-ecv / g	DDT according to CaCl ₂ , mq-eq / q	Mechanical durability after 10 hours of shaking, %
	PST	PVX				
1	99	1	1,04	5,9	0,59	90
2	98	2	0,91	6,2	0,69	90
3	97	3	0,75	5,6	0,62	90
4	96	4	0,57	5,7	0,61	90
5	95	5	0,49	6,7	0,79	90

Conclusions

Polystyrene waste was mechano-chemically modified with polyvinyl chloride. Optimal conditions of the modification process (temperature, pressure, time) were determined. The initial components were taken in several proportions.

The rheological properties of PST: PVC polymer compositions prepared in different proportions have been studied. Based on the results obtained, the homogeneity of the modified systems was confirmed. The melting index of polymer alloys was determined.

Ion-exchange materials were obtained by sulfonation on the basis of mechano-chemically modified polymer compositions. Optimal conditions of sulfonation process (time and temperature) have been determined.

IR spectra of primary components, modified systems and sulfocationites were extracted and the course of mechano-chemical modification, as well as sulfonation reaction was confirmed.

Static and dynamic change capacities, mechanical resistance, swelling coefficient, etc. of synthesized sulfocationites. physical and mechanical properties were studied. It was noted that the above-mentioned indicators of sulfocationites obtained on the basis of PST: PVC mechano-chemically modified systems are satisfactory.

The modified systems were sulfonated in the presence of solid sulfuric acid, anhydrous [AlCl₃] catalyst, and ion exchangers were obtained. Physico-mechanical properties of synthesized sulfocationites, such as static and dynamic change capacity, mechanical resistance, swelling coefficient were studied. It was noted that the above-mentioned indicators of sulfocationites obtained on the basis of PST: PVC mechano-chemically modified systems are satisfactory in comparison with KU-2 sulfocationite used in industry.

We offer the use of synthesized ion exchange resins in industrial water desalination.

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FEATURES OF MORPHOFUNCTIONAL INDICATORS OF THE BODY OF CHILDREN IN THE SOUTHERN ARAL SEA REGION

Abstract: The article examines the morbidity of children of the southern Aral Sea region.

Key words: indicators, medicine, children.

Language: Russian

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ МОРФОФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ОРГАНИЗМА ДЕТЕЙ В ЮЖНОМ ПРИАРАЛЬЕ

Аннотация: В статье исследуется заболеваемость детей южного приаралья.

Ключевые слова: показатели, медицина, дети.

Введение
 Сохранение адаптационного потенциала организма в условиях интенсивного воздействия

различных антропогенных факторов относится к числу ключевых проблем экофизиологии.



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Общеизвестно, что к индикаторам здоровья населения в связи с состоянием окружающей среды, рекомендованным Европейским региональным бюро ВОЗ в рамках стратегии "Здоровье для всех", относятся аллергические заболевания [1]. Болезни органов дыхания занимают одно из ведущих мест в структуре заболеваемости населения Южного Приаралья: их вклад в заболеваемость всего населения составляет 38,9%, детского населения 46,4% [10].

По сведениям казахстанских ученых [9], проведенное комплексное обследование органов дыхания у детей Приаралья позволило выявить новые болезни, с особенностями течения хронических заболеваний верхних и нижних дыхательных путей, а также впервые диагностировать интерстициальные повреждения легких, приводящие к глубоким функциональным и цитоморфологическим изменениям легочной ткани, что является следствием неблагоприятной ситуации и загрязненности воздушного бассейна пыле-солевыми частицами.

Одной из причин, вызвавших высокий рост заболеваемости детского населения за последние годы, может являться высокий уровень загрязнения атмосферного воздуха в Каракалпакстане [3]. Система мониторинга качества атмосферного воздуха и питьевой воды Южного Приаралья недостаточно отвечает современным требованиям оценки риска для здоровья населения, поскольку не позволяет определить уровень воздействия загрязнения на организм человека [5, 8]. В связи с этим созрела необходимость создания единой системы мониторинга загрязнения атмосферного воздуха, питьевой воды и почвы во всем регионе Южного Приаралья с позиции оценки риска для здоровья населения.

Исследование приспособительных реакций детского организма под влиянием различных факторов позволит на ранних стадиях диагностировать возникновение и развитие донозологических состояний. Это необходимо для своевременной коррекции, заключающейся в принятии адекватных мер по предупреждению развития хронических патологических состояний.

В экологически неблагоприятных регионах адаптация организма детей в определенной мере отражает трудности приспособления к учебной деятельности и к неблагоприятным условиям окружающей среды [2, 4, 6]. В этой связи сопоставление на этом этапе развития организма морфологических и функциональных параметров, от которых зависят адаптационные резервы, с характеристиками окружающей среды является актуальной в научном и практическом плане задачей. При этом параметры телосложения, внешнего дыхания и сердечной деятельности достаточно полно дают общую картину возрастной динамики и приспособительных изменений в организме. В литературе имеются работы характеризующие состояние функциональных резервов у детей в зависимости от экологических факторов [1, 7, 9].

Несмотря на многочисленные исследования по проблемам изучения адаптационных систем современных детей, однако, ряд вопросов не обсуждался, либо рассматривался не комплексно, в узком диапазоне онтогенеза. За последние годы большинство работ современных исследователей посвящено физическому развитию детей [2, 4, 9], и гораздо меньше представлены результаты комплексных функциональных исследований [2].

Рост и развитие детей остаются главными индикаторами состояния их здоровья. Изменение ростовых процессов, соотношение массы и длины тела ребенка, остановка роста являются основными или даже единственными проявлениями хронических болезней [4]. В то же время физическое развитие детей служит основой прогнозирования патологии [5, 6]. При анализе показателей физического развития школьников пре- и пубертатного периодов развития, проживающих в зоне экологического неблагополучия выявлены нарушения формирования здоровья и гармоничного развития. Сопоставление роста-весовых показателей школьников разных экологических групп выявило, что школьники основной группы по всем изученным показателям превосходили школьников контрольной группы, особенно большие различия выявлены у девочек.

Таблица 1. Состояние антропометрических показателей у школьников из различных районов Каракалпакстана

Показатели	основная	контрольная	основная	контрольная
	Пре-пубертатный период		Пубертатный период	
	мальчики			
Длина тела (см)	152,0±0,3	150,6±1,3*	162,7±0,8	163,4±0,6
Масса тела (кг)	45,2±0,54	43,7±1,31	52,6±0,52	49,3±1,11*
Центиль длины тела (усл.ед.)	5,1±0,12	4,38±0,06*	5,31±0,21	4,6±0,14*
Центиль массы тела (усл.ед.)	4,23±0,15	3,95±0,02*	4,38±0,03	4,12±0,16*

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	девочки			
Длина тела (см)	155,7±1,2	150,1±1,2*	163,4±0,6	162,5±0,5*
Масса тела (кг)	45,4±0,82	40,9±1,1*	52,5±0,48	51,3±0,62
Центиль длины тела (усл.ед.)	5,36±0,17	5,66±0,18	5,58±0,21	5,18±0,16*
Центиль массы тела (усл.ед.)	4,42±0,14	4,35±0,15	4,71±0,11	4,37±0,12*

Примечание: * - разница достоверна при $p < 0,05$

У мальчиков по основным антропометрическим параметрам состояние аналогичное девочкам, только различия между изучаемыми группами менее выраженные (табл.1). Проживание в зоне экологического неблагополучия провоцирует дисгармонию в физическом развитии подростков, находящихся в пре- и пубертатных периодах развития, о чем свидетельствует проведенная центильная оценка. У школьников зоны экологического неблагополучия показатели центильных оценок по своим средним значениям приближались к коридору № 5, что соответствует области величин,

свойственных 15% здоровых детей [4, 6, 7]. Практически в любых проявлениях адаптационной деятельности организма необходимость усиления энергетических процессов связана с увеличением транспорта питательных веществ и кислорода и соответственно с увеличением нагрузки на систему кровообращения [4, 7]. У школьников, проживающих в зоне экологического неблагополучия, отмечены отклонения по основным показателям сердечно-сосудистой системы (табл.2).

Таблица 2. Динамика показателей сердечно-сосудистой системы у школьников различных районов Каракалпакстана

показатели	препубертатный период		пубертатный период	
	основная	контрольная	основная	контрольная
мальчики				
САД (мм.рт.ст.)	99,6±0,92	99,1±1,25	102,8±1,1	101,6±1,5*
ДАД (мм.рт.ст.)	64,8±0,51	64,8±0,2	67,1±0,65	63,8±0,64*
ЧП (уд./мин.)	82,4±1,13	79,0±1,21*	83,5±0,78	79,3±0,94*
девочки				
САД (мм.рт.ст.)	100,4±1,1	97,6±1,22	100,2±0,4	97,8±1,16*
ДАД (мм.рт.ст.)	64,1±0,8	61,6±0,78*	65,4±0,36	62,4±0,74*
ЧП (уд./мин.)	76,8±1,12	75,3±1,14	78,6±0,75	74,7±1,12*

Примечание* – разница достоверна при $p < 0,05$

Более выраженные отклонения отмечались у подростков пубертатного периода развития (табл.2). В обеих группах уровень артериального давления находится в пределах физиологической нормы, но полученные результаты, указывают на образующиеся функциональное напряжение ССС у школьников основной группы. Так, средний уровень артериального давления у школьников основной группы пубертатного периода развития достоверно выше, чем у школьников контрольной

группы. На это же указывает показатели частоты пульса, который у мальчиков и девочек основной группы данного периода развития существенно выше, чем у контрольной (табл.2). У школьников препубертатного периода развития основной группы, выявленные достоверные отличия, носили единичный характер, но, тем не менее, указывали на наметившуюся напряженность функционального состояния сердечно-сосудистой системы.

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ARTISTIC SKILLS OF HUSSEINI OR ANALYSIS OF A GHAZAL

Abstract: The article analyzes the ghazal of the poet Husseini with the redif "aro". The authors reveal the metric features of the ghazal, which play a significant role in the study of the artistic skill of Husseini. Since aruz, as an important component of classical poetics, ensures the harmony of form and content in the ghazal. When analyzing the ghazal, the semantic analysis of the words used in the literary text — in the ghazal — is carried out, which helps to reveal the meaning of this ghazal and understand the spiritual world of the poet.

It's no secret that a ghazal is written according to strictly defined rules and requirements. The aruz metric and each part of it requires a strict rule as a definite mathematical formula. Therefore, the authors tried to study the ghazal in depth from the point of view of form and content, to determine its initial and additional meanings.

Key words: Husseini; poet; poem; ghazal; verse; artistic skill; analysis of poetry; aruz; poetic art.

Language: English

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Introduction

Ваҳки, кўнглум ноласи ҳар дам бузилгон жон
аро

Гўйиё бир чуғз эрур, фарёд этар вайрон аро.
Хуқкаи лаалинг аросинда эрурму дур тишинг
Ё эрур ул жолаким, бўлғай гули хандон аро.
Ҳар киши кўрса парилар ичра сен кўз
мардумин,

Бир парини жилва қилгон соғинуру инсон аро.
Онча қон тўкти кўзум ҳажрингда, эй қон
тўккучи,

Эмди кўз очсам кўрармен, оламедур қон аро.
Сел келса жола бирла, ўхшатурман ангаким,
Кўзларимнинг оқи окқан дийдаи гириён аро.
Истагач мажруҳ кўнглумдин, ўқини рашқдин,
Топмасун деб ёшурубмен сийнаи бирён аро.
Икки қошининг хаёли муттасил

кўнглумдадур,

Бир диловардекки, солмиш икки ё қурбон
аро.

Ҳажр гирдобида фарқ ўлдум, каманди васл
ила

Чек мениким, қолмайин бу баҳри бепоён аро.

Келди ишқимға илож этмакка бир кун бир
рафик,

Эй Хусайний, куйди ушбу шуълаи сўзон
аро[1,4].

This ghazal, consisting of nine couplet, written on a romantic theme, is the most commonly used ramali musammani mahzuf rhythm in Uzbek poetry. His taqte' (tactic) is as follows: – U – – / – U – – / – U – – / – U – (фо-и-ло-тун / фо-и-ло-тун / фо-и-ло-тун / фо-и-лун).

Radif is a pure Turkish (Uzbek) word. The rhymes are formed from Uzbek (blood), Persian (soul, destruction, flower khandon, diydai giryon, biryon, Kurban, vast, suzon) and Arabic (human) words.

**Ваҳки, кўнглум ноласи ҳар дам бузилгон
жон аро**

Гўйиё бир чуғз эрур, фарёд этар вайрон аро.

The first couplet of matlaa' began with the so-called "ваҳки" ("revelation"). Through this expression, the state of fear of a lover is described. The first couplet can be understood as follows: "my broken (four grief of love, which was destroyed because of balovu's pain, was hurt, was sick) my heart murmured inside my soul...". Analyzing couplet more broadly, the lover is

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moaning, noticed is suffering. It is also possible to say that in general the place whining the heart "hurts", but since in the second couplet exactly like the combination of "heart screams", such an interpretation comes from a furrow a little oddity as if...

In the second couplet, the idea is similar to the one above, that is, the moaning of the soul in the broken is exactly the same as the Chugz (owl) who is crying out in the ruin (destruction). In this place, a question arises, why does the whining of a dream sound exactly like an owl, why not to other birds? The reason for this is that even the first couplet soul moans inside the broken soul. On this place the poet assimilated ruined soul stacks in the second couplet. Because the soul (the body too) is burnt completely from the grief of love. The situation has gone to such a degree that if the soul (to the body) is not even taken any medicine)-the grief does not melt, the trouble will soon break it (body and soul). The word ruin in the second couplet can be explained in the same way.

It is known that the devastation is said to a building in which it is impossible to live, how much it is broken, and the rest is also nurturing. This means that if the wreckage is not helped by anything from the outside (not repaired), it can also be irradiated as if the broken (infected) soul was nailed. For these two words, a comparison is found, how much is suitable for each other. In this couplet, the poet formulated the verse with the help of the art of tashbeh, resembling a dreamer, his screams to the owl, and the corrupted (sick) soul to the plague. The author used the words that were compared to each other in two couplets, namely: soul-chugz, his groaning – chugz, and the broken soul – ruin. (Or a little strange: heart screams-owl (!) and he is crying out among the devastated soul-ruin.) The comparison of the words of these two couplets also reveals the high artistic skills of Husseini and his extreme sensitivity in the use of words.

Analysis of Subject Matters

In turn, These words also occupy a leading place in the provision of meaningful attachment in couplet. The words of moaning and wailing, disappointment and soul, destruction and desolation in couplet indicate that the author skillfully used the art of sarcasm. The art of representation can also be seen in this couplet, since the first verse thought is given a living example in the second verse.

*Хуққаи лаълинг аросинда эруму дур тишинг
Ё эрур ул жолаким, бўлгай гули хандон аро.*

If we pay attention to the third verse, the valentine is turning to the sweetheart again, this time the praise of the sweetheart, the glorification is manifested even more, more vividly than in the previous verse. After the anthem of paramour's lips and teeth, the poet evaluates the face and body of the valentine, in which he also uses his own beautiful way and style. To the mistress

of love: Everyone will refer that the eye of the wigs inside you – mardumin, who sees. Before this couplet interpretation, we will take a look at the meaning of the word "pari" ("faerie"). It is known to us from folk oral creativity and religious sources that fairies are a people of demons and are mentioned as an incredibly beautiful fresco in relation to man. Therefore, we meet many words and phrases, such as "pari", "paridek", "pari like", "parivash", "pari example", "parizoda", "pariroy", "paripaykar", which are used in relation to beauties both in folk samples and in classical and modern literature. Now, returning to couplet, the paramour, together with comparing the fact that his sweetheart sits among the fairies, sets him apart from the fairies. This can be explained by the phrase "quot eyeball". Faeries are considered to have an inconspicuous quality in our classical sources. Some narratives suggest that as long as they were created from a mixture of fire, air and spirit.

