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SCIENCE AND EDUCATION: IMPORTANT
ISSUES OF THEORY AND PRACTICE

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NEW JUDICIAL REFORM IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: This article provides a detailed overview of the role of the judiciary in democracies, the views of scholars on the concept of the judiciary, as well as efforts to reform the judicial system in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the expected results. In addition, based on the Constitution and the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the principles of independence of the judiciary and the rule of law, as well as the content of judicial reform initiated by President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev were highlighted.

KEYWORDS: Judiciary, immunity of judges, the High Qualifications Commission of Judges, the Supreme Council of Judges, ICSID (Investment Dispute Resolution Center), the Office of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Adolat Information Systems Complex, appeals, cassation, proof standards.

There is a higher court than courts of justice and that is the court of conscience. It supercedes all other courts.

Maxatma Gandi

INTRODUCTION

It is known that in a democratic state governed by the rule of law, the role and status of the judiciary as the third branch of government will be high. The state gives the judiciary greater powers to exercise judicial power. Accordingly, the judiciary and judges are independent and subject only to the law. Enforcement of court decisions is mandatory for all. This means that the courts and judges must be trusted by the state and perform their duties honestly and impartially.

In theory, the concept of the judiciary has been defined differently by different scholars. In our opinion, B.A. Lazareva gave a more accurate conclusion than other scientists. In her view, the

judiciary can be defined as a special power given to courts to resolve legal disputes that arise in society through the administration of justice in a separate procedural form and the adoption of decisions that are binding on enforcement[2. 27].

Ensuring the true independence of the judiciary, reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual in our country, respect for his honor and dignity, effective administration of justice, the widespread introduction of modern technologies in the judiciary is one of the most pressing issues today.

Article 106 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that the judiciary in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall function independently from the legislative and executive branches, political parties and other public associations. In addition, the documents adopted by her are strict and binding throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

If it is necessary to determine the international status of a state, the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary come first, not on the basis of the economic potential of the state, military or social origin of the population. Because in a country where the rule of law prevails, any reform will not fail.

In Uzbekistan, the norm of judicial independence is established by Article 112 of the Constitution and Articles 67-70 of the Law "On Courts" of the new edition No. 162-II of December 14, 2000. According to it, judges are independent, subject only to the law. No interference with the administration of justice by judges shall be permitted and shall be punishable by law. The inviolability of judges is guaranteed by law.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev personally initiated the reform of the judiciary and adopted a number of resolutions and decrees in this regard. Starting from January 1, 2021, the judiciary is gradually undergoing major changes.

Our next task is an in-depth scientific analysis of the work done and their practical results.

According to the Presidential Decree No. PF-6034 of July 24, 2020 "On additional measures to further improvement the functioning of the courts and increase the efficiency of justice": the activity of the judicial system has been transferred to a new level. If we systematically consider the innovations and reforms in this decree, which entered into force on January 1, 2021:

Firstly, the power to hear cases of administrative offenses was transferred from administrative courts to criminal courts. The establishment of inter-district administrative courts in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional centers, and the city of Tashkent, specializing in cases arising from administrative and other public legal relations, in this connection, the district (city)

administrative courts were abolished. However, the administrative courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the provinces, and the city of Tashkent were retained.

Secondly, the Supreme Judicial Council has the right to appeal the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Qualification Board of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Judicial Qualification Boards of the Courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, and the city of Tashkent.

The Supreme Council of Judges, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Higher School of Judges of the Ministry of Finance were finished the Center for the Study of Judicial Practice.

Thirdly, the decisions of the regional and equivalent courts as the court of the first instance will be reviewed on appeal by the judicial boards of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Earlier, appeals against the verdicts of the regional and equivalent courts as courts of the first instance were considered by the same courts.

Fourth, the prosecutor could not participate in civil and economic cases initiated by others in the courts on his own initiative. That is, there is a wide way for the parties to reach an agreement.

Fifth, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of Business Entities under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade and the Supreme Court of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry A Judicial Panel will be set up to deal with investment disputes and competition between investors and government agencies that have invested \$ 20 million or more.

In most cases, investment disputes are resolved at the request of investors through the ICSID (center for the resolution of investment), ie the Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes or the International Court of Arbitration. The reason is that investors do not trust the Uzbek courts to make an impartial decision. There is a reason for this, of course: during the years of independence, the property of many investors was illegally expropriated. This has undermined the confidence of the world community in our country. In order to restore Anashu's trust, a Judiciary will be formed to act with justice.

In addition, a number of new positions and departments will be introduced for judges:

- ✓ Chief of Staff of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- ✓ Department of Judicial Legislation Analysis;
- ✓ Public and Media Cooperation Department;
- ✓ Press services in the structure of regional and equivalent courts.

Sixth, judges' salaries have been increased. Strengthening the economic well-being of judges will have a significant impact on justice. This is because if a judge faces financial difficulties, he or she is more likely to become corrupt. That is why in many developed countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, we see high salaries for judges.

PQ-4818, adopted on September 3, 2020, is aimed at the widespread introduction of modern technologies in the judiciary, the liberalization of the judiciary, ensuring the openness and transparency of the judiciary, the efficiency of judicial proceedings and raising public awareness of justice. Presidential Decree "On measures to digitize the activities of law enforcement agencies" was adopted. This decision provides for the gradual development of the judiciary from 2021. According to the decision, the following reforms will be carried out in the judiciary:

1. From January 1, 2021, all courts will be able to record court hearings using audio recordings at the request of the parties to the case and with the consent of the presiding judge, as well as to compile court minutes using this system. This means that if the parties are dissatisfied with the court's decision and want to reconsider the case on appeal, cassation or review, the audio recording can be used to identify deficiencies in the case;
2. From July 1, 2021, cases in the courts of appeal and cassation will be automatically distributed among judges;
3. From October 1, 2021, the procedure for informing all participants about the time and place of court hearings by SMS will be introduced free of charge. In the previous system, if a message was sent by mail, it would arrive in the middle of the week. As a result of the reform, the standby and standby mode will be eliminated and a quick and convenient procedure will be introduced;
4. From January 1, 2022, court decisions will be provided to the parties to the case online, and on their request in paper form. This reform is also aimed at creating convenience for our citizens. The reason is that we live in the XXI century - the age of technology, and the Internet is working even in the most remote villages. Citizens do not have to travel 50-60 km to get a court decision and spend extra money to get a court decision from the district court. They can be ordered by a court and removed from any printing house;
5. From January 1, 2023, the transfer and receipt of court cases in electronic form in the state archives will be introduced. The creation of an electronic archive prevents, first of all, the filling of large buildings with documents, and a few people do not have to search for any material at the right time, just a few keystrokes;

6. Courts will be able to obtain the necessary information and documents in electronic form directly from government agencies and organizations without disturbing citizens in the process of hearing a particular case. Before, there was civil unrest. Now it is being abolished;
7. From January 1, 2022, the complex of information systems "Justice" will be introduced. The purpose of this system is: to submit lawsuits, applications and complaints to the courts only in electronic form by public authorities and administration, local government, economic administration, lawyers; create a procedure for online monitoring of claims, applications and complaints by interested parties;
8. In cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, measures shall be taken to equip special rooms in penitentiary institutions with equipment that allows prisoners to participate in court hearings and receptions of the court administration by videoconferencing. Previously, detainees had to be brought to the courtroom and taken back after the trial. It took at least 3-4 and sometimes even more people. The state budget has also been relieved by video conferencing.
9. The Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi and its branches will be attached to the regions to improve the digital literacy and skills of judges and court staff, to train them in information technology and information security. The goal is to increase the computer literacy of judges in the new system.

