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BASKETBOLCHILARNING VERTIKAL SAKRASH VAQTI DAGI OYOQ MUSHAKLARINING ISHLASH SAMARADORLIGINI AMPLITUDA KO'RSATKICHLARI ASOSIDA BAHOLASH

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Annotatsiya: Vertikal sakrash sportchilarning portlovchi kuchini, mushaklarning neyromuskulyar samaradorligini va charchashga chidamliligini baholashda muhim ko'rsatkich hisoblanadi. Elektromiografiya (sEMG) texnologiyasi mushaklarning bioelektrik faolligini invaziv bo'lmagan tarzda o'lchash imkonini berib, sport va reabilitatsiya tadqiqotlarida keng qo'llanmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqotda sakrash jarayonida son va boldir mushaklarining (*Rectus Femoris*, *Gluteus Maximus*, *Gastrocnemius Medialis*, *Biceps Femoris Caput Longus*) elektromiografik faolligi amplituda, variativlik va spektral ko'rsatkichlar asosida baholandi.

Kalit so'zlar: elektromiografiya, vertikal sakrash, mushak faolligi, neyromuskulyar charchoq, portlovchi kuch, biomexanik tahlil

ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ РАБОТЫ МЫШЦ НОГ БАСКЕТБОЛИСТОВ ПРИ ВЫПОЛНЕНИИ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОГО ПРЫЖКА НА ОСНОВЕ АМПЛИТУДНЫХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ

Аннотация: Вертикальный прыжок является важным показателем при оценке взрывной силы, нейромышечной эффективности и устойчивости к утомлению спортсменов. Технология электромиографии (sEMG) позволяет неинвазивно измерять биоэлектрическую активность мышц и широко используется в спортивных и реабилитационных исследованиях. В настоящем исследовании оценивалась электромиографическая активность мышц бедра и голени (*Rectus Femoris*, *Gluteus Maximus*, *Gastrocnemius Medialis*, *Biceps Femoris Caput Longus*) во время прыжка на основе амплитудных, вариативных и спектральных показателей.

Ключевые слова: электромиография, вертикальный прыжок, мышечная активность, нейромышечная усталость, взрывная сила, биомеханический анализ

EVALUATION OF LOWER LIMB MUSCLE EFFICIENCY IN BASKETBALL PLAYERS DURING VERTICAL JUMP BASED ON AMPLITUDE INDICATORS

Abstract: Vertical jump is an important indicator for assessing athletes' explosive power, neuromuscular efficiency, and resistance to fatigue. Surface electromyography (sEMG)

technology enables non-invasive measurement of muscle bioelectrical activity and is widely used in sports and rehabilitation research. In this study, the electromyographic activity of the thigh and lower leg muscles (Rectus Femoris, Gluteus Maximus, Gastrocnemius Medialis, Biceps Femoris Caput Longus) was evaluated during the jump based on amplitude, variability, and spectral parameters.

Keywords: *electromyography, vertical jump, muscle activity, neuromuscular fatigue, explosive strength, biomechanical analysis*

KIRISH

Vertikal sakrash sportda kuch, tezkorlik va portlovchi kuchni baholashning universal mezonini sifatida keng qo'llaniladi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, sakrash balandligi oyoq mushaklarining maksimal kuchni namoyon qilish qobiliyatini va neyromuskulyar tizimning samaradorligini aks ettiradi (Markovic & Mikulic, 2010). Shuningdek, bu test - oyoq mushaklarining portlovchi kuch darajasini o'lchaydigan standart usul bo'lib, sportchilarning umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarligi va mushaklarning funksional salohiyatini ko'rsatuvchi muhim indikator sifatida ham e'tirof etiladi (Santos et al., 2022). Bundan tashqari, vertikal sakrash ko'plab sport turlarida - ayniqsa basketbol, voleybol va gandbol kabi o'yinlarda - tezkorlik, tezkor kuch va sakrash qobiliyati bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lib, sport natijalarining ishonchli bashorat qilish mezonini sifatida qaraladi (Sheppard & Doyle, 2008). Tadqiqotlarda ko'rsatib o'tilishicha, vertikal sakrash balandligi sportchining portlovchi kuch darajasi, tezkor-kuch sifati va plyometrik tayyorgarlik samaradorligini bevosita aks ettiradi (McMahon et al., 2018). Shu sababli, bu test nafaqat umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarlik ko'rsatkichlarini, balki musobaqaga tayyorgarlik darajasini, o'yin faoliyatida yuqori samaradorlikka erishish imkoniyatini ham baholashda keng qo'llaniladi (Gathercole, Sporer & Stellingwerff, 2015).