Therefore, it is said that they have the property of not being visible by passing light from themselves. Thereby, paramour is not sweetheart his own companion, exactly what he calls an eye man. (One meaning of the word "Mardum" is "people", another is to say "pupil of the eye".) No matter how beautiful a person is, it is worth paying attention to the fact that he is anyway a visible creature. The second couplet describes the real continuation of the first couplet: *Бур парини жилва қилгон соғинур инсон аро*, that is, it is said that it's your standing among the fairies is like a fairy standing among people. To be more precise, the full meaning of this verse is that "whoever sees you among the fairies, thinks of you as a fairy, and of them as a child of a man." To what extent do fairies surpass people in beauty, so that in your beauty you are superior to fairies, by the way, the poet in love. In couplet, the so-called "жилва қилмок" ("make-up") symbolizes a beautiful appearance, which in couplet meant exactly what it meant to be seen (as a faerie (beautiful) to look). And the question "to miss" also applies to the expression of the meaning of "to want", "to seek". It comes in the sense of "speculate(that)" while ranked. In the first dactylic of the couplet, the art of hysteria (the eyeball) was used.

Next couplet:

Онча қон тўкти кўзум ҳажрингда, эй қон тўккучи,

Энди кўз очсам кўрармен, оламедур қон аро.

Coming to this fourth couplet, the love of valentine sweetheart begins to complain about his love for him, about the changes taking place in his life as separation. In the first dactylic, he says: "in your estrangement, my eye has shed so much (so much) blood, o bloodsucker...". (The main reason for all this is only you, that is, your incompaisance – this is the cause. And these works are inherent in you and belong to you like too, so that the executioners are embarrassed ahead of you.)

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Research Methodology

The meaning of the second dactylic in couplet: ("The Father deceased also rested and cry at rest," as they say) *Бир вақт йиғидан тўхтаб, қўзимни очсам, ҳамма ёқ бутунлай қип-қизил қонга бўялмиш...*. In this place, the poet skillfully used the art of exaggeration. After all, because of crying, blood from the eyes never flows out of the eye, no matter how it flows, it is considered that it can occur because of a serious illness or external influence, injuries. In the first dactylic, Paramour said why he was crying a lot, and also said that the reason for this gathering was sweetheart (bloodsucker). Now in the second dactylic, the lover says that when he is tired of crying and tears come to an end and slowly opens his eyes, so much tears (blood spilled) that the environment is stained with crimson blood (in this verse the poet used a higher level of exaggeration).

*Сел келса жола бирла, ўшиатурман ангаким,
Кўзларимнинг оқи оққан дийдаи гирён аро.*

In the fifth verse, sweetheart denounces the phenomenon of nature to the changes taking place in his body due to the work of the lover. In the first dactylic of this couplet, the poet says: "if the flood flows the grains of jala (hail), then I will draw it like this...", the second verse: "diyda giryon (Persian – weeping eye (tears shed from)) of the arrow of my eyes (eye gum)". So the flood is this-diyda giryon, and jola (hail (grain)) is being compared to the eye gum. But if according to the usual order, that is, "flood" – "eye arrow", "jola" – "diyda giryon", then the meaning will not come out. Yet why should the eye now look like a flood? After all, the flood is muddy (even crimson), and the eye is not tip – clear? The thing is: " on the bloodshed my eyes..."- said the poet in the previous verse. Thereby, his floods look exactly on this basis. In this verse, as in the first verse, the four words of the two dactylics were compared in pairs ("flood"- "diyda giryon", "jola" – "the arrow of the eye"). From this, we can see that the art of tashbeh is also used in this verse. The first dactylic words "flood" and "jola" (jala), the second dactylics words "diyda giryon" and "eye" formed the art of tanosub.

*Истагач мажруҳ қўнглумдин, ўқини
рашкдин,*

Топмасун деб ёшурубмен сийнаи бирён аро.

In the sixth verse, the poet's skill is more appeared. He says: "when yor wanted to take back the arrow of his grief from my (that is, from that arrow) wounded heart, that is, because of jealousy (envy), without seeing it, (in the second dactylic) I hid it in my (siynai biryon aro) fried breast, that he would not find it (arrow). (I already have nowhere else to hide. Even when it was the most acceptable I knew it was the same.) This means that as long as the mistress wants to return nothing to the lover without making love, now the lover, although in some way, must take measures not to return this arrow, because everything that the mistress gives to the lover is dear to the soul, and even

the torment that she gives to him. ("Want to be sweetheart, want to be wounded, your love on the head of and your rage too " like that as if). Siyna("breast") word breast, breastcell; is used in the meaning of the heart. Therefore, the grief of the mistress hid the arrow in her chest so that it would be even possible to compare it with the fact that the skewer would not be visible among the kebabs.

Seventh couplet:

*Икки қошингнинг хаёли муттасил
қўнглумдадур,
Бир диловардекки, солмиш икки ё қурбон
аро.*

Unfamiliar words in the verse: muttasil- adjoining, continuous, continuous; dilovar-hearted, Intrepid, Pahlavan, hero; yo – yay. It is implied that the eyebrow looks like an arc; the victim-in this place: the victim was-in the meaning of the slaughtered.

Couplet's prose statement: "In my heart you always have two eyebrows –the dream of your eyebrows, that is, just think about them (two eyebrows bandaged the soul), it's like a pahlavan (intrepid) put two bows in the middle (between) of the victim."

Hayol(thought)-dilatatory, that is courageous. What is sacrificed is a soul. Eyebrows resembling a bow are punishers of the same heart. They are stuck in a fur soul, as if pulling it on both sides... In general, the fact that the soul of a dream in a verse is thought-provoking is interpreted in detail, that is, with the help of an eyebrow. In the previous verse, too, the word about the arrow that was thrown from the bow was gone.

*Ҳажр гирдобида зарқ ўлдум, каманди васл
ила*

Чек мениким, қолмайин бу баҳри бепойён аро.

In the eighth verse, the sweetheart faces the lover again. "I drowned in the whirlpool of estrangement," he says. Unfamiliar words: the swirl of estrangement – the swirl of separation (that is, the evolution, a person falling into it is drawn into the depths of water) kamandi vasl - your love rope and sling, chekmoq – weigh, in this place: rescue; bahri bepayon-the endless sea.

The prose description of this couplet is as follows: "I drowned in the whirlpool (evolution) of separation, drowning. Your love pulled me up with a backpack (kamandi) (chek menikim), do not die, this spring remained in the abyss (the endless sea)," the poor lover pleads. In this place, the example of separation is similar to the one sea, the only thing that can save from this sea, especially its swirl, and if it is also — the guardian of sweetheart. In other respects, this is a love for valentine as if it's a whine like, the mistress can either tie it to herself, save or kill. In fact, that's what drowned the lover – deprivation of love, that is, Sweetheart did not give him appearance. Love is the end of estrangement. The poet skillfully used these two anti-dependent, twin concepts, using contrasts.

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Analysis and results

In the maqtaa', a friend who received a message from her boyfriend says that she came:

Келди ишқимга илож этмакка бир кун бир рафиқ,

Эй Хусайний, куйди ушбу шуйлаи сўзон аро.

Love is such a thing that he makes a person crazy. He says that his friend came to save him from a mad superior and a feeling that did not obey him, and therefore from the grief that brought him to love in the praise of his beloved, that is, the romance made me so exhaustingly complete that one day a friend came to enjoy this romance (the first verse); in the second verse: "O Husseini, the friend who came to me that I would help himself was also burnt by this romantic fire (from the word Shulaii suzon)." This is an example of himself being drowned in that a man will save a drowning man in the water. In the process of studying the above ghazal, we can be sure that Husseini uses each word in its place, in general, he possesses a high

artistic skill. If we approach the words used in ghazal with serious attention, we can see that the use of another word instead of them would cause stylistic excesses, both in terms of meaning and in terms of construction, or it could cause a spiritual breakdown of ghazal. Now we will pay attention to the fact that the use of this word affects the methodical construction of ghazals. It can be seen that the poet with the word "chugz" in ghazal provided that the corn itself corresponds to the weight measurements of the previous corn.

We understand that the poet chose every word with a delicate taste and high skill. It is almost impossible to replace one word in the poet's work with another similar meaningful close meaning. This means that Husseini has a great talent. And having such a high level and knowledge, we are well aware of the history that not all rulers are destined. But there are as also Nawoi who have a friend and a minister next to him, such qualities are also rare as if.

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OBTAINING LEATHER MATERIALS WITH IMPROVED PROTECTIVE AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Abstract: Traditional methods of production of tanning materials for today does not allow for producing a hydrophobic semifinished leather with the required physical and mechanical and hygienic properties. To solve this problem, the technology of producing leather for shoe uppers, using silicone compounds the impact of nonequilibrium low-temperature plasma.

Key words: shoe upper leather, protective properties, plant extractors, low-temperature imbalance.

Language: English

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Introduction

Despite the rapid development of the production of waterproof materials in the light industry, the demand for products from natural raw materials is high. Due to the quality of raw materials and modern production technology, genuine leather products are distinguished by a unique combination of consumer characteristics. However, to date, traditional methods for the production of leather materials do not allow obtaining a hydrophobic leather semi-finished product with the necessary physical, mechanical and operational properties, since the main disadvantage is that the improvement of the protective properties is usually the deterioration of others. Specifications. To solve this problem, researchers are now suggesting the use of unconventional methods of processing leather semi-finished products, such as complex mechanical

or chemical processing. Low-equilibrium low-temperature waterproof materials have been investigated. Water-based processing of leather materials is environmentally friendly, consumes less energy and is also more efficient than traditional processing methods.

Thus, the purpose of this study is to develop a technology for obtaining semi-finished leather products from the skin of cattle (cattle) with protective, improved physical, mechanical and hygienic properties as a result of treatment with organosilicon compounds and plant extractors.

"Development of technology for controlling the microstructure of natural materials in light industry for the sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan (energy, construction, petrochemistry and defense industry)."

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Picture 1.

Experimental Part

In recent years, there has been a trend towards an increase in demand for protected natural leather, especially with herbal properties. The leather is produced by growers at various stages of processing and finishing. In particular, various chemical treatments are applied to the skin to affect plant growth, which should provide a stable protective effect on the surface while maintaining high hygienic and operational properties of the skin. In types of processing, a protective layer of emulsion is separated on the surface, which prevents the ingress of water into the thickness of the material. Skin-containing compounds, hydroxyl carboxylic acid derivatives, fatty acid esters and surface effects are based on a higher surface tension than water.

In some cases, multi-layer film coatings are formed on the surface of leather materials, which give them water-resistant properties. They will be durable due to repeated application.

Examples of waterproofing agents are kerosene, silicones, silanes, fluorinated hydrocarbons, etc., for which cationic surfactants are often used. The hydrophobization process using organosilicon compounds involves the interaction of silanes with hydroxyl groups, which are always present in macromolecules, during the polycondensation of silanes to form a polysiloxane film. Silane treatment of the surface leads to effective methylation of the surface, which gives it a sufficiently high hydrophobicity. However, the use of organosilicon compounds as a water repellent prevents the formation of mold, has an antibacterial effect on the skin material. Skin regeneration. As a result of the reaction, polymers are deposited on the fibers of the

dermis, forming its structure. Their presence is an indicator.

Improving the quality and competitiveness of leather goods and footwear is directly related to the solution of a number of serious problems in the new conditions of the development of the domestic leather goods market. It is known that the commercial properties and consumer value of leather products are mainly determined by the properties of raw materials, that is, leather materials. At the same time, their quality can be improved due to a radical change in the technology of production and decoration, the use of innovative developments and compositions that improve the characteristics of the finished product. With the help of new additives for hydrophobization, it is possible to achieve almost absolute waterproofing and high water permeability, but at the same time, vapor permeability is significantly reduced, which directly affects the hygienic properties of the finished product. Thus, the real problem facing light industry enterprises today is the production of hydrophobic leather materials with improved hygiene properties.

However, it is known that in the production of natural leather, processing allows to improve the quality of the product in a complex way. In addition, plant growth is one of the most promising and accessible sources of chemically active particles - excited molecules, free atoms and radicals, ions, and electrons. Therefore, the choice of plasma gas during the recirculation process is very important. It was found that plasma treatment with various plasma-forming gases using mixtures of argon, oxygen and argon-propane can significantly increase the strength properties, as well as regulate the protective properties while improving the plastic properties. Leather

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materials allow the choice of various processing modes and plasma gas without compromising the hygienic properties of polar polymers. Plasma treatment stimulates structural changes in the natural protein content associated with the modification of primary and secondary fibers. The surface of the plasma-modified material is highly hydrophobic, which improves its hygienic and physical-mechanical properties.

The degree of hygienic properties of the finished leather. The skins treated with plant extractors are characterized by good filling, uniformity of relief of physical and mechanical properties, high abrasion and water resistance, resistance to chemicals and various microorganisms. In this regard, in the traditional technology for the production of chrome semi-finished products from cattle skins, it is proposed to introduce tannin processing at the processing stage to improve the obtained physical and mechanical properties. Leather includes processing the leather until the process is complete.

Based on the results of optimization of the parameters of the NTP for the treatment of leather and

hides in a mixture of plasma gases argon and propane-butane, a treatment mode with improved physical, mechanical and hygienic properties was selected. The data on changes in the physical, mechanical and protective properties of cattle skins as a result of tannin processing by complex processing are presented in the article.

The analysis of the results shows that the quality indicators of the control batch of leather correspond to GOST 939-88 "On the upper part of shoes". The return of semi-finished leather products in accordance with GOST leads to an increase in the strength properties of cattle leather by 8%, with plasma treatment - by 13.2%, and after complex exposure - by 24%. The absorption time of water droplets on the skin surface increases by 41%, 33% and 86%, respectively. At the same time, the hygroscopicity index of cattle skins increased by 22-25% as a result of the use of finished skin of the breed, $G = 0.04 \text{ g/s}$, $P_k = 26.6 \text{ Pa}$, W under the influence of plasma. = 1.3 kw, $p = 9$ minutes and 42% as a result of complex processing.

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THREE-DIMENSIONAL DESIGN OF BODY SECTIONS IN AUTOCAD SYSTEM

Abstract: The article provides an analysis of modern applications for three-dimensional design of shoe lasts. As a result of the analysis, it was recognized that the sufficient high cost of foreign software products does not currently allow their wideusing. A method of computer-aided design of shoe lasts in the AUTOCAD graphical environment and a program for calculating the main parameters of shoe lasts in the EXSEL environment are proposed, the main stages of designing a shoe lasts are presented.

Key words: AUTOCAD, EXSEL, shoe.

Language: English

Citation: Ilxamova, M. U., Homidjonov, A. O., Urmanov, A. A., & Nabijonov, M. G. (2021). Three-dimensional design of body sections in autocad system. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (102), 559-562.

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Introduction

The leather and footwear industry of Uzbekistan demonstrates steady growth rates. Measures taken under the leadership of President Sh.Mirziyayev to support the production of leather, footwear and haberdashery products serve as an important factor in the consistent development of the industry. An additional impetus for the further development of the industry is also the presidential decree "On additional measures for the further development of the leather and footwear and fur and fur industries" issued in February this year.

An important aspect of the successful development of footwear production is the improvement of design and modeling methods for

leather goods, the introduction of new innovative technologies in the economy, which is repeatedly mentioned in the speeches of the head of our state. [1].

Every year the enterprises of the industry develop and introduce into production more than 500 new models of footwear, more than 100 models of leather and haberdashery products, about 50 models of leather products. The work carried out within the framework of the Localization Program has made it possible to organize the production of more than 80 types of import-substituting goods, thereby saving 35-40 million dollars per year [2].

The intensive development of the digital economy, the growing availability of computer technology and information and communication

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technologies open up great opportunities for the widespread introduction of automated design systems in the footwear industry. At the moment, a number of integrated CAD systems for shoes (CAD) have already been created, which solve various problems of designing and designing shoes and technological equipment. The market of automated systems presents real opportunities for effectively solving the problems of designing shoe uppers, optimal technological processes, cutting shoe materials and grading parts. However, individual stages of design and technological training did not find their development in the process of automation of the shoe industry. The stage of designing spatial objects of shoe production remains insufficiently developed, among which, first of all, the shoe last is.

The main problem of the footwear industry in the Republic is the absence of the very first stage of the footwear production chain - designing a shoe last. Despite the fact that at present 4 enterprises are engaged in the production of shoe lasts in the republic, their activities are mainly based on copying samples of shoes made in Turkey or China. It is known that the last is the main design and technological equipment of a shoe enterprise. Therefore, the automation of the design of shoe lasts is an urgent problem.

Computer-aided design systems (CAD) are usually divided into basic graphic systems designed for the execution of drawings, and applied software for calculations and modeling. Application systems are a tool that provides a better and more productive work of specialists of designers in various industries, examples of foreign programs for three-dimensional design of shoes and shoe lasts are software products Roman CAD (Lectra France), Mine CAD (Spain) ICad3d + Pro (Portugal) [3,4,5], but their cost is much more expensive. Therefore, the most preferable option, as less costly and more focused on the assortment of a particular production, can be considered the development of your own application systems based on widely known basic graphic systems.

