

FEATURES OF THE GENUS LAMIACEAE FAMILY, WHICH WE KNOW AND DO NOT KNOW ABOUT

Z.A.Yusupova

Fergana State University

Sayramov Fayzullo Baratjon o`g`li

Fergana State University, student of Zootechnics faculty

Yuldasheva Zilolaxon Nuriddin qizi

Fergana State University, studenta of Zootechnics faculty

Eshnorova Jasmina Nizomiddin qizi

Fergana State University, studenta of Zootechnics faculty

Annotation: *the oil of Labgulmates includes about 200 species, about 3,000 species. In the Middle Asia, 460 species are found, belonging to 53 categories. In Uzbekistan, 42 species belong to 210 categories. Mint is one of the most common families in Uzbekistan, and they are distinguished from other families by their wealth of useful (medicinal) species. Including Butterfly (Ajuga Regel), Bozulbang (Lagochilus L.), Arslanqoyrug (Leonorus L.), Mint (Mentha L.), Tograykhan (Origanum L.), Mavrak (Salvia L.), Togquddusi (Betonica L.), Thyme (Thymus L.) and Deer (Ziziphara vved.) representatives of the genus have been used for a very long time in medicine, food, confectionery and perfumery industries.*

Keywords: *labguldaş family, medicinal properties, chemical composition, Baikal kukamarani, row gear wall grass, mountain Jerusalem, rosreestr, medicinal fasting, sertuk panseria.*

ЛЕЧЕБНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЕЙ СЕМЕЙСТВА LAMIACEAE, О КОТОРЫХ МЫ ЗНАЕМ И НЕ ЗНАЕМ

Аннотация: *семейство губоногих включает около 200 родов, около 3000 видов. В Средней Азии встречается 460 видов, относящихся к 53 родам. В Узбекистане же висит 210 видов, относящихся к 42 родам. Мятликовые-широко распространенные в Узбекистане семейства, которые отличаются от других семейств богатством полезных (лекарственных) видов. В частности, Бабочконос (Ajuga Regel), Бозульбанг (Lagochilus L.), Львиный Хвост (Леонурус Л.), Мята (Mentha L.), Тограйхон (Origanum L.), Маврак (Сальвия Л.), Тогкуддуси (Бетоника Л.), Тимьян (Тимьян Л.) и олень (визифора введ. представители рода издавна используются в медицине, пищевой, кондитерской и парфюмерной промышленности.*

Ключевые слова: *семейство лабгуловые, лечебные свойства, химический состав, Байкальская куколка, трава в ряду зубчатая, горный Иерусалимский, шиповник, Розмарин лекарственный, сердцевина сердцевидная.*

Representatives of the labguldash family consist mainly of an annual and perennial herb-plant, an immature shrub, shrubs and trees that grow in rare tropical countries. The stems are

4-sided. The leaves are simple, located opposite, have no petals. The flowers were decorated with Mercury balls. They consist of 3-flowered dihaziy or complex structured, eyebrow kajak topgules. The flowers are zygomorphic, with 5 children, the inflorescence is 5-toothed, sometimes with 2 lips, the upper lip is 3-petal, the lower one is 2-petal. Gultoji has 5 children, usually 2 lips, ostkichi 3 crowns, plus 2 crowns. Dust collector 4 pcs. The pollen threads are attached to the gultoj tube. The shoot has 2 fruit leaves. Top of the knot, 2 cell, each slot 2 urogkurtakli. An early barrier is formed between each and every urogkurtak. As a result, the knot will be allocated to 4 children, similar to those of compatriots. The flowers are proterandria, the changchi are faster than the urugchi. The fruit is divided into 4 Single-Breasted Clover. Urugi is almost without endosperms. Pollinated from the outside with the help of insects.

Baikal kukamarani (*Scutellaria baisalensis georgi*) is an annual herbaceous plant belonging to the labguldash family, reaching 15-35 (50) cm in height. In medicine, the root is used. It contains flavonoids, essential oil, tar, tanning and other substances. Root decoction is used as a blood pressure reliever in case of increased blood pressure, headaches, insomnia and nervous disorders. Row gear walled grass (*Marrubium alternidens rech*) is a perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the labguldosh family, reaching 30-80 CM in height. Grows in dirty lands, inhabited areas, Road collars, wall bases and other lands in Central Asia and the Caucasus. In folk medicine, a ground top is used. It contains essential oil, flavonoids, stachydrin, Tar, marrubin and other bitter compounds, vitamin C, tanning and other substances. A decoction of the upper part of the Earth is popularly used for rinsing the mouth and throat in diseases such as sore throat, chronic colds of the respiratory tract and toothache. Antimony, on the other hand, has been identified in the experiment that it has a calming and blood pressure-lowering effect.