In addition, on August 10, 2020, the Presidential Decree PF-6041 "On measures to strengthen further the guarantees of protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual in judicial proceedings" was issued. According to the decree: reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual in our country, respect for his honor and dignity, further expansion of the application of the principle of dispute at all stages of the proceedings, analysis of judicial practice and the protection of citizens' appeals. The results of the study focused on ensuring the protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual in criminal proceedings.

In order is the list of things to be done in the future:

- 1) To ensure unconditional observance of the rights and freedoms of the individual, to improve the quality of procedural actions, to collect and strengthen evidence in criminal proceedings, to reconsider the system of their evaluation, taking into account the standards of evidence widely used in best international practice rib is removed;

- 2) The introduction of effective mechanisms to prevent the commission of acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as the strengthening of liability for such acts;
- 3) All parties to the case shall be entitled to submit to the court a petition to determine the grounds for bringing the defendant to criminal liability under the new charge if during the judicial investigation it is established that the defendant has committed a crime for which he has not been previously charged.

As for the problems in the judicial system, the UN Special Rapporteur on the independence of the judiciary and lawyers, Diego Garcia Sayan, said: "The judicial system of Uzbekistan is still independent." The judiciary needs to reduce the powers of the president and the prosecutor's office and ensure the minimum security of lawyers. So far, a number of external factors have emphasized the independence of the judiciary from other branches of government, as well as artificial barriers that allow courts to consider cases impartially and independently. The prosecutor's office retains a leading role in the criminal process [8].

However, the percentage of acquittals in criminal cases is very low. Under foreign law, if a person is sentenced to death in the United States, it is natural for a lawyer to acquit the accused and win the case. However, the legal profession in Uzbekistan is underdeveloped.

Courts must be accessible to people with disabilities. The recently renovated buildings are also inaccessible to people with disabilities. Most court buildings, especially in remote areas and cities, do not have disabled access at all. There is also a shortage of sign language interpreters for the disabled in court.

The prosecutor's office has excessive powers in criminal matters and its general oversight activities as a factor affecting the independence of the judiciary. The wide and significant participation of prosecutors and security forces in the daily life of citizens and in government institutions negatively affects the impartiality of judges in their decisions, their independence in making decisions based on facts and legislation, and the support of the judge for the prosecutor's proposals in the indictment. customizations arrive.

An additional threat to the independence of the judiciary is the broad powers of the Ministry of Justice and court presidents to select, remunerate, assess and discipline judges.

Currently, the Supreme Judicial Council is responsible for the selection and appointment of the majority of judges in the country (military courts, regional and city courts of Tashkent, chairmen, and judges of inter-district, district, and city courts). However, the council plays no role in the

selection of the Supreme Justices, Presidents, Deputy Presidents, and Justices of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court, who are elected by the Senate on the proposal of the President [10]. This, of course, is contrary to the principle of judicial independence.

In the judicial system of Uzbekistan, women remain a minority. As of 2019, the number of women judges in Uzbekistan is 12.4% [9]. This is a very low figure.

In conclusion, it should be noted that as a result of the work done, the level of protection of human rights in the judicial system has reached a new level. Improved ship performance. This, in turn, allows citizens to freely defend their rights in court. One of the main reforms in this area is the elimination of the waiting mode, electronic filing of judgments, as well as connecting the computers of the judicial system to the database of state bodies, and obtaining all the necessary information without disturbing citizens. All of the above reforms are important steps towards bringing the judicial system to a new level.

The greatness of enormous deeds, as a rule, is realized only in time. Judicial reform guarantees this priority.

However, the following questions remain open, and in addition to reforms, we propose the following proposals for a perfect judiciary:

“In accordance with the law, it is necessary to introduce online coverage of all non-state secrets,” he said. All interested citizens should be able to follow the news on the Internet;

- It is necessary to provide all citizens, except for prisoners, the opportunity to participate in the trial online via video conferencing. This is due to the fact that the parties involved in the litigation are not allowed to overspend;
- the creation and operation of the judicial system should be regulated only by law in order to minimize political interference in strengthening the independence of the judiciary;
- All public authorities must respect and support the independence of any authority, including the prosecutor's office and the judiciary, without direct or indirect interference, restrictions, undue influence, undue incentives, pressure, threats or individual judges;
- It is now recommended to remove language barriers that hinder or restrict the right of persons with disabilities to access justice on an equal basis with others;
- The powers of the president to approve decisions concerning the chairman, deputy presidents and the judicial system of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be delegated to the High Council of Judges or the judicial system itself;

- Currently, there are very few women judges, especially in criminal courts. This is due to the large amount of work. Of course, for a woman, being a family and being a judge is a burden. Given the scale of the case, the number of women judges should also be increased.

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FOLLOWING THE APPEARANCE OF JAPANESE CONVERSATION OVER AUDITORY MATERIALS: A PRAGMATIC PROPOSAL

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ABSTRACT: Exchange is an informative classification that is adapted by culture. As effectively portrayed in discussion investigation examines, the standards that underpin it suggest semantic capacities in the unknown dialect, yet additionally an intercultural information that can be aggregately characterized as sociopragmatic skill. These days, a lot of sociopragmatic substance important to unknown dialect students are concluded from the perception of highlight movies and fiction. In this examination, we need to stress the manner in which this perception grows consistently on two equal, however never incoherent, tracks, that is: explicit language perception (linguistic, syntactic and lexical highlights) and the perception of sociocultural shows just as of extra-and paralinguistic ones. The general investigation of such sociopragmatic perspectives ends up being of principal significance for Italian students, as it plainly uncovers how the Japanese discourse frequently secures qualities of "complementarity," an expressed word that is regularly reminiscent and not generally complete from the linguistic/syntactic perspective.

KEYWORDS: Auditory materials, Dialog, Japanese language instructing, Sociopragmatic capability.

INTRODUCTION

Learning and utilizing an unknown dialect are not exactly the same thing. In the particular instance of exchange, this distinction becomes exposed over the investigation of real intercultural discussions and discussions among unfamiliar and local speakers. What is the reason for these holes? What do unfamiliar students need to have the option to discourse in a structure practically identical to that of local speakers? It is difficult to address these inquiries, yet to clarify this wonder it is unquestionably helpful to review a couple of the controls engaged

with the purported pragmatics of correspondence. Pragmatics centers around language clients: it is positively not restricted to the field of pragmalinguistics; it likewise contemplates the para- and extraverbal attributes of discussion, just as sociolinguistic factors, like the varieties, and sociopragmatic parts of language. It is because of these viewpoints that speakers perform and decipher open demonstrations as per the guidelines being used in their separate sociocultures. As Bettoni (2006) reminds, on account of students of an unknown dialect, like Japanese, the principle study reason is the learning, despite the fact that learning and use are in every case inalienably interconnected. By and by, the norm of capabilities to be acquired does not really match the standard of local speakers, since pragmatics is regularly blended in with a mind boggling arrangement of character issues and qualities which are not generally acknowledged by L2 or unfamiliar students (Bettoni, 2006:182). As likewise the investigations of Siegal (1996) affirm, an absence of logical advancement may get from mental protection from copy the conduct of local speakers.¹In the instance of Japanese, it may likewise be brought about by an inadequate contact with some language registers.