The most famous and popular are the following basic graphic systems AutoCAD, CADDy, Micro Station, which are an "electronic drawing board" and are used in various professional areas /

We have proposed a technique for three-dimensional design of shoe lasts using the graphic system AutoCAD

According to this technique, an automatic calculation of the construction parameters is carried out in Excel, and with the help of ready-made

calculations, the contours of the sweep of the track, longitudinal-axis and cross-vertical sections of the pads are designed. The AutoCAD system is used to automate the drawing work. The design process is divided into the following stages:

1. Calculation of construction parameters in Excel;
2. Drawing the contours of the cross-sections of the block in AutoCAD
3. Drawing longitudinal-axial sections of the block in AutoCAD
4. Plotting a scan of the shoe track
- 5 Getting the surface of the pad

To calculate the construction parameters, a software file has been developed that allows you to determine the parameters for constructing the sweeps of the track, longitudinal-axial and cross-vertical sections of the block

As the initial data for calculating the parameters of shoe lasts, the type of shoe, size, weight, type of shoe, and the interval between the weights are:

The parameters for constructing sweeps of the track and longitudinal-axial sections of the block are determined depending on the size N and completeness W of the block according to the equation

$$P = EN + FW + H,$$

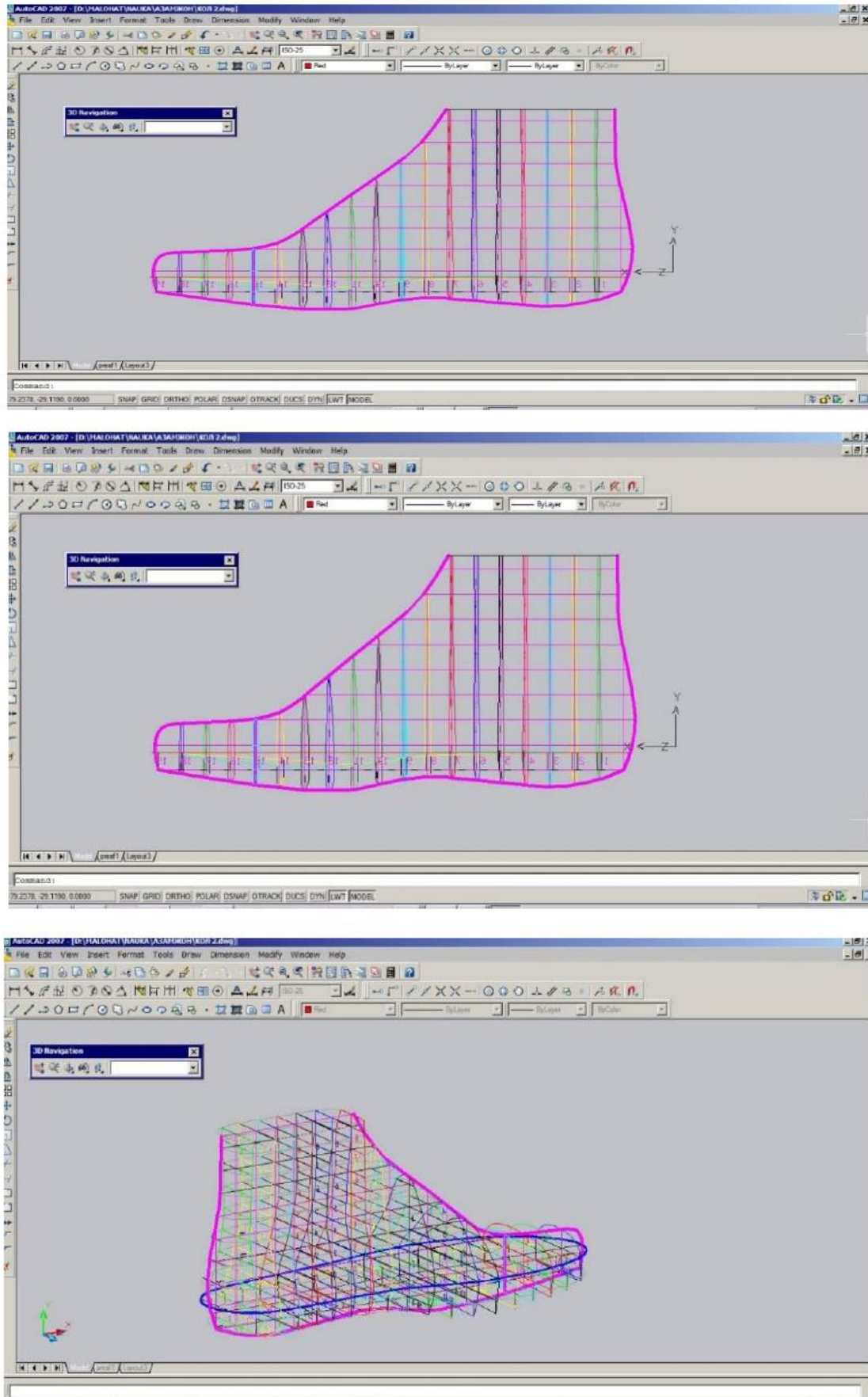
where P is the parameter to be determined, mm; E is a coefficient numerically equal to the increment of the determined parameter for blocks of adjacent sizes; N - shoe size; F - coefficient, numerically equal to the increment of the determined parameter for the blocks of adjacent widths; W - completeness of shoes; H is the free term of the equation, depends on the height of the heel elevation.

In the developed program file, a database has been created that allows the calculation of construction parameters that can be imported into AutoCAD [6].

In AutoCAD, a block is represented by a set of cross-vertical sections, a longitudinal-axial section, lines of the edge of a block track, an overall dimension, an installation face. rice. 1. With the obvious advantages of this method (simplicity of obtaining and representing in the form of flat 2D - contours), such a description has a significant drawback - it does not meet the requirements for the formation of a continuous, smooth surface description, especially in the toes and heels. At the same time, this task is solvable, although it is associated with the need to implement a number of additional transformations.

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Picture 1. Shoe lasts designed in the AUTOCAD system

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The transformation of a two-dimensional block into a three-dimensional one is possible using geometric spatial modeling tools, which will allow the block to be presented as a polygonal model, during the creation of which it is assumed that the technical object is limited by surfaces that separate them from the environment. This is achieved by approximating the surface with a polyhedron, each face of which is

the simplest polygon. The larger the number of edges, the less the deviation from the actual shape of the last. 3D modeling in AutoCAD allows you to look at a drawing or an object from any point in space, and also rotate it.

The proposed method of computer-aided design of shoe lasts was proposed for testing at the private enterprise Energy Shoes (Tashkent).

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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF SOME NICKNAMES

Abstract: In this article, analyze and classification of lexical-semantic, nomination and motivation of pseudonyms of the poets and writers from Namangan.

Key words: anthropometric unit, pseudonym, lexical.

Language: English

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Introduction

Some of the anthroponymic units of the Uzbek language are nicknames. However, except for some information in a number of works of E. Begmatov and other small researches [1, 2, 3], nicknames in Uzbek linguistics have not been specially collected and studied monograph. The first study of pseudonyms by literary critics was the book “Pseudonyms” [4]. Nicknames can be collected and studied by socio-political, literary, linguistic sciences. The study of nicknames for socio-political purposes aims to know the political goals of the nickname holder, to determine what ideological group the nickname holder belongs to. The study of the nickname in linguistic, i.e. onomastic, allows to draw both linguistic and artistic-aesthetic conclusions [5]. Choosing and sorting nicknames can help identify some nickname writers. This is especially evident in the articles of B. Koraev [6, p. 54-58] and I. Isakov [7, pp. 76-80; 8], who collected 430 nicknames from the pages of the Uzbek press in the 1920s.

In choosing a nickname lies a methodological meaning that is related to the wishes of the nickname owner. In this respect, nicknames resemble the names of images of a work of art and serve as one of the artistic means in the writer’s work, especially in comics. Therefore, the attempts of literary critics to unravel the mystery, the motive of the pseudonym of

a writer or a poet, will be aimed at knowing the essence of these artistic means.

The main findings and results

Nicknames also play an important role in the historical anthroponymy of Namangan. The works of Ishakhon Ibrat [9], Pulatkhon Kayumov [10], Alikhon Khalilbekov are important sources in the collection and study of nicknames for the literary environment of Namangan.

One type of nicknames are literary nicknames. Literary nicknames can be divided into historical and modern types in terms of period. Historical literary nicknames are the nicknames of poets and writers who have created in the past. Modern literary nicknames are the nicknames of poets and writers of recent past or present. Although the function of these two types of nicknames is common in terms of their essence, they have some peculiarities in terms of lexical basis, form, historical and etymological source.

In the literary environment of the XVII-XX centuries the following literary nicknames belonging to the anthroponymy of Namangan city are observed: *Mashrab*, *Qiyasiy*, *Zakiri*, *Fazliy*, *Majzub*, *Nodim*. Comparative - One of the well-known representatives of the literature of the second half of the XVIII century and the beginning of the XIX century are the nicknames of Eshan Muhammad Amin Khoja [19, pp.

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185-188]. Zokiriy is a literary nickname of the son of the famous poet and scientist Zokirkhoja Muhammad Amnkhodja, who was born in Namangan in the middle of the XVIII century. During the reign of Amir Umarkhan, he also rose to the rank of Sheikh-ul-Islam, who taught in Kokand. Zokirkhoja Eshan was known as *Sheikh ul-Islam Namangani, Khoja Kalon* [11]. The word Zakir, which means “one who recites dhikr, praises, and prays”, was the lexical basis for the nickname [12]. Roji Namangani, Izlat, Rindi are talented poets from Namangan mentioned in “Tazkiraiy Kayumi”. Their names are not given in this source.

The nickname Roji is widespread in Uzbek literature. According to the sources, there were poets with the pseudonym Raji: Raji - Idriskhoja Mahdum Bukhari Nabirahoja oglu, Raji - Muhammad Yusuf Mahzum ibn Khojamberdi, Raji Margilani - Khojajon Khoja Nizamiddin Khoja oglu, Raji - Sulaymonqul usta Suyarqul oglu [13]. Creators with such a nickname are called sharing nicknames.

The evidence suggests that the motives of “return to something, belonging to something, dependence” were active among Uzbek nicknames. *Izlat's* nickname is “power is power; honor; The word *izz*, which means “value”, was the lexical basis [14, p. 17]. The motive for choosing the nickname can be explained by the fact that the poet dreamed of gaining honor in the work. It is clear that the word *rind* “*mayparast* - alcoholic” [14, p. 623] has a lexical basis for the nickname *rindi*, from which the name is derived from the affix *-iy*. In our view, the nickname has a mystical meaning and is based on the figurative unity of May.

A person's name is basically one. The nickname can be more than one. For example, *Mashrab, Mahdi, Umam* are the nicknames of the famous Namangan poet Boborahim (Rahimbobo) Valibobo oglu. He was also known among the people as Shah Mashrab, Qalandar, Mashrab, Devonai Mashrab, Eshoni Shah Mashrab Namangani [17, p. 108]. He says that his nickname Mashrab was given to him by his teacher Ofaq Khoja: The lexical basis of the nickname Mashrab is the word *mashrab*, which is homonymous in terms of form and meaning, and has the following meanings: 1) *nature, behavior, attitudes; drink, may; toilet*; 2) *guidance; idea, profession, character; inclination* [14, p. 266].

Majzub is the nickname of the mystical poet Mulla Abdulaziz Mulla Hasan Kuchak oglu, who was born in the late 18th century and lived until the mid-1950s.

Some Uzbek writers have used *-ov, -ev* parts of their surnames as nicknames. This tradition, as in all regions, is widely observed in the literary environment of the modern city of Namangan: *Osman Nasir, Turgun Polat, Habib Sadulla, Abdullah Jabbor, Jamoliddin Muslim, Azam Obid*.

Nicknames specific to the anthroponymy of Namangan can be grouped according to the lexical basis as follows:

1. Nicknames on which the words related to creation are based: The word *Majzub* means *surprised, mad, demented*; *Muhlis* - a pseudonym of the poet and preacher, orator Mulla Yormuhammad, born in the 90s of the XVIII century in Koratut mahalla (now Chorsu mahalla) of Namangan; *Nisari* (Otaxon Jalil) was born in 1883 in Yangiyul mahalla of Namangan city; *Shokhiy* (Abdulahid Ahadov) was born on September 25, 1916 in Hojam Kabri mahalla of Namangan city.

2. Nicknames based on different characteristics. Bundy nicknames are made up of words that signify creativity, in particular, knowledge, intelligence, and ingenuity. The word *Benazir* is originally Persian-Tajik, *meaning unequal, unparalleled*, and is also found in Uzbek as a girl's name. Gulchehra Zokirova, winner of the Zulia State Prize, chose the nickname Benazir out of a desire to be unique in poetry.

3. Nicknames based on the mental state, the state of mind of the creator. Such nicknames are characterized by the fact that they are formed from words denoting grief, sorrow, pain, harmony, and other abstract concepts; for example: *Dogiy* (son of Yuldash Otakozi), *Figoni* (Davudkhon Obbosov), *Hayola* (Ruqiya Gozieva).

4. Nicknames based on social origin and professional, job motivation. The *Unvoniy* (Valikhon Tora oglu) was the grandson of Nodim Namangani by his mother. He lived in the Jamii neighborhood; *Umar, Malhamiy* is the nickname of the pharmacist poet Umarkhon Ahmadjanov. He chose such a nickname, attributing it to his profession.

5. Nickname-ratios. Ratios occur relative to a person's place of birth or residence. The scientific literature explains that proportions are an additional anthroponymic unit used to distinguish one creator from another. The proportions are observed in the voices of artists and religious scholars [18, p. 96]. It is observed that some of the proportions attributed to the city of Namangan are used in conjunction with nicknames [16, pp. 15-20]. We have called such names, by their very nature, “nicknames”. *Nodim Namangani* is a poet known among them as Eshan Babakhan. Nickname of Sulaymonkhan Tora Ulughon Tora oglu (1844-1910). According to Alikhon Khalilbekov, the word *Nodim* means “regretful”, “apologizing” [11, p. 5]. *Fazli Namangani* is a pseudonym of Movlono Abdulkarim, a poet, literary critic, historian and author of the collection “Majmuai Shoiron”, born in Namangan. Hence, nicknames-ratios consist of the nickname and proportion of a particular person.

6. Names and nicknames. According to some traditions, nicknames are formed on the basis of adding the suffix *-iy* to the surname or name: *Dadahon*

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Nuriy (Nuriddinov Dadahon Egamberdievich), Gaffori (Abduqahhor Gaffori), Hamid Nuri, Lutfullo Olim.

Conclusion

It is clear from the nicknames that the onomastic analysis of nicknames provides both linguistic and artistic-aesthetic conclusions, enriching the range of knowledge about nicknames.

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TRANSPOSITION OF PARTS OF SPEECH AS A NON-MORPHOLOGICAL METHOD OF WORD FORMATION

Abstract: The article outlines the process of transposition of parts of speech in Russian and Uzbek linguistics. The author reviews some works dedicated to the study of various aspects of transposition of parts of speech. The article also examines the types of transposition of parts of speech in the modern Russian language and provides necessary examples. Moreover, it presents a set of assignments and tests compiled specially for students of HE.

Key words: analysis, transposition, transition, part of speech, linguistics, aspect, language levels, non-morphological method, word formation, substantivisation.

Language: English

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Introduction

Such issues as the analysis of the historical background of the study of parts of speech, as well as the origin of lexical-semantic groups of words in the language, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, their development and correlation with the categories of reasoning, their transition to different language levels have always been the focus of interest for modern linguistics.

An immense contribution was made to the classification of the parts of speech of the Uzbek language, the evaluation of their main indeterminate morphological, semantic and syntactic peculiarities by a number of linguists such as A. Fitrat, Yu. Tursunov, F. Kamol, A. Gulomov, G. Abdurakhmonov, Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov, A. Khodjiev, R. Kungurov, M. Mirtozhiev, M. Sodikova, A. Nurmonov, H. Nematov, R. Rasulov, G. Zikrillaev, I. Madrakhimov etc. Almost all of them in their works emphasize the relevance of the topic of interaction of parts of speech and the need for its in-depth study.

