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ANALYSIS OF A WORK OF ART AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

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Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology

Annotation: This article discusses the role of the analysis of the language of a work of art in world linguistics, a brief review of the work carried out in this area in our country, and the significance of studying the composition of a literary text.

Keywords: linguistics, literary text, statistics, etymology, lexical units, linguoculturology

As world science changes and develops in socio-economic, political, and other aspects, these changes are reflected, first of all, in the lexicon of each language.

In world linguistics, it is always an urgent issue to study and study the lexicon of any period, to analyze the changes that have occurred and are occurring in it, to study the language of literary works, to analyze the statistics of lexical units, to give a historical-etymological, thematic-semantic classification, to reveal their stylistic features. The extent to which this is urgent can be explained by the following factors:

- the language, first of all, reflects the historical ethnogenesis of each nation, which in turn reflects the historical-psychological image of this nation. With the development of the language, it is possible to determine the foundations of the civilization of the nation. Bertels: “Language is the soul of the nation”, Abdulla Avloni: “The eternal life of each nation, which is its existence in the world, is its language and literature”, - one can see that their thoughts are right.

-A work of art is a unique field where the folk language can fully demonstrate all its rich possibilities, and these possibilities can be fully utilized depending on the level of skill of the creator. These possibilities are limitless, and studying the issue of their realization in a particular work is the basis for demonstrating, first of all, the writer’s skill in the artistic language, and, secondly, the richness of the means of expression in the folk language.

-Creating ideographic, lexicographic and other dictionaries based on literary works from the point of view of language possibilities. This will also help us study the ideology of the people and contribute to the development of lexicography.

In the thousand-year history of our literature, there are many literary works that objectively embody such boundless possibilities of our language. However, during the authoritarian regime, it was not allowed to study the works of such great poets of the nation as Abdulla Qodiriy, Cholpon, Fitrat. In the early years of Uzbekistan’s

independence, the first President of our Republic, I. A. Karimov, said: "...The names of prominent people who were deliberately erased from the memory of our people during the era of authoritarianism are being restored one by one. The spiritual heritage of dozens of figures who died for the freedom of our homeland and nation, such as Abdulla Qodiri, Abdulhamid Cholpon, Abdurauf Fitrat and Usman Nasir, is returning to the memory of our people today".

The events taking place in the world geopolitical arena and the fact that peoples are undergoing a process of sharp integration are causing a fundamental change in their national thinking. During the time when Abdulla Qodiri lived, the same flow of processes threatened our country. The depiction of such social and political changes is not clearly reflected in Abdulla Qodiri's novels, but the impact of socio-economic and political processes is clearly felt in his small prose works. This, of course, cannot but affect the lexical composition and semantic characteristics of the language of that nation. Considering this, the study of lexical layers of meaning and stylistic aspects of lexical units of any period, the study of linguistic statistics of the vocabulary in literary texts, and the study of the form and meaning characteristics of units in speech structures show that the topic is very relevant. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his holiday greetings to the people on the occasion of the Uzbek language holiday, said: "It is known that in the study and development of any language, first of all, its theoretical and methodological foundations play a major role. From this point of view, the publication of more than 40 fundamental books in recent years, such as "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", "Alisher Navoi Encyclopedia", "Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur Encyclopedia", "Philosophy Encyclopedia", "Legal Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", "Encyclopedia of Islam", "Spirituality: Dictionary of Basic Concepts", "Pedagogy: Encyclopedia", "Dictionary of Historical Terms", "Dictionary of Literary Studies", "Dictionary of Legal Terms", was an important step on this path.

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4797 dated May 13, 2016 "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi", No. PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language", No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country", No. PF-6097 dated October 29, 2020 "On the Concept for the Development of Science until 2030"; It serves to a certain extent in the practical implementation of the tasks set out in the resolutions of the Academy of Sciences No. PQ-2789 dated February 17, 2017 "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of scientific research work", No. PQ-2909

dated April 20, 2017 “On measures to further develop the higher education system”, No. PQ-3271 dated September 13, 2017 “On the program of comprehensive measures to develop the system of publishing and distributing book products, increase and promote book reading and reading culture”, and other regulatory and legal documents related to this activity.

In Uzbek linguistics, problems of the artistic language, in particular, the works of several writers, have been subjected to lexical-semantic and stylistic analysis.

But Abdulla Qodiriy’s short prose works have been studied very little. Linguistic statistical analysis of the short prose works of such a great word artist as Abdulla Qodiriy, who created a unique school of examples in the field of literary language, highlighting the semantic properties of words, and determining their relationship with the current Uzbek literary language is an extremely urgent task. Academic writer Oybek noted in his work “The Creative Path of Abdulla Qodiriy”: “In the novel “Otgan kunlar” the writer showed great mastery over the language. The language of the novel is truly rich, colorful, simple, with great expressive power, and understandable to the public. The role of this work in the formation of the Uzbek literary language is undoubtedly enormous”.

It is very important to study and analyze polysemy, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, simile and irony, synonym, antonym, stable combinations, archaism, historicism, neologisms, words of personal creation, common and limited words, which increase the value of a work of art and are the object of study in the field of linguistics.

Taking these into account, the study of lexical semantic, functional-semantic properties of words belonging to the own and assimilated layer, limited and common, historical and obsolete compounds, onomastic units, types of words according to their form and meaning, lexical semantic, functional-semantic properties of lexical units can provide practical assistance in imagining and thinking about the linguistic and cultural image of humanity in different periods.