DISCUSSION

Surely, this discourse was taken from a film setting, in other words, from a book composed with the reason to be sensationalized. In any case, its investigation affirms that on account of a hilter kilter communication, the selection of points, the progression of turns, the sort of desultory signs and the entire motivation behind the actual discussion are very unique in relation to those of even discoursed. Specifically, plainly the reason for the communication is regularly firmly associated with its evaluation of expectedness and organization. As such, this short example advises us that the more conventionalised and regulated the discourse is, the stricter its models of phonetic activity will be, with more restricted substance.

CONCLUSION

As this investigation proposes, despite the fact that film interviews are created in an only intracultural climate, they show an exceptional quantitative and subjective decrease of components like digressive signs, fixes, reformulations, pre-arrangements, fillers and criticism articulations, whenever contrasted with typical TV syndicated programs. In any case, in a point of view of intercultural educating, both material typologies demonstrate very accommodating to instructors since they animate students towards an even minded creation nearer to the

sociocultural shows of the investigation language over a subjective examination of the varying media material nearby. As reminded by Bettoni (2006: 235), essentially, there is an association between etymological structures and social implications: a linguistic mix-up can be effectively pardoned, while a logical mistake is frequently seen as an indication of strange conduct.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE EXPRESSION OF RHETORICAL INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS IN CHINESE WITH THE HELP OF SOME MODAL VERBS

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ABSTRACT: In this article, some modal verbs and their application cases in rhetorical interrogative pronouns of the Chinese language were introduced. Therefore, it is also emphasized that modal verbs are an integral part of rhetorical interrogative sentences, and modal verbs are illuminated by separate examples.

KEYWORDS: Rhetorical interrogative pronouns, modal verbs, negative form, 敢gǎn “to be able”, 肯kěn “to want”, 得dé (to be able to do), 可以kěyǐ “maybe”, 应该yīnggāi “to be forced”, subjective probability.

INTRODUCTION

Among the modal verbs that make up rhetorical interrogative sentences in Chinese are 敢gǎn “to be able”, 肯kěn “to want”, 得dé (to be able to do), 可以kěyǐ “maybe”, 应该yīnggāi “to be forced”, and so on. Here's how to use them in rhetorical interrogations.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Modal verbs of the form 敢gǎn “to be able”

- a) “路上的人一个比一个恶，我敢跟谁狠去？” [1, p. 10]

Lùshàng de rén yīgè bǐ yīgè è, wǒ gǎn gēn shéi hěn qù?

People on the road hate each other, who can I accompany?

- b) “你都敢来，我干吗不敢来较量？” [1, p. 10]

Nǐ dōu gǎn lái, wǒ gànma bù gǎn lái jiàoliàng?

You came too, why can't I come?

Modal verbs of the form 肯kěn “to want”

Modal verbs in the form of 肯 kěn “to desire” are usually not used independently, but take on a rhetorical form, among other words. Often, the rhetorical tone is enhanced when the words 又 you “again” and 还 hai “again” precede it. There are affirmative and negative verbs in this modal verb. For example:

“客人们在这儿又是吃，又是喝，又是玩的，谁肯走？” [1, p. 10]

Kèrénmen zài zhè'er yòu shì chī, yòu shì hē, yòu shì wán de, shéi kěn zǒu

The guests are eating, drinking and spending time here, who would want to go?

Modal verbs of the form 得 dé "to reach", "to be able"

Modal verbs in the form of 得 dé “to reach”, “to be able” (a modal verb that signifies subjective opportunity and ability, usually used in negative sentences) are used in rhetorical interrogative sentences, a simple question form represented by. At the same time, it represents a spiritual denial. The modal verbs of the 得 dé form can also be preceded by the 不 bù and 非 fēi negations. The combination of components 不得 bù dé and 非得 fēi dé forms a negative model.

a) “不去就不去吧，等他长两岁再说，对个没娘的孩子不就得格外心疼吗？” [1, p. 10]

bù qùjiù bù qù ba, děng tā cháng liǎng suì zàishuō, duì gè méi niáng de hái zi bù jiù dé géwài xīnténg ma?

Do not go if you do not go! When he is two years old, we talk; does not the heart-broken blood of the baby feel that his mother does not have?

Modal verbs related to 可以 kě yǐ “maybe”

可以 kě yǐ “maybe” is a common rhetorical question in Chinese. It can come in the form of rhetorical interrogative pronouns and common interrogative pronouns. There are affirmative and negative forms of rhetorical interrogative pronouns involving this modal verb. For example:

a) “这是加油站，哪可以随便抽烟？” [1, p. 10]

“Zhè shì jiāyóu zhàn, nǎ kě yǐ suíbiàn chōuyān?”

If this is a gas station, where can I smoke?

Modal verbs related to 应该 yīng gāi "to be forced"

We can see that modal verbs in the form of 应该 yīng gāi “to be forced” often appear in simple and special interrogative sentences in Chinese. However, this is not the case with the verb 应该

yīnggāi “to be forced” in Chinese rhetorical interrogative pronouns alone, but with other components, forming a rhetorical form. For example:

“全厂的人谁不热心增产，我怎么不该卖点力气，去学新西呢？” [1, p. 13]

“Quán chǎng de rén shéi bù rèxīn zēngchǎn, wǒ zěnmē bù gāi mài diǎn lìqì, qù xué xīn xī ne?” [1, p. 13]

Which worker at the plant does not want to increase the scale of production from the soul-heart, so why should I not go to the West now and study the new “energy laws”?

CONCLUSION

1. Modal verbs are never used independently, but together with other components form a rhetorical style;
2. Rhetorical interrogative pronouns using modal verbs (except for modal verbs “会” and “可以”) come in the form of an objective case, and the meaning understood from the sentence is expressed subjectively.
3. Modal verbs of the form 敢gǎn “to be able” cannot be used independently in rhetorical question sentences. The rule of most use of the modal verb in the form 敢gǎn “to be able” is fulfilled by “interrogative pronoun / form + interrogative pronouns”. The most common interrogative pronouns occur in variant “a”. You can also find words in the form “b” that describe the form + interrogative tone. The meaning of the components that come with the modal verb 敢gǎn “to be able” is the same as the meaning of the modal verb 敢gǎn “to be able”. The 不敢bùgǎn “not to be able to” form, which represents a form of denial, is a subjective probability.
4. The 得de rhetorical interrogative sentences used convey the meanings of the 应该, 必须 components that express situations, facts, and obligations.
5. The modal verb 可以kěyǐ “maybe” is not used alone in Chinese rhetorical interrogative pronouns. In most cases, the interrogative pronouns, together with the components that express the meaning of the interrogation, express a rhetorical look.

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EXECUTION OF PROVIDE AND ACCUMULATION OF LITHOGRAPH AND RECORD WORKS POLICY AT THE ATHENAEUM OF SOUTH SUMATRA

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ABSTRACT: It was realized that there were absence of request required accommodation in Local Athenaeum of South Sumatra. Execution of provide. And investment funds of lithograph and record work strategy was one of the means of South Sumatera Provincial Government to save crafted by the area. This execution was extremely compelling in deciding the nature of neighborhood arrangements or guidelines. The motivation behind this investigation was to discover the number of neighborhood works delivered by South Sumatera Province. This examination utilized subjective exploration strategy with engaging structure. Information gathered by means of meeting to key witnesses, perception and writing study utilizing Ripley and Franklin's hypotheses of consistence, the perfection of the capacity schedules and the acknowledgment of the ideal exhibition and its effect.