Basketbolchilarda vertikal sakrash natijalari ularning o'yin faoliyati bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Xususan, countermovement jump (CMJ) testidan olingan kuch-vaqt ko'rsatkichlari (force-time parameters) o'yinchilarning maydondagi o'ynagan vaqt va samaradorlik darajasi bilan sezilarli ijobiy bog'liqlik (korrelyatsiya $r \approx 0,40-0,55$) ko'rsatgan (Cabarkapa va boshq., 2024). Shuningdek, tadqiqotlarda vertikal sakrash qobiliyati basketbolchilarning o'yindagi pozitsiyasi bilan chambarchas bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan. Ya'ni, turli pozitsiyadagi o'yinchilar orasida maksimal

sakrash balandligi hamda antropometrik ko'rsatkichlarda sezilarli farqlar aniqlangan (Pehar et al. 2017).

Sirt EMG (sEMG) texnologiyasi mushaklarning elektr faolligini invaziv bo'lmagan (teri ustiga yopishadigan elektrodlardan foydalaniladigan) usulda qayd etish imkonini beradi. Bu usul yordamida mushak tolalarining qisqarish jarayonidagi bioelektrik signallari aniqlanadi va u sport mashg'ulotlari, reabilitatsiya hamda biomexanik tadqiqotlarda keng qo'llanadi (De Luca, 1997; Merletti & Farina, 2016). Mushaklarning qisqarish jarayonida amplituda, variativlik va spektral ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilish orqali ularning faolligi va funksional holatini aniqlash mumkin (Makhkamov et al., 2024). Ushbu parametrlar yordamida mushak ishining intensivligi, neyromuskulyar boshqaruv darajasi hamda charchash jarayonlarining rivojlanishi haqida muhim ma'lumotlar olinadi (Dimitrov et al., 2006). sEMG tadqiqotlarida olingan natijalarni to'g'ri talqin qilish va turli tadqiqotlar o'rtasida qiyoslash imkoniyatini yaratish uchun metodologik standartlashtirish zarurdir. Shu bois, elektrodlardan foydalanish, joylashtirish va signalni qayta ishlash jarayonlarida SENIAM tavsiyalari asos qilib olinadi (Hermens et al., 1999). Ushbu standartlar tadqiqotlarda ishonchlilikni, qayta ishlab chiqariluvchanlikni va natijalarning xalqaro miqyosda solishtirilishini ta'minlaydi.

Tadqiqotlarda mushak faoliyatini baholashda bir nechta asosiy ko'rsatkichlardan foydalaniladi. Amplituda ko'rsatkichlari mushak faolligining intensivligi va kuchni namoyon qilish darajasini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Xususan, RMS (Root Mean Square) mushakning umumiy elektr faolligi va energiya sarfini ifodalasa, MAV (Mean Absolute Value) mushak faoliyatining umumiy darajasini ko'rsatadi (Chen va boshq., 2020). MAD (Mean Absolute Deviation) mushak signallarining o'zgaruvchanlik darajasini aks ettiradi (Castruita-López va boshq., 2025), WAMP (Wilson Amplitude) esa signal amplitudasi ma'lum chegaradan oshgan holatlar soni orqali mushak qisqarishidagi faol epizodlarni aniqlaydi (Phinyomark va boshq., 2012). Variativlik va murakkablik ko'rsatkichlari mushak faoliyatining barqarorligi va charchash jarayonlarini tahlil qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. VAR (Variance) mushak faolligining beqarorlik darajasini, WL (Waveform Length) esa signal shaklining murakkabligini ko'rsatadi. SSC (Slope Sign Change) mushak

faoliyatidagi tez o'zgarishlar sonini aniqlasa, ZCR (Zero Crossing Rate) signalning nol chizig'ini kesib o'tish chastotasini, ya'ni mushakning tezkorlik xususiyatini bildiradi (He va boshq., 2024; Toledo-Pérez va boshq., 2019). Spektral va chastotaviy ko'rsatkichlar mushak tolalarining turini va charchash dinamikasini aniqlash uchun qo'llaniladi. MDF (Median Frequency) va MNF (Mean Frequency) mushaklarda tez yoki sekin qisqaruvchi tolalarning faolligini bildiradi (Chen va boshq., 2020). SC (Spectral Centroid) va SD (Spectral Dispersion) mushak signallaridagi asosiy chastotalarning taqsimoti va tarqoqligini ifodalaydi, BW (Bandwidth) esa mushak faolligining chastotaviy qamrovini o'lchaydi (Hellara va boshq., 2024). SS (Spectral Slope) past va yuqori chastota komponentlari nisbatini ko'rsatsa, BPR (Band Power Ratio) energiyaning turli chastota diapazonlarida qanday taqsimlanganini bildiradi (Wei & Chowdhury, 2025).