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ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ КОРРЕКЦИИ ОПУЩЕНИЯ СТЕНОК ВЛАГАЛИЩА У ЖЕНЩИН РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada ayollarda reproduktiv yoshda uchraydigan vaginal devorlarning tushishi va ularni jarrohlik yo‘li bilan korreksiya qilishning dolzarbligi tahlil qilinadi. Vaginal devorlar prolapsi nafaqat ayollarning hayot sifatini pasaytiradi, balki ularning reproduktiv salomatligiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Tadqiqot jarayonida zamonaviy jarrohlik usullari va ularning samaradorligi o‘rganildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Vaginal devorlar, prolaps, jarrohlik korreksiya, reproduktiv yosh, hayot sifati.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется актуальность хирургической коррекции опущения стенок влагалища у женщин репродуктивного возраста. Проллапс влагалищных стенок не только снижает качество жизни женщин, но и негативно влияет на их репродуктивное здоровье. В ходе исследования изучены современные хирургические методы и их эффективность.

Ключевые слова: Влагалищные стенки, пролапс, хирургическая коррекция, репродуктивный возраст, качество жизни.

Annotation: This article analyzes the significance of surgical correction of vaginal wall prolapse in women of reproductive age. Vaginal wall prolapse not only reduces women’s quality of life but also negatively affects their reproductive health. The study examines modern surgical methods and their effectiveness.

Keywords: Vaginal walls, prolapse, surgical correction, reproductive age, quality of life.

Опущение стенок влагалища является распространенной патологией среди женщин репродуктивного возраста. Это состояние связано с ослаблением мышц тазового дна и соединительной ткани, которое может быть вызвано беременностью, родами, тяжелой физической нагрузкой, гормональными изменениями или генетической предрасположенностью. Данная патология значительно снижает качество жизни женщин, затрудняет мочеиспускание, половую активность и может влиять на репродуктивное здоровье. Хирургическая коррекция считается основным методом лечения, однако выбор

оптимального подхода и оценка долгосрочной эффективности требуют дальнейшего изучения.

Для исследования было отобрано 120 женщин репродуктивного возраста (от 20 до 45 лет) с диагнозом пролапс стенок влагалища (стадии II–IV по классификации POP-Q). Применялись различные хирургические методики: традиционная кольпорафия и современные малоинвазивные методы, такие как лапароскопическая сакрокольпопексия. Проводилась оценка клинических исходов, качества жизни (с помощью анкетирования QoL) и частоты осложнений. Данные анализировались на основе ретроспективного и проспективного наблюдения в течение 12 месяцев после операции.

Результаты показали, что у 88% пациенток после хирургического вмешательства наблюдалось значительное улучшение клинического состояния и качества жизни. У 9% женщин были зафиксированы незначительные осложнения (инфекции, временные нарушения мочеиспускания). Частота рецидивов составила 3%, что связано с неправильным подбором методики или индивидуальными особенностями организма. Малоинвазивные методы продемонстрировали более короткий восстановительный период и низкий уровень осложнений по сравнению с традиционными методами.

Данное исследование подтвердило высокую значимость хирургической коррекции пролапса влагалищных стенок у женщин репродуктивного возраста. Современные малоинвазивные методики обладают рядом преимуществ, включая низкую травматичность и более быстрое восстановление. Однако важным остается индивидуальный подход к выбору хирургической техники и длительное наблюдение за пациентками. Полученные данные подчеркивают необходимость разработки стандартов лечения, ориентированных на минимизацию рисков и улучшение качества жизни.

Проведенное исследование показало, что хирургическая коррекция опущения стенок влагалища у женщин репродуктивного возраста является эффективным методом лечения, позволяющим существенно улучшить качество жизни пациенток. Современные малоинвазивные техники, такие как лапароскопическая сакрокольпопексия, демонстрируют меньшую травматичность, сокращение периода реабилитации и снижение риска рецидивов. Однако для достижения наилучших результатов требуется индивидуальный подход к выбору метода лечения и тщательное долгосрочное наблюдение за пациентами. Дальнейшие исследования в этой области помогут усовершенствовать существующие стандарты лечения и повысить эффективность терапии.

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POSSIBILITIES OF MODERN THERAPY OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS AND TYPE 2 HEPATORENAL SYNDROME

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Introduction. Hepatorenal syndrome (HRS) is a severe complication that occurs in patients with cirrhosis of the liver (LC), characterized by clinical manifestations of renal failure (RF). Type 2 HRS is observed in patients with severe ascites that are refractory to diuretics. The average survival time of patients with type 2 HRS is 6 months. The laboratory criteria for type 2 HRS are the level of creatinine in the blood serum (above 150 mmol/l), characterized by a high plasma content of renin, aldosterone and antidiuretic hormone. Kidney failure develops slowly .

HRS is based on hemodynamic disorders leading to decreased renal blood flow, activation of the sympathetic nervous system, and increased synthesis of humoral and renal vasoactive mediators. Currently, HRS is considered as a functional disorder of kidney function, since there is no specific morphological substrate for it.

Depending on the intensity of the manifestation of RF and the prognosis, two types of HRS are distinguished. Type 1 HRS is observed against the background of acute hepatitis, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, gastrointestinal bleeding (GCC) or after volumetric paracentesis without administration of albumin. With type 1 HRS, the prognosis is poor, and mortality is 80% within two weeks.