KEYWORDS: Execution, handover, saving of print, record work strategy, athenaeum of South Sumatra.

INTRODUCTION

By and large, the athenaeum has an importance as a spot where there are exercises of social event, preparing, and scattering benefits a wide range of data, both printed and recorded in different media like books, magazines, papers, films, tapes, recording devices, video, PC and some more. The South Sumatra Province Athenaeum Board is an upward organization of the Republic of Indonesia National Athenaeum in the Province of South Sumatra. The Athenaeum of South Sumatra Province has the obligation to complete the commitment to gather, store, protect and use all athenaeum materials as printed and recorded works delivered in South Sumatra Province. Taking into account that it is so critical to secure and safeguard the consequences of these works, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia considers it significant to foster a lawful instrument that controls the execution of printed and recorded

attempts to assigned and skilled establishments to deal with the works that have been submitted for protection

METHODS

This kind of exploration in this investigation was a subjective examination with a clear methodology. It was meant to investigate execution of provide Of lithograph and record-keeping works in the South Sumatra Provincial Athenaeum Board. It was likewise expected to discover the truth during research, so information assortment would be precise and objective. The information in this investigation comprised of essential information and auxiliary information. Essential information, in particular information got from interviews with witnesses. Optional information, specifically information got from archives, reports and books that help the information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Consistence of Publisher and Entrepreneur of Records in Submitting of Works The provide. Of the work to the Athenaeum of South Sumatra Province is done by the obligatory provide. Of works, that is, distributors and recording business visionaries both enrolled and unrecorded by the South Sumatra Provincial Athenaeum Board. The South Sumatra Provincial Athenaeum Board in the exertion of safeguarding works asks the mandatory provide. Parties, in particular, distributors (private distributors, organization, state or private colleges) and recording business visionaries in South Sumatra Province to submit works that have been recorded as per the arrangements.

CONCLUSION

In the Implementation of the Provide. And Accumulation of Lithograph and Record Works Policy at the South Sumatra Provincial Athenaeum Board has not arrived at the reasonableness of the arrangement target, in light of the fact that the compulsory submitters comprising of distributors and recording business visionaries have not completed their commitments in submitting works on schedule and as per the arrangements. The South Sumatra Provincial Athenaeum Board additionally has not done the saving of works as per the current arrangements, demonstrated by the offices and framework just as the sufficiency of HR at the South Sumatra Provincial Athenaeum Board, which is as yet lacking.

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CRITERIA FOR HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT: The article provides a philosophical analysis of the fact that the development of human capital is an important factor in the development of society.

KEYWORDS: Person, human capital, education, knowledge, development, society, state, educational process.

INTRODUCTION

In the world, human capital is the main wealth and the most valuable source of any society, the main criterion of socio-economic development. In particular, the formation and development of human capital, its creative qualities and abilities, the problem of investing in human capital is one of the main and central problems of world science. Therefore, where human capital, where much attention is paid to its development, conditions are created, today we can see that the country is developing rapidly and its development is accelerating.

Today, New Uzbekistan is moving towards an innovative path of knowledge-based socio-economic development. At the same time, in the digital economy, investments in science, education and the social sphere are of socio-economic importance, contributing to the growth and accumulation of human abilities, professional competencies and economic opportunities. Therefore, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at his meeting on May 28, 2019, dedicated to the implementation of the tasks set for the development of science and higher education, said that our main goal is to develop human capital in our country [1].

The main goal of the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021 is "the development of human capital as a key factor in determining the level of competitiveness and innovative development of the country in the international arena" [2].

There is no single, universally accepted definition of human capital in the modern literature. “Human capital is a measure of a person’s ability to make a profit. Human capital includes innate abilities and talents, as well as education and acquired skills ”[3]. At present, this definition can also be considered as a definition of human capital in the narrow sense.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In a broad sense, human capital is a specific form of capital that is reflected in a person, it is a reserve of his health, knowledge, skills, abilities, motivation, which helps to increase his labor productivity and bring him income. Its structure is usually distinguished by: natural abilities; general culture; general and special knowledge; acquired ability, skill, experience; the ability to apply them in a timely and appropriate manner. So, human capital is the knowledge, skills and health that people have accumulated throughout their lives, which allows them to realize their potential as useful members of society.

At the same time, investing in people through improved nutrition, health, quality education, job creation and skills development will contribute to the development of human capital. These factors, in turn, are crucial to ending extreme poverty and building socially cohesive societies. But the main components of a person's ability to take a worthy place in the social environment, to meet their diverse needs are knowledge, skills, abilities, and so on. In addition to the components listed above, which enrich human capital, intellectual capital also plays an important role in achieving this goal.

At the present stage, there are growing trends in the importance of man in society and the role of human capital in the development of society. This trend is encouraged by modern philosophy to “change the context and initial attitudes of thought about man” [4]. At the same time, the urgency is that the effective reproduction of human capital depends on the formation of the intellectual community of society.

The concept of studying man as an integral person is a dialectical unity in which the difference between natural and social is the methodological basis for the analysis of human capital. It should be noted that along with the natural and technical sciences, the social sciences and, above all, philosophy play an important role in the formation of human capital. Because any social science, in one way or another, is related to man.

At the same time, the social sciences and humanities each emphasize the most important features for themselves, choosing to approach the person from their own position. In turn, the whole of society, with all its aspects and structures, depends on man. In particular, the issues of anthropogenesis, anthropology are essentially studied in the context of the philosophical sciences, where man is described in detail, as well as there is a lot of research work in terms of economics and sociology. Based on this, since the formation of human capital is a huge socio-cultural process, it is necessary to study and analyze human capital on the basis of a socio-philosophical approach.

Reserves of knowledge, skills and competencies that are available to everyone and can be used by it for production or consumption purposes are included in the core structure of the concept of 'human capital'. At the same time, all innovative transformations are directly related to the important role of the human factor, so there is great interest in the serious and topical issue of human capital, which is the basis of the national wealth of the country [5].

Despite the differences in the definition of 'human capital', what is common to all is the 'reserve of knowledge, skills and abilities'. Some scientists mention the use, increase labor productivity, income growth, while others talk about the formation of human capital [4, 50]. However, we believe that both aspects should be taken into account when defining the concept of human capital.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the main productive factor in the rapid development of the economy and society is not natural resources and fixed capital, but human capital, which generalizes knowledge, skills and practical experience inspired by intellectual activity. It works as a form of intellectual, as well as ethically and culturally oriented human skills, the formation of new, previously unexplored knowledge that enables the mining of intellectual rents and various advantages over competitors.

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THE SWISS REPRESENTATION OF STRAIGHT EQUALITARIANISM

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ABSTRACT: Because of the difficulties that advanced agent majority rule government is confronting, residents and legislators of different nations are searching for new arrangements and approaches to guarantee the ideal working of their political and dynamic framework. In this specific situation, Switzerland gives off an impression of being a country generally insusceptible to the current emergency. Why would that be As an immediate vote based system where the standard individuals stays the crucial guideline, it gives its residents instruments: choice, mainstream drive, well known rejection, which permit them to determine any issues that emerge both on the public and nearby level. The fundamental quality of the Swiss framework, which is additionally its principle strength, is that not normal for other European vote based systems it concedes its residents full control over their country, making them the genuine sovereign. The writer of this article talks about different parts of the Swiss representation of vote based system and proposes that it offers the best answers for the ideal improvement of any country.