It should be noted that in the 30s and 90s of the 20th century, and particularly since the independence of our country, a lot of studies have been pursued on the investigation of different levels of the Uzbek language, a considerable volume of research has been carried out to study the Uzbek language, and also the main features of the language have been widely revealed. Particularly, substantial progress has been achieved in the grammatical, lexical-semantic and methodological study of parts of speech.

In fact, at present, the problems of the theory of parts of speech in Uzbek linguistics, including the development and beneficitation of the paradigm of parts of speech, their interaction and transition within the paradigm, the motivational foundations of the transition process, intralinguistic (only linguistic factors and processes) and extralinguistic (beyond the bounds of language) reasons, types of transition, the question of its place and role in evolution has not been seriously settled yet and the few and far between examinations on this problem are generally considered transient. [12]

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A.K. Gulyamov was one of the first people who began to study the problem of the transition of parts of speech. In 1954 he published an article “Approaching the problem of adverbialization in the Uzbek language”. [4, 3-15] In this article, the author explains the process of transition as a lexical or morphological-syntactic way of word formation, and he claims that this method is very productive in the modern Uzbek language.

There are loads of works in Uzbek linguistics which examine various aspects of transposition of parts of speech. For example, the works of Z.S. Isokov (“The relationship of parts of speech and the place of particles in the Uzbek language”), A.E. Botirova (“Functional-syntactic analysis of primary and secondary functions of parts of speech in the Uzbek language”), A.B. Pardaev (“The role and linguapragmatics of functional words of the Uzbek language in the linguistic system”), S. Mamatkulov (“The transformation of the predicative syntagma (phrase) in the Uzbek language”), Ya.D. Eltazarov (“Interconnection and transition of parts of speech in the Uzbek language”), A. Begmatova (“The transpositional possibilities of participles in the Russian and Uzbek languages”), I.I. Rasulov (“Substantivization of participles as a morphological and syntactic way of word formation”), Sh.A. Solikhodzhaeva (“Conjunctionalization of notional words into functional in the Tajik and Uzbek languages”).

A. Begmatova considers the main peculiarities of the adjectivization and substantivization of the participles of the Russian and Uzbek languages in greater detail in her article in terms of a comparative typological analysis. According to the author substantivization is one of the main ways of word formation in the Russian language and remains as good as adjectivization, but in the Uzbek language, on the contrary, adjectivization is the most productive way of word formation (we mean the morphological-syntactic way). [2]

In his article entitled “Substantivization of participles as a morphological and syntactic way of word formation”) I.I. Rasulov reached the following conclusions: the participles of both Russian and Uzbek languages are liable to the process of substantivization. Besides it the transition of the participle into the noun can be complete with some changes in its lexical meaning and grammatical properties and also it can be incomplete (occasional), in which no qualitative changes occur. The general trend of the transition of the participle into the noun system is conditioned by the fact that the participle-attribute is used alternatively to a phrase of the type “attribute – determinatum” and examined as a noun. [8]

Zh.D. Eltazarov identified and analyzed the types of transitions between parts of speech in the modern Uzbek language and their emigration, as well

as immigration form; he also estimated the mutual transition between significant parts of speech as a transformational transition, and the cases of mutual transition between significant, functional and separate categories of parts of speech as a result of evolution processes and semantic-structural optimization of the language. [14]

In her thesis Sh.A. Solikhojaeva discusses the main regularities and methods of conjunctionalization in more details, i.e. the transition of individual forms of notional words to the category of functional words, substantially the prepositions in the Tajik language and postpositions in Uzbek. [12]

A.E. Botirova made a thorough functional-syntactic analysis of the primary and secondary functions of the parts of speech in the Uzbek language. [3]

According to A.V. Rodenko, the nominal parts of speech in both Russian and Uzbek are considered independent, and they have a specific lexical and general grammatical meaning and constant morphological peculiarities (grammatical meanings). The differences in the compared languages are primarily due to the fact that they belong to different linguistic groups; native speakers of these languages differ in their traditions, customs and mentality. However, in the grammatical structure of the Russian and Uzbek languages we can observe certain similarities because the language itself, as a socio-cultural phenomenon is formed according to general laws. [9]

The research by D.E. Salimova is devoted to the description of the system of parts of speech of the Tatar and Russian languages and looked through as conceptual and functional categories, as groups, classes of words, which are considered a projection into the world of the language of objects and phenomena of reality that are diverse in their essence or in their perception by a person. The parts of speech comprising the basis of the grammatical structure of the language serve to break down and generalize the real world reflected in the minds of people - objects, actions, relations, features and qualities. By means of parts of speech, a person differentiates things, their peculiarities, actions, i.e. identifying differences in the surrounding reality and categorizing it. [11]

R.U. Turdieva mainly examined the techniques of dealing with adverbs in the Russian and Uzbek languages. The author believes that the content and methods of working with adverbs are largely determined by the difference in the ways of expressing adverbs in both languages. There are both common and diverse features that characterize the adverbs in these two languages. A comparative analysis of adverbs shows that their content in both languages is the same: both of them express a sign of an action and quality and an object or circumstance in which the action takes place. [13]

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O.E. Mavlonberdieva aimed at examining the semantic organization of the lexical-semantic group of the Russian and Uzbek verbs determining the movement in a comparative aspect i.e. microsystems (micro-field) of verbs with the semantics of movement in Russian and their correspondence in the Uzbek language.

In the thesis of A.A. Aimurzaeva called “Substantivization of adjectives and participles in the modern Karakalpak language” the problem of substantivization has been widely investigated as a special way of forming nouns in the modern Karakalpak language, taking into account its genre and stylistic features. [1]

Thus, the thorough analysis of studies devoted to the development of the problem of transposition and classification of parts of speech allows us to draw the following conclusions: the study of the concept *part-of-speech transposition* in linguistics is quite active and there are some works devoted to the study of the transposition of various parts of speech. However, despite the rather extensive literature on the transposition of parts of speech in Russian and individual studies of Turkic languages, all possible aspects of the study has not been presented yet. Today a comparative study of the transposition of parts of speech in the semantic-derivational, functional-stylistic and lexicographic aspects in different-structured languages has become a fundamentally new and actual issue in the Russian and Uzbek languages. The above-mentioned aspects of part-of-speech transposition in Russian and Uzbek will serve as an object of our further research.

In linguistics, the following terms such as transposition, transformation, transformationology, functional homonym etc. are extensively used.

The term *transposition* (derived from the Latin *transpositio – interchange, inversion etc.*) means the use of one linguistic unit (word, form, construction) in the function of another linguistic unit.

The Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary gives the following definition for the notion of transposition: “Transposition is a process of the transition of a word from one part of speech to another or the use of one language form in the function of another”. [6, 519]

There are 12 different types of transposition in the modern Russian language. They are:

1) Substantivization (transition to nouns)

Substantivization (from the Latin *substantivum – noun*) is a transition to the category of nouns of other parts of speech such as adjectives, verbs, participles, etc.

Substantivization can be complete, partial and occasional.

1. Complete substantivization is when an adjective has completely transferred into a noun, and it cannot longer be used as an adjective. *Examples: портной, мостовая, приданое* etc.

2. Partial or incomplete substantivization is a process when a word is used either as an adjective or as a noun. *Example: русский народ и русский, военный врач и военный* etc.

3. In occasional substantivization the transition occurs only in context. As an example for such substantivization might serve the title of Chekhov’s story: “Толстый и тонкий” (“Fat and thin”).

There are several varieties of substantivization by parts of speech:

1. Substantivization of the adjective

Examples: the word больной in the meaning of a patient of a medical institution; the word жаркое denoting the meaning meat.

These are the examples of substantives that represent surnames and the names of populated locality: *Иванов (son), Петров, Сидоров, Иваново (estate), Марьино, Митино*

These are the samples for incomplete substantives: “белое не надевать”, “девушка в красном”.

2. Substantivization of ordinal numbers:

Examples: “комнат на третье”, “жаркое на второе” (in the last example, there are two substantives).

3. Substantivization of the collective numeral.

Examples: “трое в лодке”, “двое на качелях”...

4. Substantivization of an adverb:

Examples: “завтра не умрет никогда”, “наше сегодня”.

5. Substantivization of onomatopoeia:

Examples: “далече грянуло ура”, “услышал мерное тик-так”, “высказал своё ай-яй-яй”.

Table 1. Thematic groups of substantivates

School subjects in colloquial speech	Places	Products	Placements or rooms	Miscellaneous
Английский	Блинная	Горячее	Ванная	Мостовая
Немецкий	Закусочная	Десертное	Гардеробная	Набережная
Русский	Пельменная	Жаркое	Гостиная	Портной
Французский	Пышечная	Жирное	Гримёрная	Белая
Узбекский	Рюмочная	Заливное	Перевязочная	Беленькая (водка)
Испанский	Сосисочная	Марочное	Приёмная	Красное (вино)

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	Столовая Чайная Чебуречная	Мороженое Острое Пирожное	Прихожая Процедурная Учительская	Сухое Белый (гриб) Нападающий Покойный
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In the Russian language, there are about 400-500 common words related to this category (excluding incomplete substantives).

2) Adjectivization (transition to adjectives)

The term *adjectivization* (from the Latin *adjectivum - adjective*) means the transition of different parts of speech into adjectives as one of the ways of word formation. The most numerous group of words that have transitioned into adjectives are the former participles such as “выдающееся произведение” (ordinary, exceptional), “блестящий ум” (outstanding, exceptional), “взволнованное лицо” (restless, depressing), “ведущий специалист” (main, leading), “изысканная речь” (perfect, graceful) etc.

Adjectivization can be complete or partial. Complete adjectivization occurs when the participle fully transferred to the adjective and used only as the adjective: “вопиющие факты”, “прелые листья”, “колючий кустарник”, “горючая слеза” etc. In case of partial adjectivization, the word functions as both a participle or an adjective: “изысканные на ремонт средства” - “изысканные манеры”; “опрокинутое ведро” - “опрокинутое лицо”; “знающий тайну человек” - “знающий специалист” etc.

3) Numbering (transition to numerals)

Numeralization is the transition of other parts of speech to numerals. Nouns such as *тысяча, миллион, миллиард* (a thousand, a million, and a billion) can function as the numerals. These words, as nouns have gender, number and refer to the first (тысяча) or second cases (миллиард). We can also add other numbers to them as numerals, for example: *миллиард пятнадцать миллионов* etc. Some nouns can be used in the meaning of the numerals as well. *Examples: Бездна дел, лавина опасностей, масса неприятностей, пропасть забот, пара ботинок.*

4) Pronominalization (transition to pronouns)

Pronominalization (from the Latin *pronomen - pronoun*) is the transition process of words from other parts of speech to the class of pronouns. The following parts of speech can be transformed into pronouns: nouns (*красивые люди - у тебя все не так как у людей*), adjectives (*известный художник - при известных обстоятельствах*), numerals (*один дом - один человек рассказал*), participles (*соответствующей должности - соответствующий приказ*).

Nouns, adjectives and numerals can go into the category of pronouns, for example: *человек от лени*

болеет (всякий, кто-то) (noun), *известный* in the meaning of known, or *some* and *any*, e.g., *При лечении надо соблюдать известную диету* (adjective), *один* in the meaning of *some*, e.g., *один юноша*.

Noun - pronoun: *брат, сестра, дело*

Adjective - pronoun: *целый, известный, последний*

Examples: То-то чужими руками жар загребать любишь. Знаем мы вашего брата (таких - местоимение)

Однажды утром мой младший брат подошёл к моей постели (существительное)

5) Adverbialization (transition to adverbs)

Adverbialization (from the Latin *adverbium - adverb*) is the transition of words from other parts of speech to the class of adverbs. Nouns (*любоваться солнечным утром - приехать утром*), adjectives (*в плотную бумагу - подойти вплотную*), numbers (*пятью столами - пятью пять*), adverbial participles (*лежа на диване - читать лежа*) can be transformed into adverbs.

When adverbs are formed from words of other parts of speech, in some cases, the original form is retained, on the basis of which the adverb is created (compare: *вначале - в начале лета, втемную - в темную комнату*), but in other cases it is usually lost (*справа, вдалеке*). The invariability of a word, the acquisition of new syntactic functions by the word and a change in stress are the signs of adverbialization as well e.g., *бегом - бегом, кругом - кругом, в первые дни - впервые*. Nouns (*любоваться солнечным утром - приехать утром*), adjectives (*в плотную бумагу - подойти вплотную*), numerals (*пятью столами - пятью пять*), adverbial participle (*лежа на диване - читать лежа*) can be turned into the category of adverbs.

Adverbialization is possible in word forms expressing adverbial meaning: case and prepositional-case forms of nouns and inflected words (compare: *шагом, вскачь, сбоку, слегка, влепую*) and adverbial participle forms of some verbs (compare: *походя* in the meaning of “*непринужденно, нехотя, молча*”). *Examples: Снова, высоко, пешком, издавна, почти, нехотя, впопыхах.*

6) Verbalization (transition to verbs)

Verbalization is the transitional process of words from other parts of speech to the category of verbs. Such a transition finds not a morphological expression, but a syntactic one: words of other parts of speech perform the function of a verbal predicate,

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for example: *Татьяна ах!* (ахнула); *он и баста, он и шабаи.*

The types of verbalization:

A) morphological verbalization: *крест* – *крестить*;

B) syntactic verbalization: “*Татьяна – ах!*” (instead of “*Татьяна ахнула*”).

7) Predication (transition to impersonal predicative words)

Predication is the word formation by the transition of various parts of speech into the category of state.

Examples: *Грустно, неудобно, ветрено, пыльно, веселее, теплее, охота, пора.*

Он ответил грустно. – Ему грустно.

In the system of transpositional processes at the level of parts of speech and inter-parts of-speech semantic-syntactic categories, predication of pronouns takes a very modest place. *Example:* *Нашим соседям еще ничего, у них огород есть* (“неплохо, терпимо”: *predication*); *Ну как тебе там сейчас?* (“каково”: *predication*).

8) Modalization (transition to modal words)

The transition of nominative lexemes into modal words is called *modalization*. Various parts of speech go into the category of modal words:

- nouns: *правда, факт*;

- adjectives: *возможно, действительно, видно, вероятно*;

- short forms of participles: *вестимо, видимо*;

- adverbs: *никак, по-видимому, конечно*;

- verbal forms: *кажется, казалось,*

разумеется.

The verbs such as *оказывается, понимаешь, значит, говорят, пожалуй* are transposed into modal words: it turns out, you understand, so they say, perhaps; e.g: *Не было смысла гадать, кто из участников бесед проболтался либо донёс; угадать такого человека трудно, в конце концов оказывается виновником тот, кого меньше всего подозревали (В. Гроссман) > Оказывается, Юра – морской офицер и служит на Севере (Ф. Искандер).*

9) Prepositionalization (transition to prepositions)

There are frequent cases of using nouns in the function of prepositions, for instance:

в продолжение;

в течение;

в зависимости;

вследствие etc.

Вследствие дождя дорога стала очень неудобна (предлог).

В следствие по делу правонарушителей вмешался прокурор (существительное).

В продолжение ужина Грушинский шептался и перемигивался с капитаном (предлог).

В продолжение повести введены новые персонажи (существительное).

10) Conjunctionalization (transition to conjunctions)

Conjunctionalization is the use of other parts of speech in the function of conjunctions. Pronouns and pronominal adverbs such as *кто, что, который, где, куда, откуда* etc. are used in the role of conjunctions. They are called conjunctions or relative words. They have lexical meanings and perform a double function, connect the subordinate clause with the main clause and are considered a part of the subordinate clause e.g.,

Чудесны люди, с которыми живёшь.

Что ты сказал? (местоимение)

Я не знал, что ты позвонишь (союз)

Который час? (местоимение)

Город, в котором прошло детство (союзное слово)

11) Particulation (transition to particles)

Particulation is a transition to particles of other parts of speech. During the particulation process, the lexical meaning of significant words is substituted for their functional meaning.

For example: adverbs turn into affirmative particles: *отлично, прекрасно, ладно, добро...* Сам он рассказывает, да и *отлично*, пусть болтает. *Я хотел было остаться дома, но не вытерпел и отправился к ней.* (the verb *было* is used as a particle). The transpositive particle expresses unreality.