Shu tarzda amplituda, variativlik va spektral ko'rsatkichlarning birgalikda tahlili mushaklarning funksional holatini, charchashga chidamliligini va neyromuskulyar boshqaruv darajasini aniq baholash imkonini beradi (Chang va boshq., 2016). Bu yondashuv vertikal sakrash jarayonida son va boldir mushaklarining portlovchi kuch, barqarorlik va charchash mexanizmlarini chuqur tahlil qilish uchun ilmiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Sport mashg'ulotlari va rehabilitatsiya tibbiyotida mushak charchashini o'z vaqtida aniqlash alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi (Al-Ayyad et al., 2023). Charchash jarayonlarini kuzatish sportchilarda yuklama balansini optimallashtirish, ortiqcha zo'riqishning oldini olish hamda jarohat xavfini kamaytirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Rehabilitatsiya jarayonida esa mushaklarning tiklanish dinamikasini baholash va individual davolash dasturlarini samarali tuzishda qo'llaniladi (Rampichini et al., 2020).

Vertikal sakrashda son mushaklari asosiy kuch manbai hisoblanadi. Quadriceps guruhi (rectus femoris, vastus lateralis, vastus medialis) tizzani kuchli ekstansiya qilish orqali depsinish fazasida asosiy rolni bajaradi va bu sakrash balandligiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi (Bobbert & van Soest, 2001). Gastrocnemius mushagi oyoq panjasini plantar fleksiyaga keltirib, depsinishning oxirida qo'shimcha tezlik va quvvat beradi. Tibialis anterior esa antagonistik mushak sifatida

muvozanatni ta'minlaydi va oyoq panjasining barqarorligini saqlaydi (Lees, Vanrenterghem & De Clercq, 2004). Shunday qilib, quadriceps mushaklari sakrashning asosiy kuch manbai bo'lsa, boldir mushaklari uni yakunlovchi va barqarorlashtiruvchi rol o'ynaydi. Son va boldir mushaklari o'rtasidagi bu hamkorlik vertikal sakrash samaradorligini belgilovchi muhim biomexanik omildir (Markovic & Mikulic, 2010). Ushbu mushaklar vertikal sakrashda portlovchi kuchni ta'minlash, harakat davomida muvozanatni saqlash va uzoq davom etuvchi yuklamalarda charchoqqa chidamlilikni oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Quadriceps va boldir mushaklarining bunday funksional roli sportchining samarali sakrash qobiliyatini va umumiy jismoniy tayyorgarligini belgilaydi (Markovic & Mikulic, 2010; Bobbert & van Soest, 2001).

Avvalgi tadqiqotlarda asosan EMG signallarining amplituda yoki chastota ko'rsatkichlari alohida tahlil qilingan bo'lsa, ushbu tadqiqotda mushak faoliyati amplituda, variativlik va spektral parametrlar majmuasi asosida kompleks tarzda baholandi. Bunday yondashuv mushaklarning funksional holatini yanada chuqurroq tahlil qilish, charchash mexanizmlarini aniqroq aniqlash va neyromuskulyar boshqaruvdagi o'zgarishlarni ko'p omilli tahlil qilish imkonini beradi. Vertikal sakrash jarayonida son va boldir mushaklarining elektromiografik faoliyatini tahlil qilish sportchilarning tayyorgarlik darajasini chuqurroq baholash imkonini beradi. EMG orqali mushaklarning ishga tushish ketma-ketligi, faollik darajasi va o'zaro uyg'unligi aniqlanadi. Bu esa har bir mushakning sakrashdagi vazifasini, sportchining kuch qobiliyatini namoyon qilish samaradorligini, charchoqqa chidamliligini hamda harakat texnikasining sifatini individual tarzda baholashga imkon yaratadi. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi - vertikal sakrash jarayonida son va boldir mushaklarining elektromiografik faolligini amplituda, variativlik va spektral ko'rsatkichlar asosida tahlil qilish hamda ularning funksional rolini va o'zaro hamkorlik mexanizmini aniqlashdir.