KEYWORDS: Popular government, present day Swiss state, ideal turn of events.

INTRODUCTION

The historical backdrop of Switzerland is without a doubt the way to understanding its political framework and the components of its organizations. In spite of the way that its past, when contrasted with different nations, appears to be somewhat short and "small", the development of Switzerland's political and social framework can be portrayed as overflowing with unique solutions Czeszejko-Sochacki, 1999 In old occasions, the space of the advanced Switzerland was populated by Rhaetian and Celtic clans. The name Helvetia comes from the Helvetii, the agents of a Celtic clan that got comfortable the Aare valley. Be that as it may, the beginnings of present day Swiss state date back to the August 1, 1291, when three cantons – Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden – framed a confederation¹and caused a union to together to safeguard their

territories against the Habsburgs. Along these lines, a purported unceasing association was made that would later turn into the establishment of the Swiss state Matyja, 2010 .This settlement, known as Eidgenossenschaft–i.e., "an association made under an oath Baur, 1979 was affirmed by an uncommon announcement, the alleged Federal Letter, which was likewise the primary political demonstration of the Swiss Confederacy. The residents of the cantons, i.e., the signatories of the settlement, communicated their conviction in regards to the coalition's perpetual quality and proclaimed common guide in guarding their freedom and sway. They additionally swore not to perceive any settlements forced on them by an outer force and to settle any questions by serene arbitration Wojtowicz, 1976 .

CONVERSATION

The working of the public authority depends on the standard of joint position and participation in dynamic. The constitution doesn't give the workplace of the leader. The public authority's errands comprise of the outline of international strategy, including the subject of lack of bias, inward undertakings, and security, which incorporates the order of the government armed force. The managerial issue involve the outline of the movement of all government public authorities. This includes such undertakings as the execution of the established arrangements, just as the utilization of acts and goals of the parliament. The Council additionally has administrative giving leader orders, given that the organization is approved to do that by the constitution or a proper law and administrative abilities according to the cantonal specialists.

CONCLUSION

The inquiry whether the government arrangement of Switzerland enjoys more benefits or burdens requires a philosophical conversation, since it can't be straightforwardly contrasted and the political frameworks of different nations. The Swiss federalism has such countless viewpoints that, contingent upon a presently received perspective, they may appear to be both positive and negative Matyja, 2016 .Due to the multicultural character of Switzerland, it is hard to accomplish its present degree of political and social agreement without its specific type of federalism. The framework guarantees a reasonable treatment of all ethnic, strict, and semantic minorities. Since numerous choices are made at the most minimal political level, residents are shielded from out of line or destructive obstructions of the state Matsusaka, 2000: 157-177

.Federalism frustrates social and ethnic struggles, and permits the state to change its exercises to the provincial contrasts.

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SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL FACTORS OF THE SYSTEM OF DEVELOPED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: In this article, the pages of our national history prove that a harmoniously developed person has been one of the important factors in ensuring the development of society, bringing it to a new level. The experience of the Uzbek people in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation, the relevance of philosophical aspects are analyzed.

KEYWORDS: Perfect person, education, harmoniously developed person, development of the Motherland, intelligence, harmoniously developed generation, tolerance.

INTRODUCTION

One of the important tasks in the process of democratic reforms was the formation of a harmoniously developed generation, a perfect man. As a result, the task was set to bring up a new harmoniously developed generation, that is, a perfect man, who will be able to acquire this priority, socio-political meaning and realize the high national idea in the hands of these reforms. At the stage of social development, the current philosophical tasks were important for the sustainable and all-round balanced development of society and systematic development.

The ongoing radical political, social, economic, legal and cultural reforms in the country are primarily focused on the issues of a harmoniously developed person and his comprehensive formation.

From time immemorial, education and upbringing have been the most important link in human development, the development of the nation, the values of the Uzbek people. In civil society, the issue of education is a priority in the reform system. This makes it necessary to study the issues of education and upbringing, science and professional reforms in the country, as well as a philosophical analysis of its place and role in educating a harmoniously developed person. Perfection is a philosophical concept applied to the classification of mature, mature, perfect,

perfect, enlightened people. - means to have creative activity and creative ability, performed with noble ideas and intentions, for the welfare of the country.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The upbringing of spiritually mature (harmoniously) human beings serves for the national development of our nation. In any case, this area of national education is based on national and universal values. This is of great importance in understanding national identity. It should be noted that, on the one hand, the content of the concept of a harmoniously developed generation constitutes the socio-spiritual qualitative changes taking place in human thinking, but at the same time plays an important role in the systematic implementation of the above ideas.

The role of the mind in the spiritual upbringing of a harmoniously developed person in the new stage of development is invaluable, as well as the study of the mysteries associated with it. According to Eastern philosophers, the best of all human abilities is the mind. Because of this ability, man is radically different from the living beings in the universe. As the great thinker al-Ghazali wrote, "If life, soul, and being are the basis for movement, then the mind is the basis for the acquisition of knowledge and the control of one's activities." Another great scholar, Jalaliddin Rumi, in his book *Ma'navi Masnavi*, describes the mind as a necessity that determines the inner (divine) and external nature of human perfection. Man's attainment of perfection is his divine adornment, his constant upbringing, for which man is responsible for the constant pursuit of perfection and goodness, using his mind and will. Recognition of shortcomings, courage, tolerance, overcoming selfishness, believing that getting rid of selfishness is bliss, requires perfection in provard, he writes. The absoluteness of the human mind can lead to global problems. In this way, it is necessary to note the possibility of forming a rational, harmonious attitude of man to the natural and social being, in accordance with all its requirements.

Well-rounded people who can think independently, that is, who act intelligently, are people who are able to think independently, who use it only for noble purposes, and who conduct their every action on the basis of reason. Indeed, the main difference between human beings and other living beings is in their minds. "The mind is a unique spiritual phenomenon in Arabic, meaning the ability to think, to think, to comprehend and to remember, to draw conclusions." The pages of our national history have proved that a harmoniously developed person has been one of the important factors in ensuring the development of society and bringing it to a new

level. The role of the family has always been important in raising a harmoniously developed generation, because the foundation of each person's spiritual maturity is formed in the family. The experience and philosophical aspects of the Uzbek people's upbringing of children in the family have a scientific significance in raising a harmoniously developed generation. For this reason, the issue of strengthening the family, strengthening its importance in the field of spiritual and moral education plays an important role in the education of a harmoniously developed person. Man is formed in the so-called school of life of the family and feels his social responsibility to society. It is the duty of the family to provide the younger generation with a qualified education and to form it as a fully developed, well-rounded person. In conclusion, it should be noted that the essence of the concept of a harmoniously developed person, the spiritual and moral foundations of the formation of a harmoniously developed person, the main factors of the structure of personality, the problems of educating a harmoniously developed person and the formation of his intellectual culture have been systematically and philosophically studied. Factors of spiritual heights, formed in the process of spiritual development of our country, promoted by the new socio-political thinking, are the basis of the development of society.