12) Interjectification (transition to interjections)

Interjectification (from the Latin *interjectio - interjection*) is the process of transition of notional words to the category of interjections. With such a transition, the words of the main parts of speech lose their lexical meaning and turn into the signal words expressing emotions and volition (expressions). [10]

Nouns (*Батюшки! Беда! Глупости! Караул! Право!*), verbs (*Здравствуйте! Поди! Помилуй*), pronouns (*То-то же!*), adverbs (*Полно! Куда!*) as well as phraseological units (*Вот оно что! Вот так-так! Вот так история! Вот те раз! Еще что! Черт возьми! Дело – табак!*) might be changed over the interjections.

There is the analysis of some examples.

Помилуй, да эдак ты гораздо интереснее! (The verb becomes an interjection)

The interjection *помилуй* is filled up with the general meaning of the motive to do an action.

Individual nouns can be utilized in the function of interjections and interjectional phrases. *For example: Караул! Ужас! Вот так история!* etc.

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Раздался пронзительный, умоляющий вопль... - Братцы, что это? Братцы, оставьте! Караул! (interjection)

Парады, караул, ученья – всё это оды не внушит, а только душу иссушит (noun)

Он вообще уехал из города... – Как! Не может быть... (pronoun changes over interjection).

When teaching the morphological and syntactic ways of word formation (transposition) to students of HE, the following tasks can be applied by the language instructors:

Task 1. Determine in which sentences verbs are used in the meaning of other parts of speech.

Знаешь,
было,
дай,
дайте,
смотри,
пускай,
давайте.

Test 1. Specify a sentence in which the verb acts as an interjection.

- Отец рассердится. - Подумаешь!
- Подумай над моим предложением.
- Смотри и запоминай!
- Ты, гляди, не торопись, Данилушко!

Test 2. Specify a sentence in which the verb acts as a particle.

- Отец рассердится. - Подумаешь!
- Подумай над моим предложением.
- Смотри и запоминай!
- Ты, гляди, не торопись, Данилушко!

Task 2. Determine in which sentences verbs are used in the meaning of other parts of speech.

Но, говорят, вы нелюдимы, в глуши, в деревне все вам скучно. – Говорят – modal word expressing the value of objectivity of information by indicating its source.

- Жаль, что люди много говорят о чужой жизни.
- Это ведь в романах только директора не страдают, не любят, не хохочут, а только знай руководят.
- Ужели от червяка в саду мне будет тесно? Пускай его себе живет (Крылов).
- Едут, кажется (А.Толстой).
- Что-то давно не видать, не слышать твоего друга.

Task 3. Determine in which sentences verbs are used in the meaning of other parts of speech.

Ты, Боря, смотри не влюбись (Макаренко). – Смотри – частица, выражающая предостережение.

- К ночи, видать, опять туман сядет, - сказала Ефросинья (Бородин).
- Помни, знай и верь.
- Дай я попробую ногу растереть (Соболев).

4. Берись по двое. Рычаг давай сюда! (Л.Толстой).

5. Мы, разумеется, не сидели сложа руки.

Task 4. Determine in which sentences verbs are used in the meaning of other parts of speech.

Э! Брось! Кто нынче спит! Ну, полно, без прелюдий... (Грибоедов). – Брось - междометие, выражающее волеизъявление либо побуждение.

- Не кори меня, не казни, помилуй!
- Мне, видишь ли, трудно судить об этом.
- А ну, Чубатый, давай поври тем еще чего-нибудь (Пантелеев).
- Он, должно быть, забыл о нас.
- Видишь ли ты дом с зеленой крышей?

Thus, having examined all types of transposition, we came to the following conclusions.

In Russian, the usage of one linguistic unit (word, form, construction) in the function of another linguistic unit is quite common.

With the transposition of parts of speech, a change occurs not only in semantics, but also in the grammatical properties of the original word, which leads to its transition to a different lexical-grammatical class. So, with the transition of the adjective *мороженое* (ice cream) to the noun *мороженое*, the inflectional paradigm of the adjective changes, since the noun does not change by gender, like the adjective, and has one gender meaning in all its word forms. If the inflectional paradigm of the adjective *мороженое* consists of 24 word forms (in the singular masculine, feminine, neuter there are 6 case forms + in the plural there are 6 case forms), the noun *мороженое* has 12 word forms (6 case forms each, in the singular and plural).

In a broad sense, transposition is the transfer of any linguistic form, for instance, the transposition of tenses (the use of the present time instead of the past or the future), conditionals (the use of an imperative in the meaning of an indicative or a conditional mood), communicative types of sentences (the use of interrogative sentences in the meaning of narratives) etc. The term *transposition* is also used to denote metaphors and other transfers in vocabulary.

Transposition is based on semantic or functional comparison of linguistic units; it is a relationship and a process in which 3 elements are distinguished: the original form (transposed word), the means of transposition (transposer), the result (transposition). The transposer is a sign of the connection between the determinable and the determinant. Transposition is one of the results and forms of manifestation of *asymmetry* in the language; it plays a great role in the structure and function of the language. With the help of transposition, the nominative possibilities of the language and the co-occurrence of words are expanded; it also serves to create synonyms for expressing shades of meaning.

In a narrower sense, transposition, or functional transposition, is the translation of words (or the basis

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of word) from one part of speech to another or its use in the function of another part of speech.

There are 2 stages of transposition: 1) incomplete, or syntactic transposition, in which only the syntactic function of the original unit changes without varying its belonging to a part of speech. The means of such a transposition is a word form (“отец” → “дом отца”), a functional word (la maison du père), a dessemantic word in a semi-functional position

(“старый” → “старый человек”, i.e. “старик”; “быстрый” → “идти быстрым шагом”, i.e. “быстро”), setting (“я живу на втором [этаже]”); 2) complete, or morphological transposition, in which a word of a new part of speech is formed. The means of its formation are affixation and conversion. Differentiation between morphological and syntactic conversion in the process of transposition is one of the difficult problems of linguistic analysis.

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THE INFLUENCE OF ALIEN AND HARMFUL IDEAS IN SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE SPIRITUALITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE ERA OF GLOBAL CHANGE

Abstract: Since social networks have become a powerful information weapon in global changes, social networks are becoming an important factor in promoting and propagating ideological and ideological threats around the world. Special attention is paid to the influence on the hearts, minds and psyche of young people through social networks. This leads to a decline in the spirituality of young people. Therefore, we should not underestimate the escalation of various ideological, ideological and information attacks. Only then will we be able to raise a spiritually harmonious person, a healthy generation in the future.

Key words: Information, Internet, communications, global, virtual, social networks, manipulation, Facebook, Google, Blue whale, ideology, innovation, spirituality.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЧУЖДЫХ И ВРЕДНЫХ ИДЕЙ В СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЯХ НА ДУХОВНОСТЬ МОЛОДЕЖИ В ЭПОХУ ГЛОБАЛЬНЫХ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ

Аннотация: Поскольку социальные сети стали мощным информационным оружием в глобальных изменениях, социальные сети становятся важным фактором в продвижении и пропаганде идеологических и идеологических угроз во всем мире. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию на сердца, умы и психику молодежи с помощью социальных сетей. Это приводит к упадку духовности молодежи. Поэтому мы не должны недооценивать эскалацию разнообразных идеологических, идеологических и информационных атак. Только тогда мы сможем в перспективе воспитать духовно гармоничного человека, здоровое поколение.

Ключевые слова: Информация, интернет, коммуникации, глобальные, виртуальные, социальные сети, манипуляции, Facebook, Google, Синий кит, идеология, инновации, духовность.

Введение

Сегодня трудно найти регион, который не пострадал бы от глобализации. В частности, есть достаточно свидетельств того, что этот процесс способствует развитию человеческого общения. В то же время современный мир невозможно представить без информационных технологий, то есть без социальных сетей Интернета, потому что они уже стали частью нашей жизни. Люди,

которые несколько лет назад не имели представления об Интернете, виртуальном общении, теперь перешли на самый простой и удобный способ общения. Удобство этого общения в том, что оно не распознает расстояние. Он также обеспечивает онлайн-общение без учета местоположения, окружающей среды и других субъективных аспектов. Интересно, что такое общение

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включает в себя возможность не только общаться, но и обмениваться различной информацией, находить ответы на любой вопрос, что-то продавать и покупать, смотреть интересные фильмы, изучать разные иностранные языки и даже подрабатывать. Развитие «паутины» породило понятие «социальная сеть».

Источники описывают социальную сеть как онлайн-платформу, которую люди используют для общения и построения социальных отношений с другими людьми на основе схожих интересов. Впервые электронная почта в социальных сетях появилась как средство общения между людьми. Это был первый случай использования компьютерной сети. Изначально предназначенный для обмена информацией между двумя людьми, электронный обмен данными позже стал средством связи между группами. Ученые Р. Соломонов и А. Рапопорт, впервые высказавшие свои взгляды в социальных сетях, поделились взглядами на виртуальную форму коммуникации в середине прошлого века. Свои взгляды на формирование социальных сетей высказали венгерские эксперты П. Эрдош и А. Рени. Термин «социальная сеть» был введен как отдельное понятие в научных источниках в 1954 году Дж. Барнсом, одним из представителей манчестерской школы. Ученые связывают рост и развитие общения между людьми в Интернете с быстрым функционированием социальных сетей [1]. На самом деле это правда. Вы можете настроить быстрое и удобное общение в виртуальном мире в любое время дня и ночи. Вы также можете писать сообщения, разговаривать и смотреть. Все, что вам нужно, это компьютер или телефон и Интернет.

Сегодня сложно найти кого-то в социальных сетях, у кого не было бы своей страницы. Особенно это актуально среди молодежи. По оценкам, около 50% молодых людей в мире, включая молодое поколение в нашей стране, проводят большую часть своего времени в виртуальном общении. Дело в том, что многие молодые люди не представляют своей жизни без социальных сетей.

К. Ян, исследователь социальных сетей, сообщает о результатах исследования под названием «Диагностика интернет-зависимости». По его словам, «около 54% тех, кто зависим от Интернета, не сокращают количество времени, которое они проводят в сети, зная, что Интернет оказывает негативное влияние на здоровье человека и психическое здоровье. Большинство из них думают, что им не избавиться от этого зла. Сначала они пытались ограничить количество времени, которое они могут проводить в Интернете, но они не могли

себя контролировать, затем удалили модемы, перерезали провода и через некоторое время поняли, что без Интернета и вернулся в сеть. [2]

Сегодня более 90% населения мира имеет доступ к социальным сетям. Количество пользователей тоже поражает. Только Facebook используют 1,5 миллиарда человек. По данным российского ученого И. Н. Панарина, Facebook ежедневно посещают более 936 миллионов человек. 51% от общего количества пользователей подключаются к сети не реже одного раза в месяц. Пользователь проводит в Facebook 21 минуту в день. Самые активные пользователи facebook живут в Канаде. Число азиатских пользователей немалое, 253 миллиона человек. Это число могло быть больше, но доступ к Facebook запрещен в Китае. Сервис видеохостинга Google занимает второе место по популярности. Ежемесячно сайт посещают более 1,3 миллиарда человек. Ежемесячно пользователи Интернета тратят более 6 миллиардов часов на просмотр видео на сайте. По оценкам экспертов, минимальное количество времени, которое люди проводят в социальной сети, составляет 3 часа. На первый взгляд, волноваться не о чем. [3] В течение этих 3 часов человек общается с родственниками, знакомыми и близкими людьми, живущими в разных районах, и можно подумать, что с этим не так. Конечно, положительные стороны этих коммуникативных процессов неоспоримы. Однако есть десятки примеров людей, которые не сидят в социальных сетях только из благих побуждений. Это особенно актуально для молодых людей, которые более одиноки. Популярная онлайн-игра «Синий кит» также способствует одиночеству, избеганию командных отношений и в конечном итоге подвергает молодых людей самоубийству. Первые слухи о нем появились в 2015 году. В Интернете есть различные факты и информация о «группах смерти», таких как «Синий кит», «Дом мира», «f58», «f57»: «Синий кит» интересен подростки до 18 лет, не имеющие самостоятельных взглядов и увлечений. Вначале эта игра дает подростку простые и интересные задания. Затем он призывает детей нарисовать изображение синего кита с ножом на теле, слушать песню в течение 3 дней без перерыва, а также хвалит и поздравляет подростков, выполнивших задания. Это называется «Игра смерти», в которой вы узнаете, как выполнить последние 50 заданий (убийств) за 50 дней и записать это на видео. [4]

Синий кит - одна из духовных угроз сознанию подростков! Потому что, в первую очередь, эта угроза тренда нацелена на молодежь до 18 лет. То же самое и с подростками в Узбекистане. Нам нужно предупредить нашу

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молодежь о таких угрозах; Во-вторых, он направлен на то, чтобы уловить свободное время, волю и интересы молодежи. Поэтому важно создать условия, чтобы молодые люди могли эффективно проводить свободное время. Помимо изучения иностранных языков, спорта и других увлечений, молодые люди должны уделять особое внимание формированию групп защиты интересов. Только тогда на подростков не будут влиять никакие внешние силы. В-третьих, эта игра хочет идеологически поработить молодежь и принести ее в жертву собственными руками и ногами. Поэтому необходимо проводить адвокационную работу по укреплению идеологического иммунитета молодежи; В-четвертых, его цели полностью противоречат нашей Стратегии действий, нашей молодежной политике, целям узбекских родителей, учителей и нашей молодежи. Он объединяет предметы образования и обеспечивает эффективность духовных и образовательных конкурсов, тренингов, мероприятий и пропагандистской работы в микрорайонах, общеобразовательных школах, профессиональных колледжах и академических лицеях, разработку эффективных методов и приемов, направленных на повсеместное внедрение современной информации. и компьютерные технологии; В-пятых, время требует всестороннего идеологического вооружения, чтобы молодежь не сталкивалась с таким разнообразием чужеродных и вредных идей. Поэтому мы должны позволить трудам Аль Бегуни, Ибн Сины, Имама Бухари, Имама Термези, Бурханиддина Маргинани, Абу Мансура Мотуруди, Алишера Навои и других великих ученых оставаться главной идеей нашего национального образования и обладать образцовыми качествами, упомянутыми в их трудах. .

Рост виртуального общения снижает потребность в живом общении. Следует отметить, что сегодня в нашем обществе очень много людей, которые общаются со своими близкими в социальных сетях. Такое общение происходит в отрыве от реальности, и невозможно описать свои эмоциональные переживания. Это может привести к потере человеческих эмоций.

Если в недавнем прошлом людей приглашали «прийти домой», то теперь мы не удивляемся, когда нас приглашают посетить мой «телеграм-канал» и «мою страницу в Facebook».

Есть еще один аспект проблемы, требующий решения. Следует отметить, что сегодня информация считается основным средством усвоения идеологии и является лидером в продвижении идеологических факторов. Тот факт, что основные источники

информации находятся в изучаемых нами социальных сетях, требует более серьезного внимания к проблеме. Попытки «манипулировать» сознанием людей стали обычным явлением в социальных сетях. К сожалению, установление культурной гегемонии становится широко распространенной технологией манипулирования человеческим разумом, посягательства на другие территории. «Не секрет, что в ходе информационных войн такие пороки, как этническое высокомерие, стремление к превосходству над другими народами и дискриминация в отношении других наций, внедряются в умы отдельных членов общества манипулятивными способами». [5] Продолжая наше мышление, давайте сосредоточимся на значении термина «манипуляция»: манипуляция - это акт влияния на людей и умелого управления ими, в частности, тайное обращение с ними как с объектами, игнорирование их. «Манипуляция (лат. Manipulus - жест руки) - преследование корыстной цели посредством махинаций, обмана, вымогательства, мошенничества» [6].

Манипуляция включает в себя управление поведением людей, или, точнее, программирование мыслей, стремлений и настроений людей. Манипуляция - это не насилие, это искушение, заставляющее человека чего-то хотеть, способ обмануть его.

“Анализ показывает, что некоторые страны, которые не могут отказаться от своих гегемонистских амбиций, все еще пытаются влиять на развивающиеся страны, в то время как империалистические деятели занимаются экспортом демократических идей и иногда игнорируют национальные ценности, которые выдержали испытание временем, информационные атаки в геополитических целях являются распространением в социальных сетях”. [7]

Сегодня в контексте модернизации общества мы должны решать следующие задачи в духовной сфере общества:

-сделать нашу молодежь активным участником процесса духовного обновления и преобразований;

-идеи, сочетающие в себе уникальные мечты и стремления молодых людей с разными взглядами и мнениями о развитии Родины, мире, благополучии народа, идеальном мужчине, чувстве единой Родины, справедливости - верховенстве закона, народное согласие, невежество для достижения антипросвещения, для обеспечения того, чтобы инновационное развитие стало священной целью для всех наших соотечественников, для дальнейшего укрепления национального единства;

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-продолжить работу по разъяснению широкой общественности гуманистической сущности религии наших предков.

