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# The Place Of The Yalpizdoshe In Folk Medicine, Distributed In Fergana.

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**Annotation:** this article highlights the morphology, chemical composition distribution and application in folk medicine of representatives of the mint family, which is distributed in the Fergana Valley.
**Keywords:** mint, flora, family, row-toothed devortagi grass, muxallis leaf Khapri, butterfly.
**Аннотация:** В этой статье рассматриваются морфология, химический состав и распространение и применение в народной медицине представителей семейства мятных, распространенных в Ферганской долине.
**Ключевые слова:** мятные собратья, флора, семья, настенная трава с зубчатым рядом, хапри с веерными листьями, бабочка.

## INTRODUCTION

The flora of Uzbekistan is rich in medicinal, food, fodder and fiber plants. The families of the legume, aster and legume families dominate the local flora, and information on the main species of industrial importance is presented in this textbook. The adaptation of medicinal plants to arid conditions, the importance of adaptation features, the causes of species polymorphism and particulate matter have not been fully studied. At present, the creation of a stable raw material base requires knowledge of the biology of flowering and fruiting of plants, the structure of fruits, the biology of germination, the ability of plants to take root quickly, and the degree of their xenomorphism. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, where all irrigated land is used for cotton and food crops, the issue of using saline lands for raw materials crops arises. From this point of view, it is necessary to study the effect of saline soils on the morphogenesis and structure of useful plants.

The study of the morphobiological processes of medicinal plants creates a basis for determining the characteristics that determine the specific features of their embryonic development. In turn, knowledge of embryonic structure helps to solve the problems of the seed fund, expands the possibilities of using the obtained materials in the practice of genetic selection. The cultivation of certain species of medicinal plants growing naturally in Uzbekistan requires the study of microsporogenesis, the development of male and female gametophytes, pollination and fertilization. All this allows us to characterize plants according to their level of productivity and to identify anomalies in these processes. Biological and embryological characteristics can be used to establish systematic and phylogenetic relationships between species. It is an important task to study the scientific foundations of preserving, protecting and propagating medicinal plants, which are one of the natural resources of Uzbekistan, and not to damage their natural resources.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS.

The rich flora of Uzbekistan has attracted not only traditional medicine, but also modern medicine for centuries. Among them are academicians Y.P.Korovkin, K.Z.Zokirov, P.K.Zokirov, S.Y.Yunusov, A.Muzaffarov, J.K.Saidov, O.S.Sodikov, N.K.Abubakirov, X.N.Aripov, A.I.Glushenkova, professors I.K.Komilov, H.Kh.Kholmatov, S.S.Sahobiddinov, O’.Pratov, K.Toyjonov, I.V.Belolipov, Y.Y.Korotkova, T.O.Odilov, Q.Kh.Khodjayev, M.M.Nabiyev, Q.Khojimatov, A.Nig’matillayev and others who contributed to the comprehensive study of the plant world of Central Asia.

The literature mainly provides information about naturally occurring representatives of the mint family. For example, S. Kholikov, O’. Pratov and A. Fayziyev in the book “O’shaktiyyat iznatlighi” (Tashkent “O’qituvati”-1995, p. 114-118) provided a general description of the mint family and information about Mentha asiatica, Salvia sclarea L., Ziziphora tenuior L. and some other species belonging to this family.

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O'. Pratov, Kh. Akhunov, V. Mahmudov and others in the book "Botany" (Tashkent "Ta'lim nashiryoti"-2010, p. 232-234) provided a general botanical description of the mint family and some species belonging to this family.

K.Toyjonov, S.Meliboyev, V.Mahmudov in the book "Explanatory Dictionary of the Names of the Genera of Higher Plants of Uzbekistan" (Tashkent "Science"-2008.69-73-p.) provided information about the meanings and origin of the names of the genera Mentha L, Ocimum L, Salvia L, Mentha L, Melissa L, Lycopis L, Thymus L, Satureja L and several others. M.Nabiyev in the book "Wonders of Nabotot" (Tashkent "Mehnat"-1992) spoke about the healing properties of basil (page 29) and mint (page 207) plants and said that all varieties of basil can be used as a sleep aid, and mint can be used as a mosquito repellent.

In his book "Choynoma" (Tashkent "O'qituv" - 2011), K. Mahmudov provides information about the height of the basil (Ocimum basilicum L.) plant from 40-60 cm to 1 m and the method of making basil tea (page 46), the fact that the mint (Mentha piperita L.) plant is called nano and pidina, the healing properties of nano and the method of making healing tea from it.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The flowering plant group includes more than 250,000 species, 533 families, and 13,000 orders of plants. The Lamiaceae family is the third largest and most diverse family of Sympetalae after the Asteraceae and Rubiaceae. This family includes about 170 genera and about 3,400 species worldwide. They grow mainly as herbs, subshrubs, and shrubs. They are easily distinguished by several characteristics: the stem is four-sided. The leaves are simple, opposite, and have no leaflets. The flowers are zygomorphic, most of them are two-lipped. The paternity is from two strong paternity, four in number, of which the outer (anterior) is often longer than the other two inner (posterior). It has a single mother, a four-lobed node at the top and a single gynobasic column with the nodes protruding from the middle. The stem is bifurcated. The fruits are divided into four one-seeded nuts, depending on the number of nodes. The seeds have no endosperm or a small endosperm.