CONCLUSION

At the new stage of development of Uzbekistan, intelligent, creative, inquisitive and independent-minded young people are a great force driving the scientific and technological development of society, and in the future it will be necessary to integrate with the world community in all areas.

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CRITERIA FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL AND CULTURAL REALITIES

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ABSTRACT: The article examines the classification of units of national and cultural reality in world linguistics.

KEYWORDS: Onomastic reality, reality defined in appellate lexicon, reality of aphoristic category, denotative and connotative reality, subject, local and temporal distribution.

INTRODUCTION

In reality, the connection between language and culture becomes even clearer: the emergence of new realities in the material and spiritual life of society leads to the appearance of corresponding words in the language. The distinguishing feature of realities is that they have an object meaning. Realities can be limited to the size of a community or enterprise. The color of time also belongs to reality. These lexical units are inextricably linked with culture and, as a linguistic phenomenon, respond quickly to all changes in the development of society; among them - such realities as neologisms, historisms, archaisms can be distinguished. Each of these realities requires special attention in translation. Reality is a material thing that exists or still exists. According to lexical explanations, reality is a “thing of material culture [1. 6]”.

In world linguistics, there are classifications based on a broad and narrow understanding of reality units. Consistency is not observed in classifications where realities are widely understood. For example, S. Vlahov and S. Florin’s classification of the general scheme of realities is as follows:

- I. **Classification of realities according to the nature of the subject:**
 1. Geographical realities are related to physical geography or mixed sciences and cannot be clearly delineated.

2. Ethnographic realities combine words that mean everyday, material and spiritual culture, religion, art, folklore.

3. Socio-political realities.

II. Area classification of realities (depending on nationality and language):

1. Realities within a language.

2. Realities within several languages.

III. Classification of realities from the point of view of time:

1.1. Modern realities.

1.2. Historical realities [2. 31-32].

In his study of American realities, G.D. Tomaxin singles out three major groups:

1. Onomastic realities.

2. Realities defined in appellate lexicon.

3. Realities of the aphoristic category [3. 25].

Based on the division of G.D. Tomakhin, we will consider these types of realities in the example of the Russian translation of Abdullah Qadiri's novel "Days gone by" by Muhammadnodir Safarov:

Among the **onomastic realities** are the following:

- 1) Geographical names (toponyms), especially those with cultural and historical connections: Ташкент, Маргилан, Туркестан, Коканд, Шамай, Самарканд, Бухара, Фергана, "Ярмазар", Эски-Джува;;
- 2) Anthroponyms - historical figures, public figures, scientists, writers, artists, famous athletes, heroes of fiction and folklore: Атабек, Кумуш, Зайнаб, Мирзакарим кутидор, Юсуфбек-хаджи, Зия-шахичи, Мусулманькул, Худаяр, Офтоб-аим, Айша-буви, Узбек-аим, Хушрой, Акрам-хаджи, Тойбека;
- 3) Names of works of literature and art; historical events and happenings in the life of the country; Names of state and public institutions: хан, михманхана, таксыр, курбаши, кушбеги, карачапан.

Onomastic realities are always enriched with nationality, because famous horses participate as a unit of language, as an expression of a certain national color.

Among the realities defined in the appellate lexicon are:

- 1) Geographical expressions denoting the peculiarities of the natural-geographical environment, flora, fauna: комната, помещение (hujra), караван-сарай (saroy), сандал (tancha), михманхана (mehmonxona), внутренний двор (ichkari), айван (ayvon);
- 2) Some words related to the state system, socio-political life of the country, law, military affairs, art, education system, lifestyle, traditions and customs, etc. (including popular phrases): кумган (qumg'on), лепешка (non), паток (shinni), плов (palov), заниматься финансовыми делами (qutidorlik qilmoq), зиндан (zindon), атласный одеял (atlas ko'gra), табиб (hakim).

Aphoristic realities include the following excerpts from works translated from Uzbek into Russian: упрекнуть (o'pka qilmoq), расстегнуть дастархан (dasturxon yozmoq), Идущий подобен реке, сидящий же – циповке (Yurgan daryo, o'tirgan bo'ura), забелить молоком чай (choyni oqlab bermoq), прочесть фатиха (fotiha o'qimoq).

Denotative and connotative realities. G.D. Tomaxin considers it necessary to distinguish between denotative and connotative realities in language. Denotative realities (denotative - serving to adapt to the referent, representing the object, regardless of its natural or specific properties)[4. 128] - is a lexical unit whose semantic structure completely covers the lexical information of the environment.

Connotative realities (connotative - representing not only the object, but also its individual properties) [4. 203] - are lexical units that express its simplest concepts, its content and emotional "environmental features".

A systematic analysis of all the lexical aspects of the words being compared is the basis for distinguishing them. Thus, the sun, the moon, the river, etc., which are found in the literary texts of this or that language. regional environmental information, which expresses specific ideas in words that refer to universal knowledge, is equivalent to environmental knowledge. The inextricable link between the spiritual culture of these realities and the people and their language often forces translators to comment below the text they are translating, or to provide descriptive translation and various explanations.

Apparently, on the basis of denotation and connotation, V.D. Filatov distinguishes two types of realities. "First of all, these are just some of the unique realities of this society"[5. 173]. Such realities include sumalak and chaykhana. "Secondly, it is a quasi-unique reality that is similar in subject-logical content but different in connotation"[5. 174]. These include the Russian word бабочка.

CONCLUSION

In short, as life and development continue, as cultural and literary ties between peoples, nations and peoples continue to develop, new words and realities emerge. Realities are a set of words that reflect the way of life, culture and customs of each nation and are foreign to other peoples and languages. As they move from one language to another, they may gradually become internationalized, out of a narrow range of national words, or, conversely, become obsolete and archaic.

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CHALLENGING ASPECT ON A COVERED FIELD SUPERVISION AND IMPROVEMENT IN ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT: This article talks about the dispute between the state and neighborhood Guji individuals on issues of improvement and preservation of a Covered Area—Nech Sar National Park in southern Ethiopia. The recreation center, which covers more than 514 square kilometers, is a challenged space between various entertainers, for its monetary qualities, yet it is likewise a field of contestation over improvement and protection points of view. Since its commencement as a public park in 1974, it has been managed with severe protectionist preservation approach, and later in 1990s, the 'innovator' advancement program was presented as ecotourism. In actuality, the Guji public had solid assurance for protection inserted somewhere down in their perspectives and convictions. By following the beginning of the ways of thinking behind secured territories in Africa, especially how it was embraced by the Ethiopian state and its suggestions, I contend that contrasts in natural cosmologies between the western and native viewpoints have at last brought about impractical asset the board and furthermore upset nearby occupation conditions.

KEYWORDS: Preservation; improvement; secured region; neighborhood occupation; challenged space.