Для этого в первую очередь:

- представлять общественности в СМИ программы, сериалы, фильмы и художественные фильмы, отражающие наш национальный дух;

-увеличить количество национальных сайтов, использующих Интернет, и открыть разделы, ориентированные на молодежь, и обеспечить через них распространение национальных идей;

-необходимо внедрять научные проекты для повышения духовности общества и обеспечения верховенства закона.

Развитие нашего государства в XXI веке, его сила и потенциал во многом тесно связаны с высокой и чистой духовностью людей, интеллектуальной грамотностью нашей молодежи, развитием национальной идеи в их сознании, внутреннем мире и мире сердца. Это

напрямую связано с формированием идеологического иммунитета против различных чужеродных идей, распространяемых в социальной сети Интернета.

В заключение, мы живем в то время, когда жизнь нашего общества становится все более и более созвучной с развитием науки и технологий. Поэтому для каждого из нас важно следовать культуре использования социальных сетей и, в свою очередь, учить этому других. Поэтому основу развития закладывает защита духовного мира молодежи от вредных элементов, различных деструктивных и вредных идей. Ведь воспитание духовно зрелого, интеллектуально одаренного поколения - одна из важнейших задач не только в Узбекистане, но и во всем мире. Именно от духовно зрелого поколения будет зависеть будущее страны. Духовное совершенствование - важный фактор развития общества.

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Abstract: Based on the study and analysis of international legal documents, the article examines the place of higher education in the system of human and civil rights and freedoms. The author emphasizes that the issue of equality and social justice is becoming one of the most important political aspects of the further development of higher education systems both at the global and national levels. The author comes to the conclusion that such characteristics of a university graduate as competitiveness in the labor market, international orientation, i.e. readiness for international mobility and the ability to work in multicultural teams, focus on education throughout life, the ability to apply an interdisciplinary, integrated approach to solving problems.

Key words: higher education, human and civil rights and freedoms, the World Declaration, elite and mass higher education, technocratic approach, the status of teachers and students.

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Introduction

Second half of the 20th century marked by dramatic changes in the field of higher education. It was during this period that the right to receive it was recognized at the world level as one of the inalienable rights of man and citizen. Clause 1 of Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “everyone has the right to education” and that “higher education should be equally accessible to all based on the abilities of everyone” [1]. In 1960, the Convention against Discrimination in Education was adopted, which in Article 4 obliges states “to make higher education accessible to all on the basis of full equality and depending on the abilities of everyone” [2]. However, higher education is understood to mean “all types of study courses, training or preparation for research at the latest level, provided by universities or other educational institutions that are recognized as higher education institutions by the competent public authorities”. This definition was approved by the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1993 in the Recommendation “On the recognition of studies and certificates in higher education” [3].

On the eve of the new century, the political debate about higher education has reached a new level. This is evidenced by a simple listing of those international forums where the further development of this sphere of human activity was reflected: the International Commission on Education for the 21st century, the World Commission on Culture and Development, the 44th and 45th sessions of the International Conference on Education (Geneva, 1994 and 1996), decisions of the 27th and 29th sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO concerning, inter alia, the Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher Education Teaching Personnel, World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, 1990), UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), Conference on Academic Freedom and University Autonomy (Sinaia, 1992), World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993), World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995), Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), Int. International Congress on Education and Informatics (Moscow, 1996), World Congress on

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Higher Education and Human Resource Development for the 21st Century. (Manila, 1997), Fifth International Conference on Adult Education (Hamburg, 1997). However, especially in this regard, it is necessary to highlight the World Conference on Higher Education, held at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris from 5 to 9 October 1998, at which the most important document was adopted - "The World Declaration on Higher Education for the XXI Century: Approaches and practical measures "(hereinafter - the Declaration) [4].

Recognizing the fact of the unprecedented development of this sphere (from 1960 to 1995, the number of students in all countries of the world increased from 13 to 82 million, i.e. more than 6 times), which marks the transformation of higher education from an elite into a mass one, the Declaration nevertheless less emphasizes: "At the same time, the already huge gap between industrialized and developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in terms of access to higher education and research, as well as in terms of resources allocated to them. This period was also characterized by even greater socio-economic stratification and growing disparities in terms of educational opportunities within the countries themselves, including some of the most developed and wealthy".

In this regard, the Declaration formulates the main directions for the formation of a new approach to higher education, which includes such fundamental points as:

- fairness of access;
- increasing participation and increasing the role of women;
- promoting knowledge by conducting scientific research in the fields of natural sciences and humanities and the arts and disseminating their results;
- long-term focus on adequacy;
- strengthening cooperation with the world of work and analysis and forecasting of social needs;
- diversification to ensure equality of opportunity;
- innovative approaches in education: critical thinking and creativity;
- employees and students of higher education institutions as the main actors.

Let us dwell in more detail on the essence of the declared principles that should be guided by states in defining, implementing and evaluating their policies in relation to higher education in the 21st century.

First of all, it should be noted that one of the most important political aspects of the further development of higher education systems, both at the global and national levels, is becoming the issue of equality and social justice.

The transition from elite to mass higher education is accompanied by political rhetoric about

expanding access to universities, achievements that are becoming available to all, equality based on a meritocratic approach. However, as follows from numerous studies [5-8], with all the successes actually achieved in this area, the overall picture does not look so cloudless. Modern higher education continues to deepen the social stratification of society, generating new types of inequality. If gender inequality is gradually disappearing [9], then social and class inequality persists. Moreover, it is increasingly in multiracial societies becomes tied not only to class, but also to race.

Thus, we are talking about the inadmissibility of "any discrimination in relation to access to higher education on the basis of race, sex, language and religion, as well as due to any economic, cultural and social differences." In addition to this, there is a requirement to eliminate any age barriers, as well as to change attitudes towards people with disabilities. In other words, the principle of inclusive education today is becoming one of the fundamental not only for schools, but also for universities, which entails not only the improvement of teaching technologies, but also the restructuring of the physical environment of higher education.

The debate over "equal opportunity" to pursue higher education is not limited to a disproportionately small percentage of students from certain social groups (poor families, working class and racial minorities), but also raises the problem of higher dropout rates among them, as well as their sharply differing representation in universities of various categories. Of course, this inequality does not apply exclusively to higher education, but is a symptom of more serious imbalances in the life of modern societies. Nevertheless, it is education, which P. Sorokin attributed to one of the most effective "social lifts" [10], can play an important role in solving these social problems, providing access to the elite for the most talented and active representatives of the social bottom, thereby increasing the overall the level of life aspirations among those who, by their origin, are at the very bottom of the social ladder.

One of the most politically controversial ideas related to ensuring "equal opportunities" is the idea (and the corresponding government policy) of so-called "positive discrimination", which provides for certain preferences, and in some cases even quotas, in relation to groups subjected to historical discrimination. In this regard, a contradiction arises: on the one hand, one can speak of a violation in this case of the "principle of merit", on the other hand, the "merits" themselves (a higher level of knowledge, culture, richness of language, etc.) can be the result upbringing in a family with a more prosperous socio-economic position in society [11-13]. In any case, "positive discrimination", in our opinion, is a rather controversial option for solving the problem of equality of access to higher education, because can

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lead (and already leads) to a decrease in its quality and devaluation of it as a social value.

A much more rational way to ensure equal access to higher education is the diversification of higher education models, the presence of public, private (commercial and non-commercial) higher educational institutions, characterized by various forms of education. It is no coincidence that in recent years, along with classical universities and narrowly professionally oriented universities (institutes, colleges, academies), new institutions have become increasingly widespread. First of all, in this regard, it is worth mentioning "open universities", admission to which is not due to the presence of any certificate of previous education and training in which does not end with the conferment of professional qualifications according to the standards existing in the given country. In other words, in open universities, everyone can learn what interests him. At the same time, the curriculum usually does not include systemic knowledge in other disciplines.

The most famous of the open universities in the world is the Open University of London, founded in 1969, which has trained more than 3 million people over the years. Today open universities operate in different countries of the world, including Russia. Despite the fact that the principle of universal accessibility and freedom of choice of an educational trajectory is characteristic of all such institutions, there are certain differences between them. So, for example, the Open University of Israel (OUI), conceived by analogy with the British and began its studies in 1976, in the 1980s. has already been officially recognized by a higher education institution and received the right to award graduates with a bachelor's degree. In 1982, 41 graduates received bachelor's degrees for the first time. Today, OUI also offers master's programs, for admission to which a bachelor's degree is already needed [14]. The specificity of this university initially consisted in adherence to the principle of distance learning, which, until the advent of the Internet era, was implemented through a system of television lectures and educational and methodological complexes sent by mail.

With the development of information and communication technologies, along with distance learning, which can be carried out both within existing universities and in specially created distance universities for this purpose, a system of massive open online courses (MOOCS - Massive Open On-line Courses), dramatically expanding access to knowledge. In recent years, we are already talking not just about the "massization" of higher education, but about its "customization" (from the English customer - "buyer"), i.e. focus on a specific buyer of educational services with his specific needs and requests. All this should contribute to the expansion of opportunities to realize the right to higher education. However, there

is a real danger that quality can be sacrificed for mass, which will inevitably be followed by a devaluation of the value of the university diploma received.

Another problem is the role of higher education institutions in the growth of scientific knowledge. Today, the inextricable link between education and science is becoming more and more obvious. At the same time, the Declaration emphasizes the need to intensify research "in all disciplines, including social and human sciences, education (including higher education), engineering and natural sciences, mathematics, computer science and the arts, within the framework of national, regional and international policy in the field of scientific research and development" [4]. At the same time, in the reality of the modern world, it is hardly possible to speak about the harmonious development of research in different fields of knowledge.

Those who specialize in the field of technical sciences, medicine and a number of other highly specialized professions feel most confident in universities, while their colleagues in the humanities and social sciences, as well as in some cases of fundamental natural science, are seriously concerned about their future. ... As a result, their perception of the university reality is also different. For example, a professor of finance in Singapore or a professor of metallurgy at Wuhan University in China would justifiably believe that universities have never been as popular and well-funded as they are today. However, a professor specializing in medieval history in Oslo or Germanic literature in Sheffield may feel anxious about his future at a time when his scientific studies are no longer appreciated by society. As a result, there is a clear stratification within the university community itself, which only adds tension, including political tension, to the sphere of higher education.

The main danger, in our opinion, lies in the dominant technocratic approach among political elites to solving problems of public life, which cannot be solved only through the use of new technologies without a deeper penetration into the nature of human society, social relations and an understanding of the motives of human behavior and awareness. possible ways of influencing him. It was about this dangerous tendency that he spoke in his speech at the conference of the scientists of the Russian Academy of Sciences "The present and future of science in Russia. Place and role of the Russian Academy of Sciences" Academician V.A. Tishkov: "Humanitarian knowledge is of particular value in modern technocratic civilization, and the importance of supporting the humanities as a necessary condition for the country's development, supporting the intellectual potential of our society, forming the national consciousness of the Russian people is a rather trivial statement when discussing the state of science and education. However, in the last couple of years this

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thesis has been questioned by some politicians and managers in the field of science and education” [15].

The most important principle of higher education at this stage in the development of human civilization is its adequacy to the expectations of society. In this regard, however, the question arises as to whose expectations, needs and interests should be guided by when determining state policy in the field of higher education, since society is not something holistic, but splits into various social strata and groups. In this regard, the Declaration emphasizes that “higher education must strengthen its functions of service to society, in particular its work to combat poverty, intolerance, violence, illiteracy, hunger, environmental degradation and disease ... education should be the creation of a new society that does not know violence and exploitation, whose members are highly and comprehensively developed, full of enthusiasm, guided by love for humanity and wisdom” [4]. Thus, in our opinion, we are talking not so much about the correspondence of higher education to some specific social order, but rather about adherence to its universal values.

At the same time, this principle may come into a certain contradiction with another - the principle of strengthening cooperation with the world of work, which shifts the conversation about the purpose of higher education from the sociocultural to the economic plane. The formation of entrepreneurial skills and the encouragement of initiatives necessary to ensure further economic growth can be simultaneously directed not at serving the public good, but at satisfying one's own narrowly selfish, selfish interests. In this regard, in parallel, the task is to form students' sense of social responsibility, readiness to become full members of a democratic society and promote such changes that will favor equality and justice.

The need for a new ideological saturation of the teaching process largely justifies the importance of innovative approaches in the field of education. The task is to educate "motivated citizens capable of critical thinking, analyzing social issues, finding and using solutions to problems facing society, as well as taking on social responsibility" [4]. This emphasizes the need to reflect human rights and gender equality perspectives in curricula.

All of these principles can only be put into practice if public policy focuses on the status of teachers and students as key actors in higher education. With regard to teachers, we are talking not only about creating favorable conditions for constant improvement of qualifications, but also about systematic, systematic actions to ensure a professional and financial situation adequate to the tasks facing them, the main parameters of which were defined in the Recommendation on the Status of Teaching Personnel in Higher Education Institutions. adopted

by the General Conference of UNESCO in November 1997 [16].

As for the students, the main thing is to form the attitude of the political and managerial decision-makers towards them as the main partners and responsible participants in the process of renewal of higher education. Hence the need for the development of student self-government, support, including state support, of student organizations, involving them in solving issues related to higher education, in assessing, updating teaching methods and programs, as well as, within the framework of existing institutions, in developing policies for educational institutions and managing them.

Among the practical measures that should contribute to the implementation of the above principles in higher education, the Declaration emphasizes the importance of the following aspects.

First of all, we are talking about the need for a constant assessment of the quality of education received in universities. There are two key points. First, the assessment itself is a multidimensional concept within which all functions and activities should be analyzed, namely: curricula, level of scientific research, human resources, student population, material and technical base, activities for the benefit of society, etc. NS. Secondly, the assessment of the quality of higher education should combine three dimensions: intra-organizational (self-assessment), national and international. At the same time, the need to take into account specific institutional, national and regional conditions “in order to take into account diversity and avoid unification” is noted [4].

At the beginning of the XXI century, the need to adapt universities to the new technological reality, to the ever-expanding use of information and communication technologies (hereinafter - ICT) became obvious. However, it is important, in our opinion, not to forget about the warning contained in the Declaration: “... given the new opportunities that are opening up in connection with the use of ICTs, it is important to realize that we are talking, first of all, about the use of ICTs by higher education institutions to modernize their work, and not about ICTs transforming real higher education institutions into virtual ones” [4]. Thus, we cannot talk about reducing the importance of teachers, “although it modifies their role in relation to the educational process”; however, it should be remembered that “it is fundamental that ongoing dialogue transforms information into knowledge and understanding is fundamental” [4].

The new challenges facing higher education require a corresponding improvement in the management and financing of this area. And in the position on this issue, it seems important from a political point of view to pay attention to the following points. First, the assertion of the right of universities to autonomy is accompanied by the recognition of the

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need for their accountability to government bodies, their students, and society as a whole. Second, it emphasizes the importance of building partnerships with all stakeholders (organizations and individuals). Third, it recognizes not only the legitimacy, but also the expediency of attracting other financial sources to the sphere of higher education, along with state funds (which continue to play a leading role in financing universities). In other words, in modern conditions, the diversification of financial flows entering the sphere of higher education becomes a necessity.

Further development of higher education in a globalizing world requires strengthening cooperation between universities of different countries on the principles of partnership and solidarity, regardless of state borders. At the same time, developing countries should benefit primarily from such interaction, since humanity as a whole is interested in the uniformity of the development of higher education in all regions of the globe.

The presence of common principles and approaches to higher education in the modern world, the recognition of the right of every person to access higher education on the basis of personal abilities and dignity are the most important prerequisites for the effective functioning of this sphere of society. However, in conditions of pronounced uneven development, increasing disparities between the "rich North" and "poor South", there are obvious differences in the ability of citizens of individual countries to exercise this right in practice. In order for higher education to really become affordable and of high quality, countries that are not members of the "club of the rich and developed" face a difficult task of secondary modernization of their higher education systems, which in the current situation on the global market of educational services will practically be "Westernization".

