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ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКОГО ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКИХ УСЛУГ ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ ОБОРОНЫ В НЕВОЕННЫХ ГРУППАХ И ПОДГОТОВКА НАСЕЛЕНИЯ

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Резюме

Успех медицинской помощи в современных чрезвычайных ситуациях зависит от точной организации поставок медикаментов. Организация медицинского обеспечения осуществляется в соответствии со структурой и задачами медицинской службы.

Органами управления медицинским снабжением являются Главное Управление Аптек и управление «Медицинское оборудование».

Институты, станции и отделения переливания крови, СЭМ и институты микробиологии должны использоваться для обеспечения медицинских учреждений кровью и ее препаратами.

ORGANIZATION OF MEDIKAL EQUIPMENT FOR CIVIL DEFENSE MEDIKAL SERVICES IN NON-MILITARY GROUPS AND POPULATION TRAINING

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Summary

The success of medical care in modern emergencies depends on the precise organization of supply of medicines. The organization of medical support is carried out in accordance with the structure and objectives of medical service.

The medical supply management bodies are the General Directorate of Pharmacies and the Medical Equipment Directorate.

Institutes, stations and departments of blood transfusion, EMS and institutes of microbiology should be used to provide medical institutions with blood and blood products.

Rəyçi: Nəbiyeva Gülnarə Vəli qızı

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THE HISTORY OF MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: Modern approaches began to develop in the 18th century when the classical discipline of rhetoric was gradually removed. During the 19th century linguistics came to be regarded as belonging to either psychology or biology, and such views remain the foundation of today's mainstream Anglo-American linguistics. They were however contested in the early 20th century by Ferdinand de Saussure who established linguistics as an autonomous discipline within social sciences. Following Saussure's concept, general linguistics consists of the study of language as a semiotic system which includes the subfields of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. The linguist's approach to these can be synchronic or diachronic.

Today, linguistics is considered as relating to a large number of scientific approaches, and is further split into several subfields including applied linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, and so on.

Key words: the history, linguistics, linguistics of modern period, history of linguistics

Açar sözlər: tarix, dilçilik, müasir dövr dilçilik, dilçilik tarixi

Ключевые слова: история, языкознание, языкознание нового времени, история языкознания

The history of linguistics is bound up with various theories which have been proposed in the attempt at explaining the nature of the human language faculty. These theories can be grouped into three broad categories which correspond roughly to historical epochs.

Orientation

Period

0) non-theoretical studies

before the 19th century

1) historical linguistics

19th century

2) structuralism

first half of 20th century

3) generative grammar

second half of 20th century

Various linguistic theories have been developed over the past two centuries as shown above. The school of historical linguistics came to be known in the late 19th century as *Neogrammarianism*. Structuralism in the 20th century was introduced by Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913), a Swiss-French linguist whose original ideas were published in a book posthumously (*Cours de linguistique générale*, 1916). Generative grammar was invented and developed by Noam Chomsky (1928-) and has been the dominant model of formal linguistics in recent decades.

Linguistics as a science began at the beginning of the 19th century and was diachronic in its orientation. The essential theoretical assumption of linguists at this time was that of the sound law which maintains that (phonological) change is without exception unless this is prevented by phonotactic environment. Later *analogical change* can mask an earlier change and make it appear irregular by increasing its scope beyond environments in which it originally applied.

In the latter half of the 19th century linguistic techniques reached a high water mark and the linguists involved are known today as *Neogrammarians*. One of their main concerns was the reconstruction of the *proto-language Indo-European* from which nearly all languages in Europe and many in the Middle East and northern India are derived.

The advent of *structuralism* at the beginning of the 20th century is associated with Ferdinand de Saussure, a French-Swiss scholar whose ideas have had a lasting effect on the linguistic thought of following generations. Saussure stressed the interaction at any one time of elements in a language's structure and maintained that these were interrelated in a network of relations. Diachrony is in his view just a stringing together of various synchronic slices, so that the structure of a language at one point in time is primary and historical considerations are dependent on the principles derived from viewing language synchronically.

The consideration of system structure has led to a *functional view of language change* which recognises both simplification and repair along with avoidance of merger as valid types of change.