METODLAR

Ishtirokchilar

Tadqiqotda basketbol bilan muntazam shug'ullanadigan 17 nafar erkak sportchi ishtirok etdi. Ularning o'rtacha yoshi $16,82 \pm 2,48$ ni, bo'yi $179,65 \pm 7,71$ sm.ni, tana vazni esa $66,8 \pm 14,4$ kg.ni, tana massa indeksi $20,54 \pm 3,2$ ni tashkil etdi.

Table 1. Characteristics of the studied group

	Min	Max	Mean	Standard deviation
Age	15	18	16,24	1,2
Height	160	188	179,65	7,7
Weight	46,4	105	66,8	14,4
BMI	15,93	29,7	20,5	3,2

Ishtirokchilarning barchasi sog'lom bo'lib, oyoq mushaklari va bo'g'imlarida so'nggi 6 oy davomida hech qanday jiddiy jarohat yoki klinik shikoyatlar kuzatilmagan. Tadqiqot boshlanishidan oldin barcha ishtirokchilarga tajriba shartlari va ehtimoliy xavf-xatarlar haqida batafsil ma'lumot berildi hamda ular ota-onalari (yoki qonuniy vakillari) bilan birgalikda yozma ravishda rozilik imzolashdi.

Ishtirokchilar oldindan tibbiy ko'rikdan o'tkazildi va ularda yurak-qon tomir, asab yoki tayanch-harakat tizimi faoliyatida jiddiy cheklovlar aniqlanmadi. Barcha sportchilar muntazam mashg'ulotlar olib borgan bo'lib, ular tajribaga jismoniy jihatdan tayyor holatda jalb etildi.

Tadqiqotni tashkil etilishi

Tajriba jarayonida ishtirokchilarga standartlashtirilgan protokol asosida uch martadan vertikal sakrash (countermovement jump, CMJ) bajarish topshirildi. Har bir sakrashda mushaklarning deqsinish (konsentrik), qo'nish (eksentrik) va muvozanatni saqlash fazalaridagi bioelektrik faolligi qayd etildi. Sakrashlar orasida sportchilarga optimal tiklanish uchun qisqa muddatli dam olish (30 soniya) berildi. Ushbu yondashuv mushaklarning yuklamaga javob reaksiyalarini real sport sharoitlariga yaqin holatda baholash imkonini berdi.

Asbob-uskunalar va o'lchovlar

Mushaklarning bioelektrik faolligini qayd etish uchun yuqori aniqlikka ega, yuklanishga chidamli sirt elektrodlariga ega simsiz elektromiografik tizim – FREEEMG (BTS Bioengineering, Italiya) qo'llanildi. Ushbu tizim sport harakatlari

vaqtda mushak faolligini real vaqtda qayd etish va yuqori sifatli signal olish imkonini beradi.

Elektrodlar SENIAM (Surface Electromyography for the Non-Invasive Assessment of Muscles) xalqaro tavsiyalariga muvofiq mushaklar ustiga joylashtirildi. EMG signallari quyidagi asosiy mushaklardan yig'ib olindi:

–Biceps Femoris Caput Longus (BFCL) – son orqa qismi, eksentrik nazorat va muvozanat uchun mas'ul mushak;

–Gastrocnemius Medialis (GM) – boldir mushagi, plantar-fleksiya va portlovchi depsinish uchun asosiy mushak;

–Gluteus Maximus (GMx) – sonning asosiy ekstensor mushagi, depsinish kuchini shakllantiruvchi mushak;

–Rectus Femoris (RF) – quadriceps tarkibidagi mushak, tizza ekstensiyasi va sonni oldinga ko'tarishda faol ishtirok etuvchi mushak.

Signal namunaviy chastotasi 1000 Hz qilib belgilandi. Past chastotali shovqinlarni bartaraf etish uchun 20 Hz past chastota filtri, yuqori chastotali artefaktlarni yo'qotish uchun 450 Hz yuqori chastota filtri qo'llanildi. Elektr tarmog'idan keluvchi shovqinlarni kamaytirish maqsadida 50 Hz notchi filtr o'rnatildi.

Bunday sozlamalar mushaklarning funksional faolligini sport yuklamalari davomida yuqori aniqlikda qayd etish, shuningdek, ma'lumotlarning keyingi matematik-statistik tahlili uchun optimal sharoit yaratdi.