Other predisposing factors of HRS in 10% of patients with LC are bleeding from varicose veins of the esophagus and stomach, as well as the intensive use of diuretic drugs that lead to a decrease in circulating blood volume, the use of aminoglycosides, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs that inhibit the formation of prostaglandins and worsen the excretion of sodium ions.

It was of interest to study the effectiveness of a set of therapeutic measures in patients with LC and type 2 HRS admitted to the gastroenterology department of the hospital.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the results of treatment of patients with LC and type 2 HRS in order to optimize it and improve their quality of life.

Materials and methods. In the period from 2021 to 2023, 98 patients with LC were hospitalized at the clinic (57 in the gastroenterology department and 41 in the intensive care unit with bleeding from varicose veins), aged 20 to 68 years. The study included 39 patients with LC and type 2 HRS. Men – 34 (89.2%), women – 5 (10.8%), under

the age of 40 – 5 patients, 50-60 years – 22 and over 60 years – 12 people. All patients with LC had clinical and laboratory signs of chronic liver failure and type 2 HRS.

Results. The complex of therapeutic measures included conventional drug therapy according to hospital protocols. All patients underwent intensive conservative treatment, including infusion-transfusion therapy according to the standards and principles adopted in the clinic, which are published and well-known [2]. Due to severe ascites and severe respiratory failure, 13 (34.9%) patients (10 in the gastroenterology department and 3 in the intensive care unit) underwent laparocentesis, 5 of them for emergency indications. We remove 5-10 liters of ascitic fluid once every 2-3 weeks, while removing 2-5 liters in the first 2 hours, and the rest of the volume in the next 6-8 hours. 4-6 liters were removed to alleviate the patient's condition. If there are indications for the evacuation of 8-10 liters of liquid, then 6-8 g of albumin must be injected for each liter of liquid to be removed. Since 2010, hemodiafiltration has been performed in the hospital, applied in 4 patients with LC and type 2 HRS as the method of choice for this pathology. Laparocentesis is not performed with bilirubin above 170 mmol/L, thrombocytopenia below 40,000 in 1 mm³, and a prothrombin index below 40%. The treatment was accompanied by an improvement in the condition of patients, a decrease in the content of urea, creatinine and potassium in blood plasma, an increase in sodium concentration, and an increase in systolic blood pressure. In the analyzed group, 8 patients died, and the mortality rate was 21.7%.

Conclusion. In patients with LC and type 2 HRS, hemodiafiltration and plasmapheresis help to reduce the severity of renal failure and improve liver function, which to some extent facilitates the condition and improves the quality of life of this particularly severe category of patients.

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PREDICTORS IN ADOLESCENTS

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Recent decades have revealed a significant change in the eating behavior and lifestyle of adolescents. These changes are mainly observed in the increasing consumption of high-calorie foods and sweet drinks, as well as in a more sedentary lifestyle and a significant lack of exercise approximately 2 years—during the COVID-19 pandemic— have only intensified this unfavorable behavior [2]. The National Kidney Foundation published the Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (K/DOQI) clinical practice guidelines for CKD in 2001. Although the preponderance of information in this document pertains to adult disease, the definition and staging of CKD are applicable to pediatric patients. CKD is defined as either kidney damage or a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m² for more than 3 months. Abnormalities on pathology, urine, or blood tests or imaging studies are considered evidence of kidney damage, with or without decreased GFR. Staging depends on the level of kidney function based on measured GFR. It ranges from Stage 1, reflecting normal or increased GFR with evidence of kidney damage, to Stage 5, reflecting severe loss of function (GFR \leq 15 mL/min/ 1.73 m²) or dialysis. Although stage classifications are somewhat arbitrary, they may help clinicians anticipate the necessary medical interventions and monitoring as a patient progresses through each stage. When functioning nephron mass is reduced by 50% (GFR 80%–100% of normal), as seen in single kidneys, the disease generally has no clinical manifestations. When 25% of nephrons remain, GFR is reduced to 50%, with mild renal insufficiency evident by biochemical abnormalities. Although there are generally few clinical symptoms, an increased incidence of short stature has been reported [3]. Blood and urine chemistry abnormalities become more evident when patients have a GFR between 25% and 50%, and progressive deterioration is likely. Chronic renal insufficiency (CRI) is defined by these authors as a GFR less than 25% of normal, which may be complicated by acidosis, anemia, growth failure, and uremia. Dialysis and meticulous medical management are required to sustain life when GFR is less than 5% of normal for age[4].

Primary care of adolescent patients with CKD requires an understanding of anticipatory management of the multisystem consequences of inadequate renal function. The goals of therapy are anticipation and replacement of lost physiologic functions so that the patient can grow and develop normally, remain engaged in age-

appropriate activities, and avoid complications of CKD [5]. The team approach to care is essential to providing ongoing and escalating care for these adolescents and in helping their families to meet the medical and psychosocial challenges of chronic illness. In addition to the primary care physician and pediatric nephrologist, the care team may include nutritionists, social workers, nurses, and school personnel, such as teachers and guidance counselors. Anticipated physiologic consequences of CKD include issues of fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance, as well as the development of anemia, cardiovascular disease, metabolic bone disease, and growth failure[6].