The *generative approach* to language change sees it primarily as *rule change* which becomes part of the internalised grammar of a certain generation and remains so until replaced by another rule change. This type of change is always *binary*, i.e. a rule is either present or not, and as such has been rejected by many, notably by sociolinguists, who argue that there is often a variable application of rules and that speakers can have a command of several subsystems whose use is determined by external, social factors.

The modern field of linguistics dates from the beginning of the 19th century. While ancient India and Greece had a remarkable grammatical tradition, throughout most of history linguistics had been the province of philosophy, rhetoric, and literary analysis to try to figure out how human language works. But in 1786, an amazing discovery was made: There are regular sound correspondences among many of the languages spoken in Europe, India, and Persia. For example, the English 'f' sound often corresponds to a 'p' sound in, among others, Latin and Sanskrit, an important ancient language of India:

English	Latin	Sanskrit
father	pater	pitar
full	plenus	purnas
for	per	pari

Scholars realized that these correspondences—found in thousands of words—could not be due to chance or to mutual influence. The only reliable conclusion was that these languages are related to one another because they come from a common ancestor. Much of 19th century linguistics was devoted to working out the nature of this parent language, spoken about 6,000 years ago, as well as the changes by which 'Proto-Indo-European', as we now call it, developed into English, Russian, Hindi, and its other modern descendants.

This program of historical linguistics continues today. Linguists have succeeded in grouping the 5,000 or so languages of the world into a number of language families sharing a common ancestor.

The Study of Language Structure

At the beginning of the 20th century, attention shifted to the fact that not only language change, but language structure as well, is systematic and governed by regular rules and principles. The attention of the world's linguists turned more and more to the study of grammar—in the technical sense of the term the organization of the sound system of a language and the internal structure of its words and sentences. By the 1920s, the program of 'structural linguistics', inspired in large part by the ideas of the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, was developing sophisticated methods of grammatical analysis. This period also saw an intensified scholarly study of languages that had never been written down. It had by then become commonplace, for example, for an American linguist to spend several years working out the intricacies of the grammars of Chippewa, Ojibwa, Apache, Mohawk, or some other indigenous language of North America.

The last half-century has seen a deepening of understanding of these rules and principles and the growth of a widespread conviction that despite their seeming diversity, all the languages of the world are basically cut from the same cloth. As grammatical analysis has become deeper, we have found more fundamental commonalities among the languages of the world. The program initiated by the linguist Noam Chomsky in 1957 sees this fact as a consequence of the human brain being 'prewired' for particular properties of grammar, thereby drastically limiting the number of possible human languages. The claims of this program have been the basis for a great deal of recent linguistic research, and have been one of the most important centers of controversy in the field. Books and journal articles routinely present evidence for or against the idea that central properties of language are innate.

Language Use: Studies of Meaning

There is also a long tradition in the study of what it means to say that a word or sentence 'means' a particular thing and how these meanings are conveyed when we communicate with each other. Two popular ideas about what meanings are go back to the ancient Greeks: One is that meanings are mental representations of some sort; another is that the meaning of an expression is purely a function of how it is used. Both ideas have launched research programs that are active today. They have been joined by a third approach, building on work by philosophers such as Gottlob Frege and Bertrand Russell, which applies formal methods

derived from logic and attempts to equate the meaning of an expression with reference and the conditions under which it might be judged to be true or false. Other linguists have been looking at the cognitive principles underlying the organization of meaning, including the basic metaphoric processes that some claim to see at the heart of grammar. And still others have been examining the ways that sentences are tied together to form coherent discourse.

Language Use: The Social Side of Language

In the past 50 years, there has been increasing attention to the social side of language as well as the mental. The subfield of sociolinguistics has come of age in part as a consequence of post World War II social movements. The national liberation movements active in third world countries after the war posed the question of what would be their official language(s) after independence, a pressing question, since almost all of them are multilingual. This led to scholarly study of the language situation in the countries of the world. In addition, the movement for minority rights in the United States and other Western countries has led to a close examination of social variation that complements earlier work in geographical variation. Scholars have turned the analytical tools of linguistics to the study of nonstandard varieties like African American Vernacular English and Chicano Spanish. And the women's movement has led many linguists to investigate gender differences in speech and whether our language has to perpetuate sexual inequality.

