

THORNY LICORICE (GLYCYRHIZA ASPERA PALL) BIOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF PLANTS AND THEIR ROLE IN MEDICINE

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ANNOTATION:Currently, the use of natural, healing, medicinal plants against diseases is one of the urgent issues of today, taking into account the fact that human immunity is decreasing as a result of the influence of various environmental factors, taking into account the harmful effects of synthetic drugs used against diseases along with their beneficial properties for human health.

Key words: thorny licorice, gorse, respiratory diseases, leaves, flowers.

Introduction. Thorny licorice (*Glycyrrhiza aspera* Pall)The name of the plant is derived from the Greek word, which means sweet root. In fact, the juice is 40 times sweeter than sugar. Prickly licorice (*Glycyrrhiza aspera* Pall) is a perennial rhizomatous weed belonging to the leguminous family. The stem is erect, 20-50 cm tall, sometimes 40-150 cm, covered with hairs, sometimes not. The root is The root goes to a depth of 5-6 m, and above-ground branches are formed from the rhizomes. The leaves are feathery, egg-shaped, 8-20 cm long, covered with sticky glands. The leaf is arranged in a row with the band of the stem. The flowers are collected in axils of leaves, purple, and collected in bunches. The fruit is a pod with 3-7 seeds. The seed is hard, small, smooth, mushroom-like, turns blue at a temperature of 30-35 0C. Blooms from late April to July. It ripens in August - September. It grows as a weed in most regions of Central Asia, along rivers, in orchards, in saline and sandy lands. Common smallpox can be found in all regions of our republic.

Licorice has been known as a valuable medicinal plant since ancient times. In 2800 BC, it was used as a medicine to prolong beauty and youth. Ibn Sina used shirinmiya in the treatment of skin wounds, gums, skin burns, lung and respiratory tract colds, kidney and bladder diseases. With its root, he treated kidney, bladder, stomach inflammation, fever, lung and other ailments. Licorice root is dug up in early spring or autumn, collected and separated from the bark before the root withers. In the root contains glycyrrhizin, starch, glucose, flavonoids and other substances. In folk medicine, drugs made from the root and rhizome of thorny licorice are used to treat inflammation, allergies, poisoning, shortness of breath, whooping cough, chest pain, gastrointestinal diseases and other diseases. In scientific medicine, medicinal preparations of licorice species are used in respiratory diseases, expectorant, and as a mild laxative in chronic constipation. thorny licorice stem is a valuable fodder because it contains a large amount of protein, fat, sugar, carotene, etc. It makes good hay and silage.

Licorice has been known as a valuable medicinal plant since ancient times. Its root contains hormonally active glycyrrhizin, sucrose, fructose, glucose, seasonings, about 30 flavonoids, etc. In medicine, drugs prepared from the root and stem of Shirinmia are used to treat inflammation, allergies, poisoning, Addison's disease, gout, gout. llama, eczema and other diseases are treated. It is also used in the food, chemical and mining metallurgical industries. Shirinmia stem contains a large amount of protein, fat, sugar, carotene, C, etc. and is considered a valuable food. It makes good hay and silage. Scientific FA "Botany" of Uzbekistan In the production center of Shirinmia fertile,

drought and soil forms resistant to salinity have been created; propagation from seeds and rhizomes fire engineering methods have been developed; it is possible to harvest 2 times a year.

Licorice roots: Used as a tincture. To prepare a tincture, 1 tablespoon (10g) of crushed roots is placed in an enameled container, 1 cup (200ml) of hot boiled water is poured over it and heated in a boiling water bath for 15 minutes, then it is cooled at room temperature for 45 minutes, the remaining raw materials are passed through a cheesecloth. squeezed and the volume of the tincture is brought up to 200 ml with boiled water. The resulting tincture can be stored in a cool place for up to 2 days. Take 1 tablespoon 3-4 times a day after meals. Crushed licorice roots are available without a doctor's prescription.

Uses of licorice root syrup: Acute cough with difficulty in expectoration of the respiratory tract. and chronic infectious-inflammatory diseases (bronchitis, tracheobronchitis, bronchopneumonia, bronchoectatic disease, etc.) is used in treatment. In uncomplicated gastric and duodenal ulcers, high It is used in the complex treatment of chronic gastritis with secretory activity. It is used as a means of increasing the non-specific resistance of the body used in patients. It is used in the treatment of allergic dermatitis observed in children.

The raw materials of sweetmeat from our republic are imported from the USA, Great Britain, It is exported to developed countries such as Germany, Japan, and Korea. It should be noted that this plant is not demanding on soil conditions. Groundwater to recently re-salinated agricultural out-of-cycle areas cultivated lands as well as achieving high economic efficiency Undoubtedly, it is important for the improvement of land reclamation conditions. This plant because it is medicinal, it was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on December 7, 1995 to meet the domestic and foreign market demand for vegetable raw materials for the purpose of "Cultivation of raw materials of sorghum in the Republic of Uzbekistan The special decision No. 453 "on measures to increase" was also adopted.

The licorice plant has long attracted many scientists, and even now, many scientists and young researchers, including masters, doctoral students, and even entrepreneurs and farmers, are interested in this unique plant. Ancient Greek scientists Hippocrates and Theophrastus highly valued licorice root and recommended its use in respiratory diseases. This plant is also found in the works of Abu Ali ibn Sina. Glycyrrhiza Glabra was identified by Carl Linnaeus in 1753. Gammerman F.A. (1957) equates licorice plant with "Jen-Shen" plant based on its healing properties. Scientists Boiss'ya (Boisser 1872) and Engler (Engler 1894) studied the genus Glycyrrhiza. N.A. Yuldasheva, a teacher of the Department of Biology of the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the Chirchik State Pedagogical University, also conducted her scientific work on the study of the licorice plant in natural conditions. We are studying the genus Glabra belonging to the Eugycyrrhiza section. B.f.f.d., associate professor M.A. Yusupova in her article entitled "Beneficial features of planting licorice (Glycyrrhiza glabra) in areas with low productivity" provided the following information: it is advisable to plant licorice in saline and gypsum soils. Because in the place where licorice is grown for 5 years, the salinity level of the soil decreases to 2.5 times, and it is saturated with nitrogen, humus. A.J. Koziyev defended his dissertation on the topic of the bioecological basis of cultivation and cultivation of smooth licorice seedlings from the seeds of Glycyrrhiza Glabra L., "Subterranean yield of smooth licorice grown in cultivated fields and the composition of useful substances accumulated in it plant varies according to age, parts, and growing conditions.'

Conclusions:Glycyrrhiza aspera Pall are used to prevent many diseases due to the presence of medicinal substances in their flowers, fruits, leaves and roots. The use of natural medicinal plants against diseases strengthens human health.

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