At the top of the stem, each leaf axil usually bears a small cymose inflorescence, a very short dichotomous or often double inflorescence; the leaves are opposite, forming pseudo-stalks, which in turn form a panicle, capitulum or panicle-like inflorescence in most species. The sepals are fused, tubular or bell-shaped, five-toothed, or in some (like the corolla) two-lipped. The corolla is composed of five petals, the lower part of which is fused together to form a tube, and the upper part is divided into two lips of various shapes - the lower lip, formed by two petals. In some, the upper lip is weakly developed, as in Ajuga, or the upper lip grows together with the lower lip, as in Teucrium, so that the corolla appears to be single-lipped. In Teucrium, the upper lip of the corolla is divided into two lobes, which are attached to the lower lip, which is five-lobed. In others (for example, in mint), the upper lip is small, resembling the lobes of the lower lip, so that the corolla appears to be actinomorphic, four-lobed. In the parsley, rosemary, and some other genera, there are only two fathers. The mother is formed from two fruit leaves; the node is initially two-lobed, later divided into four lobes by two false barriers; Each cell has one anatropous ovule, the micropyle of which is directed downwards and outwards, the four cells of which are rounded, as in the Boraginaceae family, so that the nodule is four-lobed (tetrapodial), and the column is gynebasic. The nectary of most representatives is located around the nodule. External pollination occurs with the help of insects. The flowers are protandric.

Almost all representatives of the Labiatae family are rich in essential oils, which are released from glandular hairs and epidermal glandular scales with short legs, which are close in origin to them. Mints do not have milky ducts, as well as strong toxic substances.

The Lamiaceae family is a widespread family in the flora of Uzbekistan, belonging to the division Magnoliophyta, class Magnoliopsida, and higher flowering plants. The mint family includes about 200 genera and about 3,000 species. 460 species belonging to 53 genera are found in Central Asia. In Uzbekistan, 210 species belonging to 42 genera grow. Mint is a widespread family in Uzbekistan, which stands out from other families with its wealth of useful (medicinal) species. In particular, representatives of the genera Ajuga Regel, Lagochilus L., Leonurus L., Mentha L., Origanum L., Salvia L., Betonica L., Thymus L. and Ziziphora Vved. have been used in medicine, food, confectionery and perfumery industries for a long time..

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**Perovskia Scrophulariifolia Bge.** is a strongly fragrant and poisonous semi-shrub of the Labiatae family, reaching a height of 60-120 cm. It grows in the mountainous regions of Central Asia. The above-ground part is used in folk medicine.

It contains essential oil. The essential oil consists of camphene, cineole, borneol, linalool and other compounds. A decoction prepared from the above-ground part is used by the people to treat scabies and other skin diseases. It has been experimentally established that an ointment prepared from the antimony and tincture of the above-ground part has a bactericidal effect and wound healing properties, and for this purpose it is recommended for use in scientific medicine.

Muxalis leafy khapri growing in the upper and lower Satkak hills of Fergana district

Butterfly weed (A. turkestanica (Regel) Briq.). Perennial semi-shrub, curly hairy, gray, slightly darkening when dried. Annual shoots whitish, almost round, slightly branched, branches from the leaf axils shortened, densely leafy, 10–40 cm tall. Leaves obovate-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, less oblong or oblong, long and gradually narrowing at the base, almost sessile, entire, blunt or blunt, petiole shorter and narrower. Flowers solitary in the leaf axils, often in the lower part, in panicles 4–(8) mm long. Sepals are bell-shaped, 12–20 mm long, with thin veins, curly hairy, leaf-like linear-lanceolate with blunt teeth, equal to or 1.5 times larger than the sepal tube. Petals are pink-black, veins are dark, sometimes shorter than the tube, lateral triangular and strongly elongated in the middle, deeply inverted heart-shaped, with yellow segments at the base. Nutlets are olive-brown, reticulate-veined, elongated oblong, 7 mm long. It blooms in May-June, and bears fruit from the end of May. The underground part contains phytoecdysones: ayugalactone, ecdysterone, siasterone, turkesterone, ayugosterone V 0.003%. Of the phytoecdysones, the above-ground part contains: ecdysterone, siasterone. The leaves also contain phytoecdysones: ecdysterone, ayugalactone, ayugosterone V, 22-acetylsiasterone and siasterone. "Jisten" is a water-alcohol concentrate created on the basis of substances isolated from the butterfly bush at the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The French company "Latoksan", which has business relations with Christian Dior, has shown interest in it. However, in recent years, due to the intensive exploitation of the wild areas of dense growth of the butterfly bush, its natural populations have suffered a deplorable state. Taking this into account, it is recommended to temporarily ban the collection of raw materials of this valuable, endemic species and carry out work on its cultivation.

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**Conclusion.**The Lamiaceae family represents a rich resource of medicinal and economically valuable plants. In Uzbekistan, these species play an important role in folk medicine and have potential for industrial use. Conservation efforts and sustainable use practices are essential to ensure the continued use of these valuable resources. Future research should focus on exploring the full potential of Lamiaceae species, including their pharmacological properties and applications in modern medicine.

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