Every organ system may be affected by the decreased capability of the kidneys to remove metabolic waste products, maintain fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance, or perform essential endocrine functions. Resulting derangements may produce no clinically apparent abnormalities; patients may also have subtle symptoms such as poor school performance or fatigue or may present with overt hypertension, edema, and signs of renal failure. Because of the wide spectrum of disease, the physician providing primary care to the adolescent must be knowledgeable about the clinical and laboratory findings leading to the diagnosis of CKD and must understand the physiologic basis for therapeutic management.

**THE MASS CULTURE THAT IS SPREADING AMONG OUR YOUTH,
LEADING TO MODERNITY OR LACK OF CULTURE**

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Abstract: This article analyzes the influence of mass culture, which is widespread among young people, on the relationship between modernity and apathy. The concept of mass culture, its impact on the worldview, moral values, and national identity of young people are considered scientifically and theoretically. The study analyzes the positive and negative aspects of mass culture, its benefits and dangers to society, and the role of the family, educational institutions, and the media in forming the cultural consciousness of young people. The article also highlights the factors leading to apathy and gives recommendations on increasing the commitment of young people to national values.

Keywords: mass culture, modernity, apathy, youth, moral values, national identity, cultural consciousness, society, education, the role of the family.

INTRODUCTION

The globalization process has an impact on all aspects of society and is an important factor in shaping the worldview and value system of the younger generation. In particular, as a result of the development of modern information technologies and mass media, mass culture has become widespread and has a direct impact on the minds of young people. While mass culture in some cases serves to increase the possibilities of modernity, innovative approaches and creative thinking, in some cases it can lead to alienation from national and spiritual values, lack of culture, consumerism and moral decline.

Today, it is observed that the lifestyle, style of dress, cultural behavior and spiritual values of young people are being formed under the influence of mass culture. Social networks, films, music and advertising media play an important role in this process. Therefore, determining the boundary between modernity and lack of culture, ensuring the spiritual maturity of young people and preserving national identity are among the urgent scientific problems.

This article analyzes the impact of mass culture on the consciousness of young people, its positive and negative aspects, identifies factors that lead to lack of culture. It also

provides scientific recommendations for educating young people on the basis of national culture and increasing their spiritual maturity.

The concept of mass culture and its impact on the minds of young people

Mass culture is a type of culture that is formed through modern information technologies and mass media and is widely distributed. It mainly appears as a product of global culture and has various effects on the minds of young people. One of the main features of mass culture is its commercial orientation, in which consumer culture occupies a leading place. Today, the worldview of young people is being formed through cinema, music, fashion and social networks.

Mass culture directly affects the lifestyle, style of dress, speech culture, worldview and values of young people. In some cases, it serves to form a modern worldview, while in other cases it can lead to alienation from national identity, strengthening the spirit of consumerism and unculture.

The border between modernity and unculture

Today, the concept of "modernity" is interpreted differently among young people. Some young people understand modernity as the effective use of innovation, technology and scientific achievements, while others perceive it as complete adaptation to Western customs and lifestyles.

The difference between modernity and unculturedness is manifested in the following aspects:

Modernity is associated with the use of scientific achievements, creative thinking, the pursuit of progress and respect for national culture.

Unculturedness is characterized by indifference to national and spiritual values, a decrease in personal responsibility, spiritual poverty and moral decline.

Some young people abandon elements of national culture in order to look modern. For example, under the influence of some films and social networks, trends such as excessive individualization, disrespect for parents, and indifference to spiritual values are observed in young people.

Positive and negative aspects of popular culture

Due to the widespread distribution of popular culture among young people, it is important to evaluate its positive and negative aspects from a scientific and theoretical point of view.

a) Positive aspects:

Integration into the global information flow and the opportunity to acquire modern knowledge.

Familiarity with new technologies and innovations.

Increased interest in communication skills and learning foreign languages.

b) Negative aspects:

Alienation from national and spiritual values.

Spiritual poverty and increased consumerism.

Young people becoming more dependent on the virtual world than on real life.

The role of family and education in shaping the cultural consciousness of young people

The role of family and educational institutions in mitigating the negative effects of mass culture and shaping the cultural consciousness of young people is great. If children are not instilled with national culture and values in the family, they may be formed under the influence of mass culture and move away from national identity.

Therefore, parents need to educate their children about national values, traditions and spirituality.

Educational institutions should also develop measures to improve the cultural level of young people. Textbooks and curricula should pay special attention to topics related to national culture, and students should be given an understanding of the positive and negative aspects of mass culture.

Recommendations for increasing youth's commitment to national values

To reduce the negative impact of mass culture and increase young people's respect for national values, the following measures should be implemented:

Strengthen spiritual and educational propaganda. Organize spiritual and educational events, seminars, and round tables to instill national values in the minds of young people.

Promote national culture on social networks. Since young people spend most of their time on the Internet and social networks, it is important to promote national culture in this area.

Pay special attention to the topics of national values in the education system. Strengthen national culture and spirituality classes in schools and higher education institutions.

Creating positive content through mass media. Preparing quality content on national culture and history on television, radio and internet platforms.

CONCLUSION

Mass culture, while developing the modern mindset of young people, can also cause their alienation from national values. Therefore, the boundary between modernity and unculturedness should be clearly defined, and systematic measures should be developed to form the cultural consciousness of young people. Family, educational institutions and mass media play an important role in this process. By forming respect for national culture in the minds of young people, their spiritual maturity and intellectual development can be achieved.