EMG ko'rsatkichlari

Olingan elektromiografik signallarni qayta ishlash jarayonida mushak faoliyatining amplituda, variativlik, murakkablik hamda spektral-chastotaviy xususiyatlarini baholash uchun bir qator ko'rsatkichlar hisoblab chiqildi.

Amplituda ko'rsatkichlari

RMS (Root Mean Square) – mushak faolligi intensivligini aks ettiruvchi o'rtacha kvadratik ildiz qiymati. U mushaklarning umumiy elektr faolligi va kuchning namoyon bo'lish potensialini ko'rsatadi (Chang et al., 2016).

MAV (Mean Absolute Value) – mushak faolligining umumiy darajasini ifodalovchi o'rtacha absolyut qiymat (Chen et al., 2020).

MAD (Mean Absolute Deviation) – mushak faolligi o'zgaruvchanligini tavsiflovchi o'rtacha absolyut og'ish (Castruita-López et al., 2025).

WAMP (Wilson Amplitude) – signal amplitudasi belgilangan chegaradan oshgan hollarning soni bo'lib, mushak qisqarishidagi faollik epizodlarini ifodalaydi (Phinyomark et al., 2012; Castruita-López et al., 2025).

NATIJALAR VA MUHOKAMA

Sakrash harakati basketbolda asosiy biomexanik elementlardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu jarayonda oyoq mushaklarining elektromiografik faolligini baholash, ularning portlovchi kuch, muvozanatni ta'minlash va qo'nish mexanikasidagi rolini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Amplituda ko'rsatkichlari - RMS, MAV, MAD va WAMP - mushak tolalarining faollik darajasi, kuchning namoyon bo'lish salohiyati va neyromuskulyar boshqaruvning izchilligini tahlil qilish imkonini beradi.

Mazkur tadqiqot davomida dastlab Biceps Femoris Caput Longus, Gastrocnemius Medialis, Gluteus Maximus va Rectus Femoris mushaklarining o'ng va chap oyoqdagi faolligini qiyosiy o'rganish orqali sakrash mexanikasida mushaklarning differensial funksiyalarini aniqlashga qaratildi. Ushbu yondashuv sportchilarning portlovchi kuchini rivojlantirish, sakrovchanlikni oshirish va jarohatlarning oldini olishga yo'naltirilgan mashg'ulotlarni ilmiy asoslash uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Son orqa qismidagi Biceps Femoris Caput Longus mushagi sakrashning ham depsinish, ham qo'nish fazalarida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Olingan natijalarga ko'ra, o'ng oyoqda RMS va MAV qiymatlari ($\bar{x}=0,068-0,077; 89,5-97,3$) yuqoriroq bo'lib, mushakning portlovchi kuchni namoyon bo'lishiga faol jalb etilganini ko'rsatdi. MAD va WAMP yuqori dispersiya bilan tavsiflanib, mushak faolligining dinamik va o'zgaruvchan xususiyatini aks ettirdi. Chap oyoqda esa RMS va MAV pastroq ($\bar{x}=0,056-0,064; 73,2-80,3$), σ kichikroq bo'lib, mushakning qo'nish fazasida barqarorlikni ta'minlashdagi funksiyasini ko'rsatdi. Biceps femoris o'ng oyoqda portlovchi kuchni namoyon bo'lishida, chapda esa muvozanatni saqlovchi vazifada ustunlik qiladi.

Table 1. Sakrash jarayonida son va boldir mushaklarining elektromiografik amplituda ko'rsatkichlarining o'ng va chap oyoq bo'yicha qiyosiy tahlili (n=17)