INTRODUCTION

Ideas, like turn of events and preservation, consistently have a significant standardizing segment. The association of various entertainers with contending interests and variety of settings of utilizations of these thoughts are a couple of the complex angles that make conceptualizations of these ideas troublesome. Moreover, these thoughts display monetary, political and social talks of entertainers that rely upon perspectives, philosophies and everyday commitment of individuals with their current circumstance. Protection talks in Africa display a progression of contending viewpoints between the state, nearby networks and moderate

associations. In view of awry force relations between advocates of 'current' preservation draws near—country states and moderate associations from one perspective, and neighborhood networks on the other—secured regions have been set up in numerous pieces of Africa by barring individuals from their standard rights . Nonetheless, a significant part of the chips away at ensured territories in Africa have focused on the ideas behind these beliefs. That implies, without intensive comprehension of the idea of nature that has been addressed in western idea as 'wild' and how this thought has been embraced to Africa, park-individuals relations and the outcomes of ensured territories in the landmass stays dark. This involves an examination of exchanges among nearby and worldwide powers in the political environment of preservation plans in Africa, since protection comprises monetary, political and social main thrusts, just as repercussions at various scales . By taking an instance of challenging perspectives over the administration and usage of an ensured region in Ethiopia, I will attempt to test into various ecocosmologies.

DISCUSSION

Talks of nature preservation in Africa have been solidified in western ideas of nature-culture relations that were brought to the landmass following the pioneer attack. As history reminds us, it was a typical pattern for African states during the pilgrim and 'post-frontier' periods to copy distinctive 'advancement' models, including nature protection from the created universes. These legislative issues of improvement copying that are commenced on acquiring western ideas of advancement—the 'pioneer' standards of 'progress'— by and large repudiate nearby originations, perspectives and practices in Africa. In spaces of nature preservation, for instance, African nations imported the protectionist model, or a 'post' protection approach, that expects individuals and nature as contradictory substances, and hence proposes division of the two 'universes' for the assurance of 'nature' from human impacts. As it is examined underneath, the thoughts of 'fort' protection were established in portrayal of nature as wild . This presented the nature-culture polarity that is hard to perceive in African setting .

CONCLUSION

In this article, Introduced Nech Sar National Park as a beset space for its contestability between neighborhood individuals and the state over financial, material, political and social portrayals. Through its protection model, that is probably considered as a pathway to improvement as

ecotourism, the state interceded into nearby practices and criticized native information on individuals. It forced 'innovator' talks of improvement through sedentarization, ecotourism and territorialization of their standard terrains. It is tracked down that the state, under progressive systems, shares comparative perspectives in addressing the domains in southern Ethiopia as 'wild' or 'uninhabited' empty grounds. By receiving the manner of speaking of worldwide natural preservation as a support, the state figured out how to control native domains as ensured regions, for example, the Nech Sar National Park. In this specific case, two focal issues have been singled out. In the first place, in contrast to the encounters of other African expresses, the western ideas of preservation were not acquainted with Ethiopia alongside expansionism. Maybe, interior realm building projects in the country, which were comparable to the abroad pilgrim success, were ordinary for the reception of the 'wild' perspectives and its interpretation into training in southern Ethiopia (Turton 2009).

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THEORETICAL BASIS OF HOMONYMS IN THE MODERN KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT: This article is a study of the phenomenon of homonym as a base in the Karakalpak language. To date, the question of the place and role of homonyms in the language remains open, there are still disputes about the need for their use in speech, and different opinions are expressed about the necessity and inevitability of their use. The degree of research on the problem is not deep enough. There is no clear classification of homonyms, there is no universal definition of the concept itself, and there are disagreements about the very phenomenon of homonymy.

KEYWORDS: Homonyms, Karakalpak language, polysemy, context, base.

INTRODUCTION

Words in a language are related to each other in several ways. One of these is homonyms. Homonyms are words identical in form but different in meaning. Homonyms are viewed diachronically – all cases of sound convergence of two or more words may be regarded as homonymy, as "ay" can be traced back to two etymologically different words. Synchronically, the differentiation between homonymy and polysemy is based on the semantic criterion. It is usually held that if a connection between the various meanings is apprehended by the speaker, these are to be considered as making up the semantic structure of a polycemantic word, otherwise it is a case of homonymy, not polysemy.

In Karakalpak language there was no general agreement on classification of homonymy. Homonyms were the development in enunciation, the difference in derivation, euphemism, differences in dialects, metaphorical reasons, and extension in the meaning of the word.

Generally, homonyms are words spelled and pronounced in the same way such as the word alma [alma] which conveys different meanings on the basis of the context in which it occurs. To

illustrate, the word alma as defined by the Explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language (1982) is provided below:

Don't take,

An apple.

The questions of homonyms are not yet sufficiently studied. In the lexicology of the Karakalpak language, there are 4 types of homonyms.

MAIN PART

This article is devoted to the theoretical basis of homonyms in the modern Karakalpak language. There is no specific literature on this problem, and the available literature on related areas of linguistics cannot be called extensive, many issues remain debatable, so this work is the first attempt to cover this problem, and its further research remains quite relevant. While describing the nature of homonyms in the Karakalpak language, we observe the following:

- 1) The place of homonyms in the teaching and learning is great.
- 2) In the Karakalpak language, the number of words of homonyms ranged from 2 to 7.
- 3) Homonyms have asymmetrical functional roles in communication.
- 4) It is known that homonymy is one of the most disputable problems of linguistics.
- 5) Acronyms might be considered a major source for homonyms.
- 6) Homonyms frequently have both neutral and affective meanings.
- 7) Reading of homonyms will create new vistas in vocabulary learning.
- 8) Homonyms can also be caused by semantic borrowings from a foreign language, though this is a rare process.
- 9) The number of homonyms words in the Karakalpak language corpus is quite large (nearly 10% of the words).
- 10) The most commonly used words are mostly homonyms in nature.
- 11) A word can remain homonyms in spite of the change of its lexical category.
- 12) In the Karakalpak language, until now homonyms have been mainly studied in the context.
- 13) Studying systems with homonyms gives us better understanding of the importance of identifiers in distributed computing.
- 14) In Karakalpak language, there's no conflict between the roots with affix, so the word is composed of language, so does the homonym.

In homonyms resulting from borrowing, the original word is also a borrowed word in many cases. When the words were borrowed into Karakalpak language, simplification of the agglutination endings occurred, and they became homonyms. Most homonyms in the Karakalpak language were formed as a result of accidental coincidence of the form and borrowings, as well as a result of compression of phrases and conversion. Some homonyms arose as a result of the separation of the meaning of a polysemantic word. One of the meanings of a polysemantic word can stand out and acquire the status of independence. In this case, the semantic connection between the original word and the new meanings is broken, and homonyms arise.

The result of borrowing is not only the addition to the lexical structure of the language, but also the modern coloring of lexical units changes during the borrowing process and their internal structure forms homonymous relations, which helps to diversify lexical units and partially predetermines it.

We may state that the words that compose the homonyms are high-frequency words. Word frequencies change with the times. Category ambiguity, homonymy and polysemy are the causes for lexical ambiguity. They give a problem in the analysis of the source language.

The language as a whole tends to be redundant and at the same time suffers from some insufficiency, which can manifest itself in the homonymy of different units of the language. Homonyms can be favorable and unfavorable in terms of semantics and logic.

In Karakalpak language there is a distinction between the homonyms and polysemies. Just based on the origin, if two words have different origin, same pronunciation, they are homonyms. With the same origin and pronunciation, they are polysemy. Studying the homonyms in theory and practice is necessary; especially in the dictionary and translation. Our most striking finding is the rarity of phonemic pointing errors on homonym identification.