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NON-REMOVABLE ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT USING AN INDIVIDUALIZED PROGRAM

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yechilmaydigan ortodontik davolashda individual dasturlardan foydalanishning afzalliklari va amaliyotdagi oʻrni yoritiladi. Davolash jarayonining murakkabligi va bemorlarning individual ehtiyojlariga asoslangan yondashuvning ortodontik natijalarga ijobiy ta'siri muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: yechilmaydigan ortodontik davolash, individual dastur, bemor ehtiyojlari, murakkab davolash, samaradorlik

Annotation: This article highlights the advantages and practical application of individualized treatment programs in complex orthodontic cases. The positive impact of patient-centered approaches based on individual needs on orthodontic outcomes is discussed.

Keywords: complex orthodontic treatment, individualized program, patient needs, complex treatment, effectiveness

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются преимущества и практическое применение индивидуальных программ лечения при сложных ортодонтических случаях. Обсуждается положительное влияние подхода, ориентированного на индивидуальные потребности пациентов, на результаты ортодонтического лечения.

Ключевые слова: сложное ортодонтическое лечение, индивидуальная программа, потребности пациента, сложное лечение, эффективность.

Main Part. In modern orthodontics, non-removable treatments have become an essential area of study and clinical practice. Non-removable orthodontic appliances are often required to correct severe dental and skeletal malformations. However, the complexity of these cases demands an individualized treatment approach to achieve optimal results and ensure patient satisfaction. The Importance of Individualized Programs. Every patient presents unique dental conditions and varying levels of treatment complexity. Factors such as dental history, age, skeletal development, and oral health status must be carefully considered when designing a treatment plan. Individualized treatment programs allow orthodontists to address these factors systematically and tailor the treatment to meet each patient's specific needs. Personalized treatment plans improve treatment efficiency by reducing complications

and treatment duration. Moreover, they contribute to better long-term outcomes by ensuring that the corrections made are stable and suited to the patient's unique anatomical structure. **Technological Advancements in Treatment Planning.** Advancements in orthodontic technology have revolutionized treatment planning. Tools such as 3D imaging, digital modeling, and computer-aided design enable orthodontists to develop precise and customized treatment strategies. These technologies not only provide accurate diagnostics but also allow for the simulation of different treatment scenarios. For instance, 3D imaging helps visualize the patient's dental and skeletal structures in detail, making it easier to design effective non-removable appliances. **Digital models** allow orthodontists to predict treatment outcomes and make necessary adjustments even before starting the actual procedure. **Patient-Centric Care and Cooperation.** One of the significant advantages of individualized treatment programs is enhanced patient cooperation. When patients understand that their treatment plan is specifically designed to suit their needs and lifestyle, they are more likely to adhere to the instructions and cooperate during the treatment process. Continuous communication between the orthodontist and the patient plays a crucial role in maintaining motivation and addressing concerns promptly. Regular monitoring and adjustments ensure that the treatment remains effective and aligned with the patient's progress. **Challenges and Recommendations.** Despite its advantages, individualized treatment in non-removable orthodontics presents certain challenges. The process requires extensive planning, advanced technology, and a high level of expertise. Furthermore, patient compliance can sometimes be an issue, particularly in long-term treatments. To overcome these challenges, it is essential to invest in technological advancements and provide continuous training for orthodontists. Additionally, educating patients about the importance of personalized treatment can foster cooperation and improve outcomes.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, individualized treatment programs in non-removable orthodontic treatments are essential for providing effective and efficient care tailored to each patient's unique needs. The integration of advanced technologies, such as 3D imaging and digital modeling, has revolutionized the orthodontic field, enabling precise treatment planning and better clinical outcomes. Patient-centric approaches also foster cooperation and satisfaction, leading to long-term stability of orthodontic results. To address the challenges of such treatments, orthodontists must continuously invest in professional development and technological advancements. As personalized approaches become more widespread, they will undoubtedly shape the future of orthodontic care.

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THE EFFECT OF ENERGY DRINKS ON DEVELOPING TEETH

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada energetik ichimliklarning rivojlanayotgan tishlarga ko'rsatadigan salbiy ta'siri atroflicha o'rganiladi. Energetik ichimliklar tarkibidagi kislotalar va yuqori shakar miqdori tish emalining yemirilishiga, dentin tuzilmasining zaiflashishiga va mineralizatsiya jarayonining buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Rivojlanayotgan tishlar kislota va shakar ta'siriga nisbatan ko'proq sezgir bo'lgani sababli bolalar va o'smirlarda tish sog'lig'i jiddiy xavf ostida bo'ladi. Maqolada profilaktika choralariga, jumladan, energetik ichimliklarni iste'mol qilishni cheklash, muntazam tish parvarishi va gigiyenik odatlarning ahamiyatiga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: energetik ichimliklar, rivojlanayotgan tishlar, emal yemirilishi, dentin zaiflashishi, tish mineralizatsiyasi, gigiyena

Annotation: This article comprehensively explores the negative effects of energy drinks on developing teeth. The acidic content and high sugar levels in energy drinks can lead to enamel erosion, weakening of the dentin structure, and disruption of the mineralization process. Since developing teeth are more sensitive to acidic and sugary environments, children and adolescents are at greater risk for dental health issues. The article emphasizes preventive measures, such as limiting energy drink consumption, maintaining regular dental care, and adopting good oral hygiene habits.