Muscle	Right / Left	Jumps	RMS ($\bar{x} \pm \sigma$)	MAV ($\bar{x} \pm \sigma$)	MAD ($\bar{x} \pm \sigma$)	WAMP ($\bar{x} \pm \sigma$)
Biceps Femoris Caput Longus	Right	1	0,077±0,05 1	97,356±51,402	47,206±35,36	0,497±0,10 7
		2	0,068±0,02 6	89,512±32,775	40,318±17,71 8	0,473±0,09 0
		3	0,072±0,04 4	90,878±46,024	41,721±27,70 3	0,459±0,11 6
	Left	1	0,064±0,02 9	80,292±23,099	37,618±16,76 5	0,485±0,13 0
		2	0,056±0,02 1	73,252±17,499	33,944±12,47 9	0,492±0,14 1
		3	0,061±0,03 6	76,025±30,392	34,491±16,16 4	0,474±0,11 1
Gastrocn e-mius Medialis	Right	1	0,093±0,04 1	113,648±42,78 2	46,297±21,80 9	0,556±0,11 6
		2	0,089±0,04 3	109,952±41,75 1	43,862±20,50 1	0,544±0,10 7
		3	0,085±0,03 9	103,746±39,52 1	40,997±22,34 9	0,519±0,13 6
	Left	1	0,086±0,03 3	107,119±29,22 7	45,962±20,33 1	0,559±0,13 8
		2	0,079±0,03 4	99,917±28,881	41,341±15,98	0,536±0,10 3
		3	0,082±0,03 7	101,155±36,19 7	41,068±23,42	0,516±0,13 9

Gluteus Maximus	Right	1	0,102±0,04 9	129,409±49,52 8	54,341±26,27 5	0,503±0,13 1
		2	0,097±0,04 3	124,24±42,127	49,782±18,64 3	0,492±0,07 7
		3	0,101±0,04 2	130,322±45,91	53,974±29,05	0,486±0,11 6
	Left	1	0,101±0,05 9	129,648±64,67 8	57,682±39,32 1	0,518±0,14 3
		2	0,086±0,03 9	114,2±51,229	49,1±27,055	0,492±0,13 1
		3	0,096±0,04 5	128,88±59,417	59,688±35,89 9	0,507±0,13 8
Rectus Femoris	Right	1	0,105±0,06 3	129,871±64,84	51,891±28,89	0,483±0,09 6
		2	0,103±0,06 5	130,921±70,20 5	54,965±30,96 1	0,496±0,10 8
		3	0,103±0,06 5	129,141±67,03 2	54,262±34,39 2	0,486±0,12 6
	Left	1	0,108±0,06 3	136,007±64,67 9	55,685±29,76 3	0,508±0,11 4
		2	0,097±0,05 5	122,193±55,26 5	50,479±23,62 5	0,484±0,10 2
		3	0,099±0,05 1	128,363±57,78 2	54,515±25,89 3	0,509±0,09 8

Asosiy plantar fleksor sifatida gastrocnemius mushagi sakrash balandligi va portlovchi kuchni ta'minlashda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. O'ng oyoqda RMS va MAV qiymatlari ($\bar{x}$ =0,085–0,093; 103,7–113,6) yuqori bo'lib, mushakning depsinish paytida faol jalb etilganini ko'rsatdi. Chap oyoqda qiymatlar pastroq ($\bar{x}$ =0,079–0,086; 99,9–107,1), biroq o' kichikroq bo'lgani mushak ishining izchil va barqaror ekanini bildirdi. WAMP ko'rsatkichlari (0,516–0,559) chap oyoqda nisbatan barqarorroq

bo'lib, mushakning qo'nish va muvozanat saqlash vazifasini ta'minlaganini tasdiqladi. Gastrocnemius medialis ikki oyoqda ham kuchni namoyon bo'lishida faol, biroq chap oyoqda muvozanatni, o'ngda esa portlovchi kuchni ko'proq ta'minlaydi.