Mountain Jerusalem (*Stachus betoniciflora rupr*) is a perennial herbaceous plant that reaches 40-100 CM in height, the stems are tart - edged, covered with long pubescence at the bottom, with scattered hairs at the top. The leaves are cheeky-ovoid, sloping at the base, rounded-toothed, 13-15 cm long and 4-5 cm wide, the leaves above are smaller, the edge is richly arrasid, lanceolate, the top leaves are whole, Horsetail, the lower leaves are short-banded, the roof is pointed, the Scatter is pubescent, and the lower ones are long-bristled over the barrels. The flowers are more herbaceous, they are located in a ring 10-12 pieces, forming a spike-shaped topgul in the pointed part. The rings are located close to each other, only one or two lower ones stand out at the base. The gulyonbars are lanceolate, 6-10 (17) mm long, drooping, shorter than the cocoon or almost equal to it, pubescent, sometimes with an intense color. Kosachabarg is glued, short-bristled, 10-13 mm long, with 10 bogs and a thin-triangular, dagal-bristled pointed tooth, 2 times shorter than a tube. The gultojibarks are 15-20 mm long, odd red or pink-purple, outwardly scattered feathery or gently pubescent, its tube protrudes far beyond the cosachabarg, the fold is two-lipped, the upper lips are slightly recessed, equal to the lower ones, the lower ones are three-leaved, the orta ones are wide ovoid, the side ones are inverted ovoid, slightly shorter than the middle ones. In medicine, the Earth's top is used. It contains essential oil, flavonoids, alkaloids, stachydrin, iridoids, vitamin C and K, Tar, bitter and other substances. Togqudusi leaves contain 54 mg of ascorbic acid and 42% fat in fasting.

Liquid extract is used to stop uterine bleeding as a result of inflammation and fibromyoma, as well as to increase uterine contractions after childbirth and after abortion.

Gulreyhon (*Satureja hortensis* L.)- an annual herbaceous plant, belonging to the labguldash family and reaching 10-20 cm in height. In folk medicine, a ground top is used. It contains essential oil, tanning and other substances. Tincture of the upper part of the Earth is popularly used in the treatment of headaches, coughs, runny nose, diarrhea, when food digestion is disturbed, the abdomen is at rest, nausea is vomiting and other diseases. Urine and Yale are used as drivers, curlers, sweaters, agents against bacteria and spasms.

Medicinal Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) is an evergreen shrub that belongs to the labguldash family and reaches 1.5 - 2 meters in height. Homeland Mediterranean countries. It is grown as an ornamental and fragrant plant in the Crimea, the Caucasus and sometimes Central Asia. In medicine, young branches are used. It contains essential oil, triterpene compounds, alkaloids, esters and other substances. Antimony is used to rinse the oral cavity when it becomes inflamed and to treat chippings.

Turkestan arslanqulgi is a perennial plant that belongs to the labguldash family. The STEM is several or numerous, erect, simple or branched with a branched upper part, finely pubescent or smooth, 10-150 cm high. The leaves are broad-ovoid-rounded, palm-shaped, rhombic-inverted, stocky or stocky, deep-patchy-pubescent or pubescent, usually with long bands, covered with short hairs, almost smooth or somewhat densely attached, with pointed or stocky Cubes; the gulyonbars are shrinking, rapidly shrinking upwards, not complicated. The flowers are horse-drawn, low-flowered, at the bottom they are very dilated between them, and at the top they are located in somewhat converging rings, in the gills of gulyonbargs. the ground top decoction of the urkiston lion's root plant is used in the treatment of diseases of the heart and meda, as well as as a sedative in diseases of the nervous system. The plant contains essential oil, flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, esters and other substances. The antimony of the upper part of the Earth has been found to have a calming and blood pressure-lowering effect.

Sertok panseriya (*Panzeria damna* L.)- a perennial hardwood herb, belonging to the labguldash family and reaching a height of 15-30 cm. In medicine, the Earth's top is used. It contains essential oil, organic acids, excipients. In folk medicine, a tincture of the Earth's top is used to treat istisqo and bod diseases. The medicinal preparations of the plant have been found to have a calming, fine vascular dilation, blood pressure lowering and improving the work of the heart, and are recommended for use for these purposes.

Conclusion: in conclusion, labguldash is a medicinal plant of almost all types of representatives of the family. For example arslonthe medicinal preparations of the drug are used to treat hypertension, nerve excitation and some heart diseases as a sedative. In medicine, preparations made from tograyhon are used in diseases of intestinal atony, as well as as an appetite suppressant and a drug that improves the digestion process. It is also used as an expectorant drug and a sweating agent. Essential oil, on the other hand, is used to leave toothache.

REFERENCES:

1. Abdullaev M.N. Genus *Scutellaria* L. // Def. Middle Asia Tashkent: Fan, 1987, vol. 9, p. 13-37.
2. Flora of Uzbekistan, Tashkent: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR. 1961 .-- v. 5. from. 263-415.
3. Khudaiberdiev T.Kh. Labretted Alai Range. Tashkent: Fan, 1987 .-- 80 p.
4. Yuzepchuk, S.V. Sixty new helmets / S.V. Yuzepchuk // Botanical materials of the herbarium of the V.L. Komarov Academy of Sciences of the USSR. - 1951. - T. XIV. S. 356-453.
5. Yusupova, Z., Fayzullo Baratjon o'g'li, S., & Faridaxon Rustamjon qizi, J. . (2022). LAMIACEAE OILASINING EFIR MOYIGA BOY BO'LGAN BAZI TURLARINING MORFOLOGIYASI. *Scientific Impulse*, 1(2), 692-695
6. Baratjon o'g'li, S. F. (2022). DORIVOR ISSOP O 'SIMLIGINING YETISHTIRISH TEXNOLOGIYASI VA SHIFOBAXSH XUSUSIYATLARI. *Journal of new century innovations*, 14(1), 50-53.
7. Yusupova, Z., Saminov, A., & Sayramov, F. (2022). SALVIA-L MARMARAK TURKUMI VAKILLARINING O'ZBEKISTONDA TARQALISHI, HAYOTIY SHAKLLARI VA ISHLATILISHI. *Science and innovation*, 1(D6), 13-19