Keywords: energy drinks, developing teeth, enamel erosion, dentin weakening, tooth mineralization, oral hygiene

Аннотация: В данной статье подробно рассматривается негативное влияние энергетических напитков на развивающиеся зубы. Кислотное содержание и высокий уровень сахара в этих напитках могут привести к эрозии эмали, ослаблению структуры дентина и нарушению процесса минерализации. Развивающиеся зубы более чувствительны к воздействию кислоты и сахара, что ставит под угрозу здоровье зубов у детей и подростков. В статье подчеркивается важность профилактических мер, таких как ограничение потребления энергетических напитков, регулярный уход за зубами и соблюдение правил гигиены полости рта.

Ключевые слова: энергетические напитки, развивающиеся зубы, эрозия эмали, ослабление дентина, минерализация зубов, гигиена полости рта

Introduction. Energy drinks have become a common choice among adolescents and young adults, offering quick energy boosts and enhanced concentration. However, these beverages often contain high levels of sugar, caffeine, and acidic components, which pose serious risks to oral health, particularly for developing teeth. Understanding the impact of energy drinks on tooth development and implementing preventive measures is crucial to maintaining long-term dental health. This section explores the effects of energy drinks on enamel integrity, tooth mineralization, and overall dental development.

Effects of Energy Drinks on Developing Teeth

1. Enamel Erosion and Loss: The enamel is the outer protective layer of the teeth, and it plays a crucial role in preventing decay. Developing teeth have thinner and less mineralized enamel, making them more susceptible to erosion. The acidic components in energy drinks dissolve the enamel's minerals, leading to irreversible damage. Once the enamel is lost, it cannot regenerate, leaving the teeth vulnerable to decay, discoloration, and sensitivity.

2. Impact on Dentin and Tooth Structure: Beneath the enamel lies dentin, a softer tissue that provides structural support to the teeth. When enamel erosion exposes dentin, teeth become more sensitive to temperature changes and mechanical stress. Prolonged exposure to the acids in energy drinks can weaken dentin, leading to fractures and increased wear.

3. Disruption of Mineralization: Mineralization is a critical process during tooth development, involving the deposition of essential minerals such as calcium and phosphate to strengthen teeth. The acidic environment created by energy drinks hinders this process by reducing the availability of these minerals, leading to incomplete tooth development and weaker dental structures.

4. Cavities and Bacterial Growth: The high sugar content in energy drinks provides a favorable environment for harmful bacteria in the mouth. These bacteria produce acids as a by-product, further contributing to enamel erosion and the formation of cavities. Developing teeth are particularly vulnerable due to their immature enamel and dentin.

Other Factors Contributing to Dental Damage. Consumption Habits: Frequent and prolonged consumption of energy drinks increases the exposure time of teeth to harmful acids and sugars. Sipping energy drinks throughout the day is more damaging than consuming them in a single instance.

Age and Developmental Stage: Younger individuals are more vulnerable to the adverse effects of energy drinks due to the ongoing development of their teeth. The immature enamel and dentin structures are less resistant to acid attacks.

Poor Oral Hygiene Practices:

Inadequate dental care further exacerbates the damage caused by energy drinks. Plaque buildup and poor brushing techniques increase the risk of enamel erosion and cavities. Long-Term Consequences. The continuous consumption of energy drinks during critical stages of tooth development can lead to severe and lasting dental problems, including: Permanent enamel loss. Increased tooth sensitivity Higher susceptibility to cavities and tooth decay. Weak and fragile tooth structures. Gum disease and other periodontal issues. These consequences not only affect dental health but can also impact an individual's self-confidence and overall well-being.

Preventive Strategies

1. **Limiting Energy Drink Consumption:** Reducing or eliminating the intake of energy drinks can significantly lower the risk of dental damage. Encouraging the consumption of water, milk, and non-acidic beverages is essential for maintaining dental health.
2. **Adopting Proper Oral Hygiene Practices:** Brushing teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste, flossing, and using mouthwash can help neutralize acids and protect tooth enamel. Rinsing the mouth with water immediately after consuming acidic beverages can also reduce their harmful effects.
3. **Regular Dental Check-Ups:** Visiting the dentist regularly for check-ups and cleanings helps identify early signs of enamel erosion and cavities. Dentists can provide fluoride treatments and other preventive care to strengthen teeth.
4. **Using Remineralizing Products:** Dental products containing calcium phosphate or fluoride can help remineralize teeth and restore their strength. These products are particularly beneficial for individuals at high risk of enamel erosion.
5. **Educational Campaigns:** Raising awareness about the harmful effects of energy drinks on dental health is crucial. Educational programs targeting schools and communities can encourage healthier beverage choices and better oral care habits.

CONCLUSION

The present study underscores the significant risks associated with the consumption of energy drinks, particularly for developing teeth. The acidic and sugary composition of these beverages can lead to enamel erosion, disruption of the mineralization process, and an increased risk of cavities and dentin damage. Developing teeth are especially vulnerable due to their incomplete mineralization and immature enamel structure, making adolescents and children more susceptible to dental complications. The continuous exposure to energy drinks not only affects dental health in the short term but can also have long-term consequences, including chronic tooth sensitivity, structural damage, and increased susceptibility to oral diseases. Furthermore, the prevalence of these beverages among young individuals highlights the need for greater public awareness and preventive strategies.