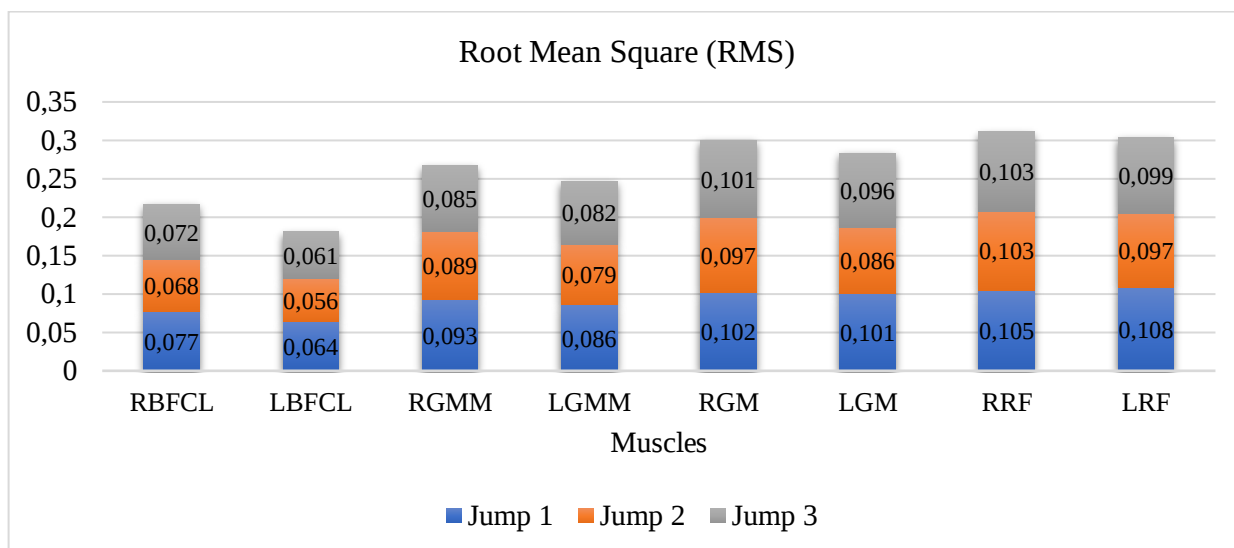


Figure 1. Oyoq mushaklarining uch martalik vertikal sakrashdagi elektromiografik faolligi (RMS) dinamikasi

Sonning asosiy ekstensor mushagi bo'lgan gluteus maximus sakrashda depsinish fazasining hal qiluvchi elementi hisoblanadi. O'ng oyoqda RMS va MAV yuqori ($\bar{x}=0,097-0,102; 124,2-130,3$), mushakning maksimal kuchni namoyon qilishiga qaratilganini ko'rsatdi. Chap oyoqda qiymatlar yaqin ($\bar{x}=0,086-0,101; 114,2-129,6$), ammo σ keng diapazonda, bu mushak faolligining o'zgaruvchanligini ko'rsatadi. MAD va WAMP yuqori bo'lib, mushakning portlovchi sakrashdagi asosiy harakat vazifasini tasdiqladi. Gluteus maximus ikki oyoqda ham portlovchi kuch namoyon bo'lishida asosiy mushak, o'ngda faoliyat izchilroq, chapda esa nisbatan o'zgaruvchanroq kechadi.

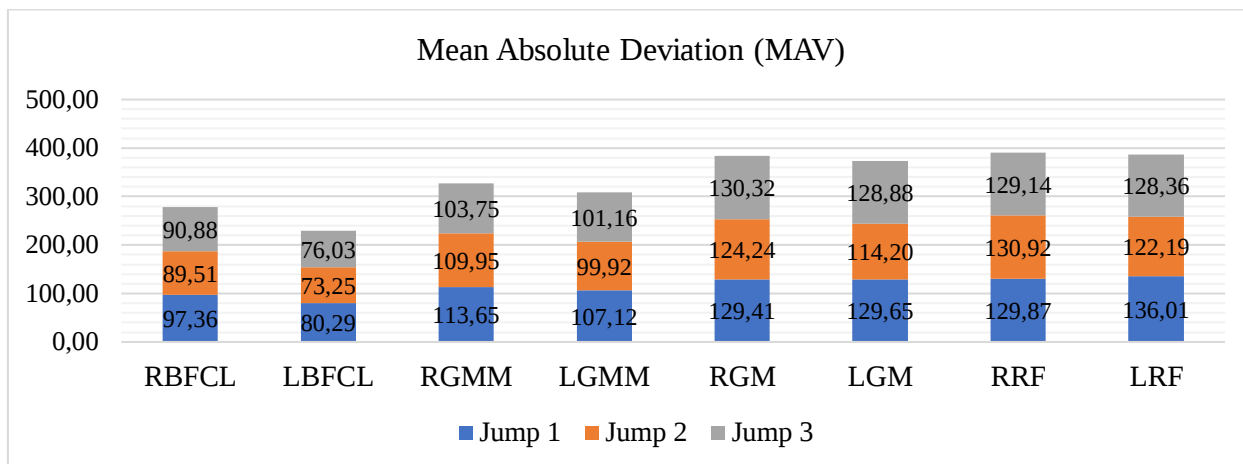


Figure 2. Oyoq mushaklarining uch martalik vertikal sakrashdagi elektromiografik faolligi (MAV) dinamikasi

Quadriceps tarkibidagi rectus femoris mushagi sakrash mexanikasida sonni oldinga ko'tarish va tizzani bukishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. O'ng oyoqda RMS va MAV qiymatlari ($\bar{x}=0,103-0,105; 129,1-130,9$) juda yuqori bo'lib, mushakning harakat uchun zarur kuchni ta'minlashda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatini ko'rsatdi. Chap oyoqda qiymatlar ham yuqori ($\bar{x}=0,097-0,108; 122,1-136,0$), biroq o' kengroq bo'lgani mushak ishining beqarorligini bildiradi. MAD va WAMP yuqori bo'lib, mushakning deysinish va qo'nish fazalaridagi ikki tomonlama ishtirokini aks ettirdi. Rectus femoris mushagi ikki oyoqda ham yuqori darajada faol bo'lib, sakrash kuchining asosiy manbalaridan biri sifatida ishlaydi.