Accordingly, when assessing new trends and predicting the future of higher education, we must first of all rely on an analysis of what is happening in the most developed countries of the world, where the process of transformation of industrial societies into

knowledge societies is being observed. Socio-economic processes here are increasingly characterized by:

- an increase in the share of highly qualified labor, a change in the structure of employment, an increase in demand for higher education, which is becoming the most important channel for the growth of "human" and "social" capital. At the same time, as V.V. Nasonkin, "if the acquisition of specific practice-oriented competencies (mainly in the field of informatics, engineering, technology, etc.) is of fundamental importance for "human capital", i.e. "Learning", then for "social capital" the formation of personality, value orientations and humanistic orientation is more important - a process that can be defined as "education" [17];

- differentiation of social requirements for curricula, in which, along with general scientific and professional training, it is necessary to provide disciplines and practices that contribute to the formation of students' social responsibility, adherence to the norms of a democratic society, social communication skills, etc.;

- greater flexibility in the organization of the educational process, its focus on the individual needs of the student, ready to demonstrate the skills of self-organization and independent planning of their educational activities. Thus, the young person will be prepared for entering the modern labor market, which requires the employee to be constantly ready for change;

- focus on the quality of higher education, which would satisfy the state, employers and at the same time would meet the needs and expectations of the students themselves.

Accordingly, such characteristics of a university graduate as competitiveness in the labor market, international orientation, i.e. readiness for international mobility and the ability to work in multicultural teams, focus on education throughout life, the ability to apply an interdisciplinary, integrated approach to solving problems.

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THE PASHTUNVALI CODE IN PASHTUN SOCIETY

Abstract: In this article, the Pashtunwali Code in Afghanistan is a unified, systematic, traditional law and ancient tribal concept for Pashtuns, the social life and popular way of thinking of the Pashtun people, as well as an ideological school for them. It is said that their unique intellectual form is the legacy of their ancestors, and their political, historical norms, values and philosophical ideology. At the same time, the Pashtuns have divided their legal norms, principles, and terminological ideals of traditional life into a number of conceptual chapters. Pashtunwali also serves as a law on tribal customs formed for the conduct of Pashtuns in the old traditional system and in the old conservative Pashtun society. It is also noteworthy that this code of honor is not specific to a particular place, and wherever there is a Pashtun ethnic group in any part of the world, there is a Pashtun code. Since the turmoil in Afghanistan, millions of Afghans have been forced to flee the country, and this continues to this day. Pashtuns make up the bulk of the population forced to flee the country. That is why the above statements are confirmed.

Key words: Pashtunwali, Musavat, Bavar, Imandari, Zamaka, Teega, Terbor, Oogha, Barabari, Roogha, Ezzat, Jirga.

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Introduction

Each ethnic group within the world has its claim characteristics, values, and customs that are profoundly distinctive from those of other ethnic groups, and sometimes comparable in some respects. In this context, Pashtuns in Afghan society also vary from other ethnic groups in their long-standing culture and customs. Pashtun culture is based on the Pashtunwali (or Pakhtunwali) code of honor for Pashtun tribes. Whereas the part of this code of honor in lauding the unique culture of the Pashtuns is high, hospitality for Pashtuns, assurance of their lands, visitors, property, the honor of family and women, as well as communication within the Pashto language extraordinary issues such as making, following customs play a big role.

The main findings and results

Pashtunwali incorporates a long history of 5,000 years. The beginning of the Pashtun Code is comparative to that of the antiquated Aryans, who

have the same legitimate norms, values, and structures within the political, legitimate, cultural, and social issues of the Pashtun people. This code of honor is additionally recognized by the fact that it has created a number of ethical principles for the peaceful life of Pashtuns. This code sets out unwritten rules for Pashtuns to require a leading position in society and for individual behavior in society. Most Pashtuns accept Pashtunwali's accepted norms and values as a matter of heart and completely go through them. It can be said that at the conclusion of this code of honor is the image of Pashtun society, the national personality of Pashtuns, the logic of the glad national history of Pashtuns, the legislative issues of the Pashtun people, Afghan civil society, the way of life, as well as lies in its distinctive features and part of the national culture of Afghanistan.

There are diverse suppositions about the creation of this code of honor. Researchers at Peshawar University, Surat Khan, Muhammad Fahim, and Saima Gul (*Understanding Pashtunwali and the*

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Manifestation of Pashtun Nationalism in Pakistan: A Conceptual Analysis), point out that over the centuries; Pashtuns have been living together in certain zones. The set of experiences and abilities that developed as a result of the improvement of the traditions, way of life, and culture of the Pashtuns, formed as a result of their presence, is called “Pashtunwali” [1]. From this, it can be said that this code still holds an incredible position among the Pashtuns to this day and is a complex of traditions and customs of the Pashtun era that straightforwardly influence their way of life. The part of the Pashtun dialect within the Pashtun Code is additionally tall. Pashto is not only a dialect spoken by Pashtuns, but the use of Pashto moreover implies living according to the prerequisites and principles of this code. According to the book, Pashtunwali (پښتونوالي) by Afghan scholar, poet, writer, and journalist Kiyomiddin Khadim, the word “Pashtunwali” alludes to the roots and foundations of the Pashtun tribal soul, verifiable greatness, and national traditions. Pashtun is the name of a language, Pashtun is the name of a tribe, Pashtunkhva is the name of a region, and the word “Pashtunwali” is derived from these words [2].

As the German Iranian scholar, Lutz Rzehak focuses out, “Today, Pashtunwali’s ideas (in the final thirty years) compete with other influential value frameworks, but among competing value frameworks, Pashtunwali ideals still persist [3]. The historical roots and improvement of Pashtunwali go back centuries and even to the pre-Islamic period. With the section of Islam into the Pashtun territory, Pashtuns embraced this religion as their religion, and from that point on, the relationship between Islamic teachings and Pashtun culture started to develop.

Basic concepts of Pashtunwali:

Melmastiyo - Hospitality: unwritten rules of etiquette and the conventional way of life for Pashtuns. Melmastiyo (hospitality) is determined from the word “melma” (میلمه), which in Pashto implies guest. This rule has existed for a long time and is still practiced nowadays, basically in provincial areas (eastern Afghanistan and northwestern Pakistan). Agreeing to the principle of Melmastiyo, to appear deep regard to the visitors and not to expect any reward or believe for it, but also to treat all the visitors, huge and little, who come to the house with incredible regard and always when the guest comes “The visitor may be a friend of God”. This is one of the most important elements of Pashtunwali. The concept of Melmastia has a broader meaning than the concept of hospitality in the West. A distinctive feature of Pashtun hospitality is that guests are treated with respect and dignity, regardless of their economic status, religion or race. Even if the Pashtuns come to the enemy's house for shelter, then the landlord will have to defend the enemy, which shows that even melmastiyo is superior to compensation (revenge),

which is another important aspect of the Pashtuns. is an aspect.

➤ *Nanavoti - shelter:* in difficult circumstances, it implies protecting a person who is being abused by the adversary from his enemies. The term translates from Pashto as “introduction”.

➤ *Badal - (or revenge):* implies that the delinquent will be held accountable for his unjust activities. That is, the interest of equity or social equity is one of the foremost critical components of Pashtunwali. Pashtuns will never forget the insults or harm inflicted on them and will take exact retribution when the time is right. The expense is often based on the principle of reciprocity. Accordingly, if the offended is returned with the same offended, the exact retribution for the kill will be returned with the kill. It takes after that the charge can only be discounted with the fee. But at the same time, there is the value of the forgiveness of Nanavatey (holy place) in Pashtunwali. This means that if the offender admits his mistake and sincerely apologizes, he can forgive. There are many instances where a grieving family or tribe has forgiven the wrongdoer if he or she sincerely apologizes.

➤ *Tura - courage:* physical courage to guard one's land, property, and family. This implies that a Pashtun must be brave and gutsy. According to him, he must show his courage in times of war and turmoil. This principle of Pashtunwali is well noted in Pashtun folklore. Such writing in different folk songs and lyrics demonstrates that in Pashtun society, not as it were men are courageous and courageous, but too Pashtun women are brave, gallant, and strong.

➤ *Sadoqat:* Loyalty to family, friends, and family members. Shame is seen as a condition that results from failure.

➤ *Musavat - Justice:* striving for good in thought and practice. Respect people, animals and the environment.

➤ *Nomus - Iman:* Put your trust in Allah and believe in Allah alone.

➤ *Honor - Protection of women:* protection of women's honor in any case [4].

➤ *Imandari - Respect:* helping and protecting the weak around those in need.

➤ *Zamaka - Country:* Pashtuns' duty to protect their lands, culture and countrymen [5].

From the components of Pashtunwali listed above, it can be said that the Pashtun nation places great emphasis on the most important elements of humanity, such as justice, loyalty and equality. That is why this unwritten law still holds true among Pashtuns.

Pashtunwali consists of the following concepts:

- Khpelvaki – self-government,
- Sialy – equality,
- Jirg'a – meeting,
- Mishertob – elders (chiefs of tribes),
- Ezzat – respect for all peoples,
- Roogha – reconciliation and compromises,

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- Badal – revenge, diet,
- Barobariy – equality,
- Teega/Nerx – law,
- Aziz/Azizvale – seed, individuality,
- Terbor/terborvali – regulation of tribal competition,
- Nang – or-honor,
- Ghairat – pride
- Oogha varkavil – muhtojlarga rahmdillik qilish va ularga yordam berish,
- Nanavatiy varkavil – to give shelter,
- Ashar – joint cooperative work,
- Zamina – obligation,
- Melayter – sponsorship,
- Chegha – encourage action,
- Soolah – temporary truce,
- Nanavatiy – protection and many similar concepts.

Basic concepts of Pashtunvalay:

1) *Faith* - believing in God. The concept of believing in one creator.

2) *Good thoughts*, good words, good deeds - Pashtuns should always think well, speak well and do good deeds.

3) *Behavior* - Pashtuns ought to treat everything created by God with respect, including people, animals, and the environment or nature. Contamination or devastation of the environment is against the Pashtun Code.

4) *Unity* - within the language they speak, within the blood, in helping each other financially, is what unites or maintains this concept as the only ethnic bunch within the world. Where there is a real unity, all endeavors to isolate it'll as it were strengthen their unity.

5) *Equality* - everybody has equal rights. This concept stems from the require for decision-making among Pashtuns and the advancement of a jirga system in which all members of the Pashtun community take part. It's a concept that advances a levelheaded approach to everything. Everyone needs to have their say, and they battle for their opinions, for their rights. The concept of equality entitles it. Concurring to this concept, all people ought to treat each other with the benevolence and respect they merit, and no one can force their will on another person.

6) *Freedom and independence* - Freedom exists in the physical, mental, religious, spiritual, political and economic spheres of Pashtuns.

7) *The Pashtunvali Code* - states that no one has the right to express their opinion to others - even parents should not force children to express their opinion.

8) *Hospitality and Protection* - Hospitality is given to all of humanity, particularly guests, to supply shield or security, food, and other things to indeed the foremost abhorred foes.

9) *Justice and forgiveness* - in case someone has intentionally hurt another person, then the victim has the right to request compensation for the damage. Indeed in the event that someone is intentionally harmed and does not apologize for the offense, the debate can only be settled through equity. Compensation will be paid according to the decision of the council.

10) *Brotherhood and Trust* - A brother or sister gives each Pashtun the confidence and support they need as much as possible.

11) *Self-esteem* - people should respect themselves and others. Respect always begins at home, among family members and relatives.

12) *We are one family* - All tribes have one common destiny and they must be in alliance with each other.

13) *Knowledge* - The fact that Pashtuns seek knowledge in life, art, science and culture is considered a blessing from God to use.

Conclusion

In conclusion, no one pays Pashtuns for the Pashtun values in society, but fulfills their social commitments and duties to Pashtuns in other societies and wins their regard. Alternately, if a person comes up short to fulfill his or her civic obligations and faces shame in society, he or she may be ousted from society and, in some cases, sentenced to passing. It is worth noticing that the Pashtun Codex embodies the life and philosophical sees of Pashtuns. The Pashtunvali is in some cases depicted as a normative-legal report, sometimes as a code of honor, and sometimes as a set of traditions. The code places incredible emphasis on ethical quality, which states that Pashtuns must exercise self-control in their communities. Another essential perspective is that Pashtunvali is not only a set of strict legal norms but also a standard one. The quirk of Pashtuns is that they never endure insults. In other words, ethnic agents never violate this rule. In such cases, Pashtunvali orders compensation or revenge on the culprits. Pashtuns esteem their honor and in any case try to compensate for the harm done to their honor or property.

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PARALINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING HEAD AND SHOULDERS

Abstract: Humanity exists in the world of signs that play the role of carriers of semantic meanings. The article examines paralinguistic means of expressing head and shoulder movements and oral and non-verbal communication of Uzbek-speaking participants, the features of the Uzbek language and the linguistic activity of an Uzbek linguist. A description of the similarities and differences in the components of non-verbal communication of representatives of two different linguocultures is given.

Key words: paralinguistics, language situation, non-verbal means of movement, kinetic way of denial, tremor, mentality.

Language: Russian

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ПАРАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ ДВИЖЕНИЙ ГОЛОВЫ И ПЛЕЧ

Аннотация: Человечество существует в мире знаков, выполняющих роль носителей смысловых значений. В статье рассматриваются паралингвистические средства выражения движений головы и плеч и устное и невербальное общение узбеко язычных участников, особенности узбекского языка и лингвистическая деятельность узбекского лингвиста. Дается описание сходств и различий компонентов невербального общения представителей двух различных лингвокультур.

Ключевые слова: паралингвистика, языковая ситуация, невербальные средства движений, кинетический способ отрицания, тремор, менталитет.

Введение

Паралингвистические средства обычно делятся на фонологические, кинетические (жесты, мимика и другие выразительные действия) и графические (почерк, графические символы и буквенные добавления и т.д.). Паралингвистические средства речи не входят в языковую систему, но «... в той или иной степени выражаются в каждой единице речи». В каждом обществе сформировалось собственное языкознание, количественные и качественные характеристики которого определяются национальным менталитетом, историей, культурой и психологическими особенностями его представителей. Осознание этой уникальности в значительной степени способствует успеху устного общения.

Когда мы говорим о действиях человеческих органов, мы в первую очередь имеем в виду действия головы. Это потому, что с точки зрения активности выражения головы он уступает только движениям рук.

Известно, что голова - это орган над шеей человека и животного. Голова физически способна двигаться в определенном направлении.

Голова используется для передачи определенной информации в речи в результате одного или нескольких движений двух сторон, вперед и назад. В узбекском диалоге вертикальные и горизонтальные движения головы отражают утверждение и отрицание, одобрение, неодобрение и удивление.

- Домохозяйка кивнула, сказала «Проверить» и сунула сигарету в рот. (Т. Малик. «Мертвые не говорят»)

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- Парикмахер кивнул, видимо, понимая цель моей сестры. (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

Кивок головы, использованный в этих примерах, означает согласие.

Подразумевается, что кивание (или встряхивание) при выражении согласия физически основано на наклоне головы вниз.

В следующих примерах невербальные средства демонстрации движений головы служили средством утверждения:

- "Послушайте, вы должны избавиться от старого, вы пишете это, нетак ли?" Я молча кивнул. (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

- "Ты видел его?" Дильфуза кивнула. Асрор почувствовал, что его плечи дрожат. (Т. Малик. «Прощай, детство»)

- Сестра Башар кивнула, как бы говоря «правильно». (О. Хошимов. «Между двумя дверьми»)

В произведениях О. Хошимова и Т. Малика в некоторых случаях выражение движения головы создает намек на удивление. В этом случае движение головы основано на нескольких колебаниях головы вправо и влево. Например:

- Он взглянул на письмо, покачал головой и начал читать вслух. (Т. Малик. «Мертвые не говорят»)

В процессе речи голова покачивается один раз вправо, а затем несколько раз влево, в зависимости от контекста, при отрицании запрет выражается движением головы, а при выражении эмоционально-выразительного содержания. Например:

- Старик покачал головой, глядя на виноград. (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

В этом предложении используются невербальные средства, означающие покачать головой.

В работах О. Хошимова и Т. Малика замечено, что невербальные средства некоторых движений головы используются бок о бок со словесными средствами того же значения. Например:

- Гули кивнул, как бы говоря «нет». (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

- «Нет», - сказал он, качая головой. (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

Выражение «нет» и невербальный кивок, используемые в этих предложениях, имеют одинаковое значение.