To mitigate the negative effects, several key recommendations are essential. Limiting or eliminating the consumption of energy drinks is critical. Raising awareness about the risks through educational programs targeting schools and communities can encourage healthier choices. Proper oral hygiene practices, including regular brushing with fluoride toothpaste, flossing, and rinsing the mouth after consuming acidic beverages, can help protect teeth from damage. Regular dental check-ups are equally important for early detection and treatment of enamel erosion and other dental issues. Dentists can provide fluoride treatments, remineralization agents, and preventive care tailored to young patients. Additionally, the development and promotion of healthier beverage alternatives by manufacturers can contribute to better dental health. In conclusion, safeguarding dental health during the developmental years requires a comprehensive approach involving education, lifestyle changes, and preventive dental care. Addressing the impact of energy drinks on oral health will not only improve dental outcomes but also promote healthier habits for life.

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REPRESENTATION OF POLYSEMY, SYNONYMY, AND HOMONYMY IN THE UZBEK ELECTRONIC THESAURUS

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Abstract: This thesis explores the representation of polysemy, synonymy, and homonymy in the Uzbek electronic thesaurus, emphasizing their role in structuring lexical resources for natural language processing (NLP) and information retrieval. The study examines methods for distinguishing word meanings, organizing synsets, and integrating computational approaches such as AI and word embedding models. It highlights the importance of linguistic validation and hierarchical organization in thesaurus development. By improving semantic representation, the Uzbek electronic thesaurus enhances machine translation, search systems, and AI-driven text processing applications.

Keywords: Uzbek language, electronic thesaurus, polysemy, synonymy, homonymy, NLP, computational linguistics, information retrieval, AI

The structure of an electronic thesaurus is based on lexical-semantic relationships, particularly focusing on polysemy, synonymy, and homonymy in the Uzbek language. Electronic thesauri, like WordNet, organize words into synsets, which are collections of synonyms that share a common meaning. The Uzbek electronic thesaurus must account for various semantic relations, including hypernymy, hyponymy, and meronymy, to create a more comprehensive linguistic resource. Polysemy, the phenomenon where a single word has multiple meanings, is a crucial aspect of the Uzbek language. For example, the verb *boshla* can mean "to start an action," "to lead," or "to initiate," depending on context. Each meaning requires distinct synsets to ensure accurate lexical representation. Analyzing polysemy involves identifying context-specific meanings and organizing them hierarchically within the thesaurus. Synonymy, where multiple words share similar meanings, also plays a key role in thesaurus development. Uzbek synonyms such as *go'zal* (beautiful), *ajoyib* (wonderful), and *betakror* (unique) require careful differentiation to capture subtle semantic nuances. The electronic thesaurus must structure these synonyms to reflect their degree of interchangeability while preserving semantic distinctions. Homonymy, where words share the same form but have different meanings, poses another challenge. For instance, the word *bog'* in Uzbek can mean "garden" or "knot," depending on context. These homonyms must be clearly separated in the thesaurus to prevent ambiguity. The

integration of lexical resources, ontologies, and computational methods is essential for refining semantic distinctions in the thesaurus. The development of electronic thesauri also involves leveraging NLP techniques and AI models to analyze large text corpora and detect semantic patterns. Word embedding models, such as Word2Vec and BERT, help identify related words by examining their usage in vast linguistic datasets. These computational tools enable the automatic extraction of synonyms, hypernyms, and other lexical relations, improving the efficiency of thesaurus construction.

The process of thesaurus development requires expert linguistic validation to ensure accuracy. While machine learning models can identify word associations, human expertise is needed to interpret semantic nuances and refine the structure of synsets. Linguists contribute to defining relationships between words, verifying meanings, and organizing lexical data systematically. In addition to lexical relations, the thesaurus must consider grammatical and morphological aspects. Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, features extensive word derivation through suffixation, requiring the thesaurus to include morphological variations of words. This ensures that related word forms, such as *yangi* (new) and *yangilik* (novelty), are appropriately linked within the lexical database. The thesaurus also plays a critical role in computational applications such as machine translation, information retrieval, and language modeling. By structuring words into well-defined semantic groups, it enhances the performance of AI-driven language processing tools. Machine translation systems, for example, benefit from thesaurus-based word sense disambiguation, leading to more accurate translations. In information retrieval, thesauri improve search precision by expanding queries to include synonyms and related terms. A search for *kitob* (book) can retrieve results for *asar* (work), *qo'llanma* (manual), and *monografiya* (monograph) by recognizing their semantic connections. This enhances search effectiveness and ensures comprehensive retrieval of relevant information. The application of electronic thesauri in AI-driven text analysis further extends their utility. Sentiment analysis, topic modeling, and document classification rely on thesauri to interpret word meanings and establish contextual relationships. By incorporating thesaurus-based semantic knowledge, these AI models achieve higher accuracy in processing and understanding natural language texts. The visualization of semantic networks within the thesaurus aids in comprehending word associations. Graph-based representations, such as knowledge graphs, enable intuitive exploration of lexical relationships, facilitating linguistic research and AI development.

The integration of electronic thesauri with search engines further enhances their functionality. By embedding thesaurus-based semantic analysis into search algorithms, systems can deliver more relevant results by recognizing conceptual similarities

between words. This enables more effective information retrieval and knowledge discovery. The construction of an Uzbek electronic thesaurus requires collaboration between linguists, computer scientists, and AI researchers. The combination of linguistic expertise and computational methodologies ensures the creation of a robust lexical resource that serves both academic and technological applications. Ultimately, the development of electronic thesauri represents a significant advancement in computational linguistics, bridging the gap between traditional lexicography and modern AI-driven language processing. By refining semantic structures and leveraging AI technologies, thesauri contribute to more accurate, context-aware natural language understanding.

