Raximova Maloxat Be Anvarov
Dzhizak state pedagogical university

BIRDS ON A CLASS BASIS OF THE STUDY , WHICH IS ORNITOLOGIYA SCIENCE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF

The aim of the sciences of zoology of the animals from the study of the morphology, biology, ecology, etologiyasi, filogenez, to give knowledge on the taxonomy and zoogeografiyasi. Science biology zoology studying the fauna of the theoretical and practical issues resolved will serve as the basis for the development of some directions. Zoology we learn the world of animals and our planet as a whole and the diversity of the scale of the system in addressing important problems of life in a central place in the composition of appropriate umumbiologik stands. The methods and achievements of science and practice in the use of national economy is given the coverage of zoology. The world of animals the animal organism on the basis of study of students qonuniyalarini methods of reproduction, growth and development of a variety of them, morphological, anatomical, physiological and environmental aspects in the coverage of the importance of this science will make sure that what is great. Check how much is allocated to the object according to the science of zoology. For example, protozoologiya – cell, gelmintologiya – parasitic worms malakologiya – the clams karstinologiya – the shellfish, akarologiya the mites, araxnologiya – o'rgimchaksimonlar the entomologiya insect, the ixtiologiya – fish gerpetologiya – crippled soviet power and live in water and on land, readers, ornitologiya – birds, teriologiya, i.e. mammalogiya – the milk of nursing learns.

In this regard, among the subjects of science among the workers access Ornitologiya, birds anatomy, morphology, fauna, taxonomy, biology, ecology, science masalalri engaged with the origin and evolution independent network. Umumzoologik based on the integration of these issues and other sciences study and solution.

The study of very many birds umumbiologik serves to solve problems. In particular, qin the construction of the model studies of the evolution from ancient times served. Many well-known evolutionists ornitologik is also located at the same time (Menzbr, Sushkin, ren to Uetmor, ma and the other.).

Ornitologik have long historical development of science in the process of the theoretical and practical links. The main purpose of this direction is aimed at solving the task 3:

1. Birds hof beliefsgI t knowledgeo`ldirwork.
2. Itmumbiologik and evolyutsion problemsni ornitologik on the basis of materia het alwork.

3. The protection of birds anda ma in mali, thesad in the use of this is to provide thecity.

Ornitologiya history from aristotle (bc,on 384-322 yy) begins. Her "Htentlar history" in the game, type 170 theconstruction of the anatomy of vis a life tthe thief materialin the world occurs.

Ornitologik is basically in the middle ages "lachin" hunt's to deal with specific features. Fridrix Gogenshtaefen (1194-1250) "with the birds to hunt the arts," he wrote of the works.

For the first time in the lungs of birds, of kekirdak (hiqildoq), bone features of pneumatic, quymich gland and other anatomical features lit. Later, the variability in the types of and issues related to the study started flying bird.

Upon the waist French (1517-1564) the anatomy of the birdtothe sentences in then start to study the skeletondid. It's for the birdsto wild birds, water birds, land birds , and other guruhs klassifikamade tsiya. Swedishtsariya k. Gesner (1516- 1565) European birds (200-bird type) haqida is available that is all the information you collect.

Birds flying birds to create methods on studying and karl linney ornitofenologiya sistematika was lowered. It is a bird of category 6, 78 generation, extending the type of continuing 554. Byuffon J. (1707-1788) 10 roof of his "the history of Birds in the game and gave ornitologik data coverage. Byuffen linney and is the basis of development of the areas with ornitologiyaning works. This development XYIII - the first half of the century and is from the same period and the start of the stage of its development.

XYIII - century, which began in systematic-faunistik stage - improvement Linney computer's classification, type species, and my youngest katologiyalashtirish, the study of the regional fauna, birds, computer identification of the origin and evolution of birds on the earth, the distribution of qonuniyat seeks to be obvious. In the first half of the twentieth century, studying the birds etologo-ecological stage started.

Ornitologiya expansion in the second half of the twentieth century, new methods were introduced to check. Ornitologiya able to solve major problems in this period rose to the level of science.

Fyuebringer M. (1888) "studies on the morphology and taxonomy of bird and" write of the game.

E. Xartert, Either. Shtrezeman, M. A. Menzbir. Important in the development of the theoretical basis of g. p. dement'evlar geographic variability studies are conducted.

Sistematika created extensive opportunities for the study of the development of regional fauna. Bret h. l. (1786-1864), Deglon (1786-1864) "catalogue of the birds of europe", Dresserlar G. (1837-1915) "the history of the european bird and" the writing of the game.

A characteristic feature of birds by their voices and learning to write them halqalash, biotelemetrik the use of tools, in various ways, the birds set (in the nation, tie, bo'ybog', fart, etc.) and the importance of studying other birds continues. Volatile means studying the use of various birds, and other research to facilitate the implementation of orientatsion ornitologik. Especially in the last years based on modern information and communication technologies, including the use of technical equipment and use tools to open new facets in the field of mikrochiplardan serves as the basis.

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