This includes the study of features such as grammar, syntax, and phonetics. It is generally agreed that the most outstanding achievement of linguistic scholarship in the 19th century was the development of the comparative method, which comprised a set of principles whereby languages could be systematically compared with respect to their sound systems, grammatical structure, and vocabulary.

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MÜASİR DİLÇİLİK TARİXİ

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Xülasə

Dilçilik böyük tarixi olan elmlərdən biri kimi, ən qədim zamanlardan başlayaraq dövrümüzə qədər uzunmüddətli inkişaf yolu keçmişdir. Humanitar elmlər içərisində, görünür, bu sahənin yaşıdı yoxdur. Dilçiliyin dilin praktik məsələləri ilə məşğul olmasının beş min illik tarixi vardır. Məlum olduğu kimi, qədim akkadlar yaxud, asori-babillər şumer dili ilə öz dillərinin lüğətini eramızdan əvvəlki üç minilliyin sonlarında tərtib etməyə başlamışdılar. Həmin dövrü dilçiliyin sahələrindən biri olan leksikoqrafiyanın başlanğıcı və ya dilçiliyin təşəkkül dövrü adlandırmaq olar.

ИСТОРИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ

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Резюме

Лингвистика, как одна из наук с многовековой историей, претерпела долгое развитие с древних времен до наших дней. Среди гуманитарных наук эта область, кажется, не имеет возраста. Лингвистика имеет пятитысячелетнюю историю изучения практических вопросов языка. Как известно, древние аккадцы, или ассирийцы, начали составлять словарь своих языков на шумерском языке в конце третьего тысячелетия до

нашей эры. Этот период можно назвать началом лексикографии, одной из ветвей языкознания или периодом становления языкознания.

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Xülasə: *Gimnastın məşqlənmə prosesində yüksək nəticələrə nail olmasında paltar və ayaqqabının böyük əhəmiyyəti vardır.*

Kostyum, gimnastın bədəninin ölçüsünə görə tikilməli, fiziki hərəkətlərin ifasında bədəni sıxmamalıdır.

Gimnastika dərsləri çox zaman qapalı binalarda aparıldığı üçün istilik əmələ gəlməsini artırır və idmançıda tər ifrazı əmələ gətirir. Odur ki, gimnastın kostyumu hava keçirən olmalıdır.

Ümumiyyətlə, yeni başlayanların geyimi reyтуzdan, qollu və qolsuz maykadan, ayaqqabıdan və bantaşdan – üzgücü trusisindən, qızların geyimi isə çimmə kostyumundan, yüngül ayaqqabıdan, lifçikdən və alt trusisindən ibarət olmalıdır.

Gimnastika zalı idman tikintiləri təsnifinə görə əsas idman tikintisi hesab edilir. İdman tikintilərinə ayrılmış sahə əhalinin miqdarına uyğun olmalıdır. Hazırkı normaya görə hər adama 1,9 – 3,0 m² sahə ayrılmalıdır. Yaşayış məntəqələrində idman tikintiləri üçün sahə ayrılarkən, torpaq sahəsinin və atmosfer havasının çirklənmə dərəcəsi nəzərdə tutulmalıdır.

Açar sözlər: *gimnast, zədələnmə, geyim, fiziki hərəkət*

Key words: *gymnast, injury, clothes, physical activity*

Ключевые слова: *гимнастка, повреждение, одежда, физическая активность*

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Kostyumda toqqa, sancaq və s. metal hissələrin olmasına və enli məşğələ şalvarlarında fiziki hərəkətlərin ifasına yol verilməməlidir. Göstərilənlər zədələnmələrin baş verməsinə səbəb ola bilər.

Bunlardan əlavə yeni başlayan gimnastların kostyumu onların bədənini spesifik zədələnmələrdən qoruyulmalıdır. Çünki, yeni başlayan gimnastlarda bəzən turnikdə və ya dəstəli atda hərəkətlər ifasında dəri (xüsusən aşağı ətraflarda və çiyinin arxa hissəsində) zədələnməsinə rast gəlmək olar. Bunun qarşısını alan tədbirlərdən biri də reyтуz (dar tuman) geyməkdir.

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