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**Genghis Khan's Army crossed the river Jaloliddin Manguberдини, Maqsud
Shaykhzad's " Jaloliddin Manguberdi**

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Diyorbek Sherzod Boyxurozov ugli

Annotatsiya: Maqsud of Uzbek literature from one of the outstanding figures of Azerbaijan on October this is the eighth of a thousand years, he was born in the city of the seven third I can find. One thousand twenty-eighth year of the poet came in, live in the capital until the end of his life, and creativity. Know that it is a land of the second city. Maqsud of this “Jaloliddin Manguberdi” origin of the game and the game will go one word about the game to make it worthwhile too until now

Keywords: bold, game, valor, battle, the beach, the enemy, the reason, in the past, children.

This is the eighth of a thousand years of outstanding figures from one of Maqsud Uzbek literature of Azerbaijan on October third he was born in the city of the seven I can find. One thousand twenty-eighth year of the poet came in, live in the capital until the end of his life, and creativity. Know that it is a land of the second city. This "Ten poems", " the third book", "the fight ", "Fight songs", "Captain Gastello", "Distraction... that says" like a collection of poems, "Jaloliddin Manguberdi" drama create works of a number of historical and other boys.

Maqsud one thousand nine hundred forty four in the third year of This, during the second world war, and later to the head many of the people of Uzbekistan " feudal and arrested the accused at) which is the cause of coming "Jaloliddin Manguberdi" historical drama was why he wrote?

Well-known art according to the opinion of the president of bliss karimov, representatives of the authorities in the years of the war the writer of the famous electronic game in the past were encouraged to write about. Daring valor from people and the army in the past, such works that they, the people's heroes, have encouraged to get them to sign, the qualities of this person that can educate them in the spirit of patriotism in the popular at a glance area. This is so creative Jaloliddin Manguberdi the people of Uzbekistan received the order of the children had access to written works about the scene, one brave. Usman Yusupov, leader of the republic at that time the works of the poet to be completed more quickly and one of our beautiful country region Fergana is sent. “Other work with your fantasy. Jaloliddin people looking to work on from you is waiting. Go to the valley, the faster it is completed vomiting!” the leader

says the poet inspires. So, my wife went to this Fergana Sakinaxonim with Maqsud, and within six months will write historical drama.

Jaloliddin Manguberdi about up to this point not only in our country but also in other countries have created so many historic and artistic works. Famous Azerbaijani writer of his heroism in his first game this servant has Jaloliddin Maqsud. It's about the mental state of our great motherland sir warrior, who raised about the freedom of the valor of the game is very content. Until now every word of every line of it still-it still has been working from language to language.

Jaloliddin Manguberdi despite the fact that the army was from the river Chingizxon allow qurshab gets. in November the twenty-fifth twenty thousand in the first year of unmatched in battle (battle at the edge of the river Sind) sind Jaloliddin Manguberdi fighter jumped into the river with 4000 meter I defeat 18-20 development, sailed to its right on the beach, went into the desert inside (this is called the desert in the desert now Jaloliy). Jaloliddin Manguberdi remain in awe of the courage of this Chingizxon, according to his son: "so the father and the son should be here!", that. This is a few days later, Jaloliddin Manguberdi the number of troops reached 7 thousand. Her tears at the lodge hero, and Kabkuh Sa'diddin Ali ash-like rockets to come up with their man Sharabdor is added. Jaloliddin Manguberdi strange hungry in the wilderness of north India, after rags stay in warrior clothing. Jaloliddin Manguberdi rani who want to use this to the king that his have region. Jaloliddin Manguberdi the arrow from the bow of rani with slugs were killed, while the army be will retire. Big Jaloliddin Manguberdi won the trophy. Thus, Jaloliddin his heroism, and also the disparity of knowledge have been described vividly.

From history as it is known, Jaloliddin Manguberdi Xorazmshoh of dynasties, representing the republic in the fight against the Mongolian are showing great heroism. In particular, a thousand twenty-first of December in the ninth year in the life of great valor in the battle on the edge of the river plays a big role. Chingizxon the Mongolian army in this fight, he headed a decent resistance. However, the forces were not equal. His family and the woman fall into the hands of the enemy, did not want the whole haram valor ordered to sink into the water himself the rest of the soldiers is going to take you to the beach with the river's opposite.

Jaloliddin Manguberdi very great with respect to image in the country. In 1999, in a large scale in our country is celebrated 800 years of valor. In the same year a monument to the great installed in the city of Urgench. Jaloliddin Manguberdi order was established in 2000. Also historians and publishers Xorazmshoh Shihobuddin the secretary of Muhammad an-Nasaviy also his "siyrat as-sultan Jaloliddin Manguberdi" in the game is described in the following Manguberdi "Jaloliddin qorachadan come

taller medium, and the people who speak the appearance was. Also forsiyda the same time they could speak. It is courage, be brave, the lion was the most excellent among lions, we army was among the most brave. He is meek, was a gentle man, was not angry, defamatory, offensive words, there would not say, get a laugh doing that, just smiling was put”

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