Polysemy and homonymy are the main cause for lexical ambiguity. Homophony is problematic at the speech level only. In the textual transfer, homography is problematic. Categorical homonymy causes ambiguity when we go from source to target language. Sometimes among the homographs, the use of one may be greater than the other. In that case, the ambiguity can be resolved on the basis of text. This is done by setting aside the unusual meaning from the dictionary unless it is required for translation. The words which are homonyms usually have different entries in dictionaries. Grammatical equivalents belong to the same word-class, have the same syntactic function and occur in the same grammatical environment.

Homonyms which are widely developed in the modern Karakalpak language, as well as some other features of the language, lead to the fact that it is often impossible to determine whether a word belongs to a part of speech by one form; it is not always possible to differentiate the word and the basis of the word, a complex word and a phrase; the structure of some formations can be interpreted in two ways.

To find out if lexemes are homonyms, one has to investigate the etymology of the words that means sources which the lexemes derive from because homonyms have different origins in the language. If the words have the same historical source, they are polysemous lexemes. Homonyms are, in contrast to polysemies, different lexemes which are semantically unrelated. There cannot be a relation between the meanings of the lexemes.

The very rare source of homonymy is the converging of sounds. A result of phonetic changes is that words which originally had different forms fall together and become the same in a spoken language; sometimes they even coincide in writing. Homonyms can also result from sense-development going in different directions. The meanings of a lexeme diverge so much that there cannot be found a relation between them. It is difficult to decide whether lexemes are homonyms or polysemies because of the subjective concept one has of the lexeme. Besides that, the decision often seems to be arbitrary. One of the investigation fields of stylistics is homonyms.

One of the main functions of using homonyms is to give the content more emotional color and expression. Homonyms are also used to attract the reader's attention. Karakalpak language is not an inflectional language, so that in every situation, the homonym is the same. The intense development of homonymy in the Karakalpak language is obviously due not to one single factor but to several interrelated causes, such as the monosyllabic character of Karakalpak language and its analytic structure.

The abundance of homonyms is also closely connected with such a characteristic feature of the Karakalpak language as the graphics identity of word and stem or, in other words, the predominance of free forms among the most frequent roots.

CONCLUSION

In terms of the semantic representation of a word, we showed that by distinguishing the different kinds of lexical ambiguity, and counting on homonyms as the levels with distinct meanings, we were able to observe the ambiguity advantage effect. Homonyms are therefore

reasonable levels of semantic representation for lexical access. Research on homonym analysis showed the results of the application of an overlapping clustering phenomenon to detect context homonyms. The methodology we introduced, however, provided satisfying results in a way that can be easily encoded into a phenomenon of homonym. We have proposed a methodology that relies on the concept of related analytical to discover homonyms within an analysis-based system. Starting from a theoretical model that simplifies the tripartite graph by focusing on relations between words, our analysis process follows the three stages of problem reduction, homonym analyses. We consider that all the different meanings of homonyms must have been largely analyzed before the listener can select the proper one according to the context.

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APPLICATION OF COMBINED METHODS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC GANGRA OF THE LOWER LIMBS

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ABSTRACT: The study included 156 patients, all patients had purulent-necrotic lesions of the feet, developing against the background of ischemia in diabetic foot syndrome. All patients in the department, depending on the segment of the lesion of the arteries of the lower extremities, underwent planned balloon angioplasty and, according to indications, stenting of the affected segment. Long-term intra-arterial therapy, most often, was carried out after complicated revascularizing surgical interventions.

The results showed that intra-arterial administration of drugs after endovascular balloon angioplasty (or after stenting) is an effective way to relieve critical ischemia of the lower extremities against the background of diabetic foot syndrome.

KEYWORDS: Diabetes mellitus, diabetic foot, long-term intra-arterial therapy, purulent wound, balloon angioplasty.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, in connection with the progress that has been achieved in performing revascularizing operations in patients with purulent-necrotic lesions of the foot, the frequency

of limb preservation has significantly increased. In the group of patients with successfully performed revascularization, it ranges from 8.5 to 21.2% [1; 2; 7; 8]. In cases where revascularizing surgery is not possible, the number of amputations in gangrene of the lower extremities over a five-year follow-up period exceeds 50% [3; 4]. Revascularization alone cannot solve this problem; adequate correction of local treatment and systemic antibiotic therapy is required in order not to increase the number of limb amputations [5; 6].

AIM

To improve the results of treatment of patients with diabetic gangrene of the lower extremities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study includes 156 patients who were operated on at the Republican Center for Purulent Surgery and Surgical Complications of Diabetes in 2015-2020. All patients had purulent-necrotic lesions of the feet, developing against the background of ischemia in diabetic foot syndrome. All patients in the department, depending on the segment of the lesion of the arteries of the lower extremities, underwent planned balloon angioplasty and, according to indications, stenting of the affected segment. Long-term intra-arterial therapy, most often, was carried out after complicated revascularizing surgical interventions. At the beginning of our experience, balloon angioplasty and stenting of the arteries of the lower extremities were observed intraoperatively and in the postoperative period (extravasation, dissection, hematoma, and distal thrombosis). 36 (23%) patients out of 156 underwent long-term intra-arterial catheter therapy (LICT). In order to create the maximum concentration of drugs in the lesion focus, an intra-arterial catheter was installed under X-ray angiographic control with the distal end being brought to the mouth of the femoral artery on the affected side. Intra-arterial administration of medicinal substances was carried out by connecting to the "tall bottle" system with constant introduction of basic solutions. Antibiotic therapy, including III-IV generation cephalosporins, aminoglycosides and metronidazole, which was empirical. Patients received anticoagulant (heparin, clexane, streptokinase) and antiplatelet (clopidogrel) therapy depending on the time of blood coagulation and local status. At the same time, the daily volume of fluid in the artery did not exceed 1200 ml, and the composition of the infusate was mainly antispasmodics, anticoagulants and prostaglandins (vazaprostan). It should be noted that femoral artery catheterization for LICHT on the affected side in all patients was performed on the next day or on the 2nd day after

balloon angioplasty with or without stenting. The duration of LICT was on average 5 days, it depended on the patient's condition and limb.

RESULTS

During LICT, the patients were under observation and received antibacterial (cephalosporins, aminoglycosides), antioxidant (actovegin, vazaprostan), anticoagulant (heparin, clexane) and antiplatelet (clopidogrel) therapy. In the dynamics of observation and implementation of a complex of therapeutic measures in these patients, it was possible to reduce the percentage of progression of ischemic phenomena in the extremities. Surgical interventions in patients who received LICT were performed the next 2-3 days after balloon angioplasty (stenting in 13 (36.1% cases) of the arteries of the lower extremities.

DISCUSSION

Revascularizing surgical interventions on vessels in the setting of diabetes mellitus pose a high risk of limb loss, especially when signs of ischemia or trophic disorders appear. Endovascular intervention is possible, it is preferred due to its low invasiveness, but it is always impossible to expect good results. It should be noted that in most cases (88.3%) we managed to prevent the progression of limb ischemia and, thus, preserve the musculoskeletal function of the limb. This, in turn, shows the high efficiency of DVACT after X-ray endovascular interventions in patients with purulent-necrotic complications against the background of diabetes mellitus when performed with the correct developed technique.

CONCLUSIONS

Intra-arterial administration of drugs after endovascular balloon angioplasty (or after stenting) is an effective way to relieve critical lower limb ischemia against the background of diabetic foot syndrome. This, in turn, allows the practical surgeon to reduce the number of complications associated with revascularization of the arteries of the lower extremities in the postoperative period.

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