В произведениях О. Хошимова и Т. Малика недовольство говорящего можно выразить движением головы. Например:

- «Я не собираюсь в гости», - сказала мама, качая головой. У меня есть работа. (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

В некоторых случаях гнев или угроза говорящего могут быть выражены кивком. Например:

- Хм! «Но я так угрожающе покачал головой, что ясно увидел, что его брови приподняты, хотя было темно». (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

- «Ты меня задушил, отпусти», - сказал отец, сердито качая головой. (О. Хошимов. «Между двумя дверьми»)

Также можно наблюдать ситуации, в которых движение головы трясется во время речи, отражая тело говорящего. Например:

- Тетя Холпош покачала головой. (О. Хошимов. «Между двумя дверьми»)

В этом примере невербальное движение головы представляет тело. Значение невербальных средств поясняется телом и вспомогательным устройством. Если это средство опущено в предложении, значение невербальных средств становится абстрактным.

Используемое действие качания головой выражается в форме кивка (взгляда вниз), при этом выражаются мутации, вина, невежество и уважение.

- Старик виновато покачал головой. (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

В некоторых случаях даже акт склонения головы действует как невербальный инструмент, передавая такие значения, как немота и чувство вины. Сравнить:

- «Спасибо, брат», - сказал отец, снова качая головой. (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

Используемые в произведениях О. Хошимова и Т. Малика невербальные средства, выражающие некоторые из основных движений, иногда относятся к внешнему состоянию говорящего, его психике. Например, во фразе «голова Олимджона перекинута через плечо» (О. Хошимов, «Между двумя дверьми») невербальное средство закинуть голову через плечо относится к поведению Олимджона, его внешнему состоянию.

Характерно, что значение невербального устройства, отражающего движение головы, иногда определяется макроконтэкстом. В некоторых предложениях, взятых из текста, значение невербальных средств неоднозначно. Например:

- Он медленно покачал головой. Его внешний вид был серьезным. (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

- Дед Эрмон тихо кивает. (О. Хошимов. «Мировые дела»)

В результате того, что язык касается зубов и резко ломается, издается смешанный звук, такой как «це», который постоянно отрицается в речи. Это значит «нет».

Например: ты ходишь в школу?

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Ответ: Це.

Этот звук часто сопровождается горизонтальным движением головы. В этом отношении он входит в число инструментов сегмента. Но он не может сливаться с другими сегментами.¹

Скорость движения головы также важна в определенных местах, когда этим звуком выражается «Нет». Например, если движение головы происходит быстрее и более одного раза, это делается для выражения «Нет», а если оно немного медленнее, оно также используется для значения изумления. Это тот случай, когда используется звук це.

Иногда этот звук используется неоднократно, чтобы усилить отрицание, чтобы ускорить действие отрицания: це-це-це. Но этот повторяющийся звук имеет много значений. В одном месте -та означает отрицание в глаголе функции без аффикса, в другом - удивление. В это время «бай-бай-бай» эквивалентно значению слова «вай-вай-в».

Например: Посмотрите на красоту этого сада, це-це-це.

В структуре узбекского языка есть следующие отрицательные кинетические средства, выполняющие заместительную функцию.

Горизонтальные и вертикальные движения головы распространены во многих странах мира и используются для выражения утверждения и отрицания. Например, на узбекском языке движение головы по горизонтали означает «нет», а движение головы по вертикали - «да».

Для подтверждения этих знаков используются словесные средства, такие как «кивнуть» или «покачать головой». Например:

Я сказал: «Напиши письмо». Я кивнул и вышел на улицу.

(О. Умарбеков)

Мир, сидящий рядом с ним, согласно кивнул.

(А. Каххор)

Семантические полярные знаки утверждения и отрицания требуют противоположных кинетических форм. Движение головы вперед и вниз означает подтверждение мнения и желания другого человека. В качестве антонима можно было покачать головой в противоположном направлении, чтобы выразить свое несогласие (в некоторых частях Средиземноморья, у афинских греков, в некоторых частях южной Италии, а также у неопалитонцев и калабрийцев). Однако семантическая дифференциация такого полярного движения головы затрудняется эмфатическим

утверждением и повторением действия для решительного отрицания.

То есть в выразительной речи повторяется «ха-ха-ха!» и голова как кинетический заменитель «нет, нет, нет!» должна будет подойти. Это практически исключает дифференциацию движений и затрудняет общение. По этой причине у некоторых тюркских и индоевропейских народов горизонтальное движение головы было принято как противоположность вертикальному движению головы, чтобы выразить второе значение (оба движения головы соответствуют идее Дарвина о происхождении). Напротив, у болгар вертикальное движение головы представляет собой отрицание, в то время как горизонтальное движение головы представляет собой утверждение. Горизонтальное движение головы, которое у болгар представляет собой утверждение, носит вторичный характер и формируется на основе его отрицательного противоречия.

У тюркских народов, в том числе у узбеков, горизонтальное движение головы имеет следующие негативные коннотации:

а) означает частичное отрицание. В таких случаях после жеста отрицания ожидается утвердительный ответ говорящего. Этот ответ является ответом логической части речи собеседника. Это компенсация отрицательной части модели словесных средств «нет, не так, но ... есть». Например, мнение собеседника: это младший сын деда Ахила. Слушатель: Горизонтальное движение головы - среднее. Если логический акцент в приведенном выше предложении падает на Ахил Бува, то слушающий, двигая головой по горизонтали, отрицает принадлежность ребенка к Ахил Бува и выражает свой утвердительный ответ устно. Например, движение головы по горизонтали - это дед Карима;

б) означает полное отрицание. В этот момент от говорящего не ожидается никакого жеста после жеста отрицания. Характерной особенностью такого жеста является то, что он реагирует в основном на вопросительные местоимения, выражаемые предлогом -ми. Логичный акцент делается на крой. Например:

У вас есть ручка? Ответ: Горизонтальное движение головы.

Или: Где-то болит?

Мальчик покачал головой.

(«Водяной человек» из сербской народной сказки)

Ты водишь Он сказал. Я взглянул на ключ в его ладони и покачал головой.

¹ Нурмонов А. Избранные произведения. Том 1 - Т.: 2012. С.168.

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(П.Кодиров)

Чтобы усилить значение отрицания, иногда за такими утверждениями может следовать словесный ответ отрицания после жеста. Например:

"Твой брат здесь?"

- Горизонтального движения головы не наступило.

Если логический акцент в приведенном выше предложении падает не на разрез, а на кусок перед разрезом, то спонтанный жест является частичным отрицанием. Результат такой же, как и в первом туре:

"Твой брат здесь?"

- Горизонтальное движение головы - брат.

1.2. Уменьшение угла между головой и плечом в результате подъема плеча к голове и качания головы в одну сторону, больше вправо, также компенсирует слова «я не знаю», «я не знаю». «Не знаю», «Я удивлен» и выражает значение отрицания и удивления. В первом из этих движений плечо поднимается, не двигая головой (такие кинетические знаки выражают удивление и подозрение у русских и многих европейских народов). Этот кинетический знак в основном используется в диалогах как ответ на вопрос. Например:

"Твой брат здесь?"

- Подъем плеча к голове или наклон головы к плечу.

Или: - Дайте мне сначала закончить одну-две работы.

"Какой бизнес?" Абдувахид протестующе посмотрел на него.

- Работа над театром была незавершенной!

Абдувахид разочарованно махнул рукой.

"Отпусти ситуацию."

Принц пожал плечами.

(О.А. Хошимов)

Судья пожал плечами, как бы говоря «нет».

(М.Исмаили)

Иногда можно использовать словесный прием, который следует за этими действиями. Например:

"Твой брат здесь?"

- Вышеуказанное действие - не знаю, не знаю.

Или: Джурабоев удивленно пожал плечами.

(Ш. Рашидов)

Айдын пожал плечами: «Люди могут измениться с годами».

(Ш. Рашидов)

Кадыров пожал плечами: «Я не властен над чужим мнением».

(Ш. Рашидов)

Изменение логического акцента в вопросительном предложении не влияет на значение этого кинетического инструмента. В любом случае этот шаблон действия или «действие + не знал», «не знаю» сохраняется. Это

потому, что на поставленный вопрос нет однозначного положительного ответа. Спрашивающий отрицает, что знает, о чем спрашивают. Поэтому ответ смешан с подозрениями и догадками - часто можно использовать словесные средства для выражения подозрений:

Твой брат здесь?

Я не знала этого жеста, возможно, он пришел.

2. Наиболее активно используемым кинетическим средством является движение руки. Это потому, что рука является самой активной конечностью и той, которая больше всего служит для повышения выразительности и образованности речевого процесса. Неслучайно глухонемое общение основано в основном на движении руки и пальцев.

У узбеков можно запретить следующие жесты:

1) Когда ладонь правой руки раскрывается вперед и поднимается, ее сначала встряхивают горизонтально влево, а затем вправо, и останавливается, когда рука снова оказывается посередине. Это движение неоднозначно и объединяется общим отрицанием. Может иметь следующие значения:

1. Отказ от определенного действия:

а) отрицание акта говорения - в функции «не говори»;

б) отрицание акта прихода - в функции «прихода»;

в) отрицание действия прикосновения - в функции «прикосновение» и так далее.

2. Отрицание существования - в функции «нет».

Первое значение этого действия - приказывать, а второе - предупреждать. Первое значение должно происходить из действия барьера между субъектом мысли и говорящим, а второе значение должно происходить из действия границы между субъектом мысли и объектом. Этот кинетический способ отрицания широко распространен не только среди узбеков, но и среди многих народов мира.

2) Когда правая ладонь открыта собеседнику, нижняя часть локтя (запястья) поднимается один раз. Это действие используется для остановки собеседника. В продолжении акции отказано. Вербальное отрицание - это компенсация за словесное отрицание. Иногда в сочетании с этим жестом могут использоваться словесные средства, такие как «стоп», «стоп», «стоп».

Например: он невольно шагнул вперед и попытался что-то сказать, но Махдум поднял правую руку. - Бас! Он сказал.

(М.Исмаили)

Это действие должно было быть вызвано жестом, который сигнализировал о препятствии для продолжения действия.

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3) Оба запястья открыты в две стороны. Это действие используется в диалоге после допроса, отрицая осведомленность о том, как движение головы к плечу или движение плеча в сторону головы. Это действие является альтернативой слову «не знаю» и устно описывается фразой «написал рукой». Например:

Во всяком случае, Усманов выразил свой скептицизм.

(Ш. Рашидов)

4) Одинокое движение запястья ниже вертикального положения указывает на то, что говорящий не согласен с мнением собеседника или что определенное действие было отменено. Например:

«Торам, мне очень жаль, он сказал это неосознанно, мне очень жаль». Правитель пришел в ярость, затем пожал ему руку и вернул ясаул.

(М.Исмаили)

Больше всего он обиделся на сестру и замахал рукой.

(Ш. Рашидов)

5) Губы скручены, и правая рука касается кончика губы указательным пальцем. Это действие используется, чтобы свести на нет речевое движение собеседника. Иногда после этого жеста используются словесные средства, такие как «заткнись», «не говори», «не говори». Например: Дед Ахил засмеялся одним концом усов и приложил палец к губам: «Тишина».

(А.Мукстор)

Этот жест, должно быть, был результатом выражения образа не открывающего рта.²

Наши наблюдения показывают, что невербальные средства отражения движений плеч также используются в речи для передачи определенной информации.

Однако движения плеч менее активны, чем движения головы, глаз и рук.

Движение плеч - это движение плеч, слегка приподнятых и сжатых для передачи таких значений, как невежество, удивление, изумление, депрессия и отрицание.

Плечевой пояс часто используется как дополнение при выражении значений невежества, удивления, депрессии и отрицания.

Бросок плеча выражает в речи такие значения, как гнев и депрессия. В этом случае используются невербальные способы встряхивания плеча.

Невербальный плечевой пояс, используемый в следующих примерах, в основном относится к безразличию и невежеству. Например:

«Что случилось?» - сказал Асрор, пожимая плечами. (Т. Малик. «Прощай, детство»)

Валиджон пожал плечами, как бы говоря: «Черт возьми, я не знаю». (Т. Малик. «Мертвые не говорят»)

В этих примерах жест плеча означает безразличие и невежество.

Иногда плечевой жест используется вместо языковой единицы, которая не используется напрямую. Например:

Вместо этого Дилфуза пожал плечами. (Т. Малик. «Прощай, детство»)

Жест плеча, используемый в этом предложении, используется вместо фразы «Он меня не понимает». Это содержание определяется следующим анализом текста:

Дильфуза снова пожал плечами. «Он, наверное, меня не понимает», - вздохнул он.

Иногда жест плеча означает беспомощность, удивление. Сравнить:

Ахбор пожал плечами.

"Все хорошо." (Т. Малик. «Прощай, детство»)

'Умар Закунчи пожал плечами и надел на голову молнию, как бы говоря: «Посмотри на этого овсара». (О. Хошимов. «Между двумя дверьми»)

В работах О. Хошимова и Т. Малика также наблюдается использование невербальных средств броска через плечо.

Невербальные способы бросания плеча часто отражают душевное состояние и гнев человека. Например:

- дед пожал худыми плечами. (О. Хошимов. «Между двумя дверьми»)

Таким образом, в процессе речевого общения движения плеч также служат для отражения определенной информации. В работах О. Хошимова и Т. Малика это невербальное средство выражения не имеет широкого распространения по сравнению с другими невербальными средствами.

Полное и легкое покачивание плеч может иметь большое значение в зависимости от контекста. Когда менеджер спрашивает сотрудника: «Вам что-нибудь известно о жалобе этого клиента?» Сотрудник отвечает «нет», когда он или она слегка пожимает плечами, что может означать, что говорящий не честен в том, что он говорит. Честный и искренний ответ приведет к резкому и даже поднятию рук. Когда люди уверенно поддерживают то, что они говорят, ожидайте, что их плечи покажут полный (приподнятый) тремор.³

Прочитав книги Сиярата, мы приходим к выводу, что Пророк (мир ему и благословение Аллаха) также использовал такой язык тела. В

² Нурмонов А. Паралингвистические средства узбекского языка. - Андижан, 1980; С. 7-8

³ https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/تواصل_غير_كلامي

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качестве доказательства мы считаем допустимым вспомнить этот хадис. Передается от авторитета Аиши, что она сказала: «Одно из благословений Аллаха в том, что Посланник Аллаха умер в моем доме, в моем присутствии и в моем сердце." Когда Посланник Аллаха умер, он добавил мою слюну в свою слюну. Вот что случилось. (мой брат) Абду-Рахман вошел с мисваком в руке, а я сидел с головами Посланника Аллаха на руках.

Я видел, как Посланник Аллаха смотрел на мисвак в руке моего брата, и я вспомнил, что он любил чистить зубы этим мисваком. Он кивнул. Я получил ошибку от моего брата. При этом боль усиливается. Я сказал ему: «Могу я смягчить кончик мисвака?» Они кивнули. Я размягчил кончик мисвака зубами. Перед 'Умаром стояла миска с водой. Они положили на нее руки и вытерли лица водой. Затем они сказали: «Вот! Он поднял руки и сказал: "Фир-Рафик-иль-ала!" «Они сдались, и их руки соскользнули».⁴

Судя по приведенному выше хадису, мать верующих, Аиша, знала, чего она хочет, исходя из взглядов Пророка (мир ему и благословение

Аллаха), и тот факт, что она кивнула, чтобы выразить смысл утверждения, подтверждает выше.

Выбор и применение паралингвистических средств сопровождения речи для арабофонов происходит в лингвистической ситуации, которая интерпретируется как «диглоссия» и характеризуется «проживанием в речевом сообществе двух генеалогически близких языковых систем, которые функционально дополняют друг друга».

Эти системы представлены синтетическим (написанным в книге, арабским литературным языком и аналитическим) арабским языком.

Устное и невербальное общение узбекоязычных участников, особенности узбекского языка и лингвистическая деятельность узбекского лингвиста осуществляется в языковой ситуации. ... В отличие от разговорного арабского, разговорный узбекский - это не особая языковая система, являющаяся элементом литературного языка.

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⁴ كتاب المغازي، باب مرض النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ووفاته، رقم الحديث 4184 1616/4

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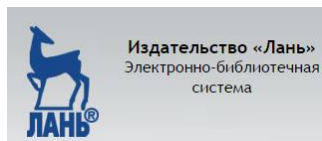
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