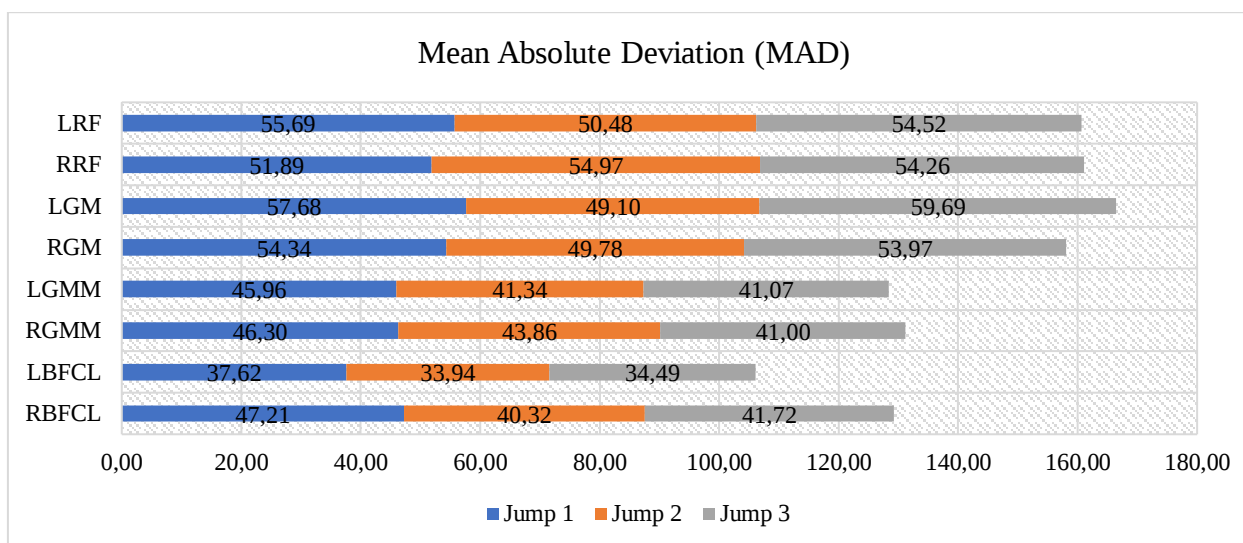


Figure 3. Oyoq mushaklarining uch martalik vertikal sakrashdagi elektromiografik faolligi (MAD) dinamikasi

Biceps Femoris Caput Longus mushagida o'ng oyoq RMS va MAV ko'rsatkichlari yuqori ($\bar{x}=0,068-0,077; 89,5-97,3$), bu mushakning harakat uchun zarur kuchni ta'minlashga faol jalb etilganini ko'rsatadi. Chap oyoqda qiymatlar pastroq ($\bar{x}=0,056-0,064; 73,2-80,3$), ammo σ kichikroq bo'lgani mushak faoliyatining barqaror kechishini bildiradi. Gastrocnemius Medialis mushagida o'ng oyoqda RMS va MAV yuqori ($\bar{x}=0,085-0,093; 103,7-113,6$), bu mushakning deqsinishdagi asosiy rolini tasdiqlaydi. Chap oyoqda qiymatlar biroz pastroq ($\bar{x}=0,079-0,086; 99,9-107,1$), lekin WAMP ko'rsatkichlari ($0,516-0,559$) barqarorroq bo'lib, qo'nish va muvozanat funksiyasini kuchaytiradi. Gluteus Maximus mushagida o'ng oyoq RMS va MAV yuqori ($\bar{x}=0,097-0,102; 124,2-130,3$), bu mushakning harakat uchun zarur portlovchi kuchni ta'minlashga maksimal jalb qilinganini ko'rsatadi. Chap oyoqda qiymatlar yaqin ($\bar{x}=0,086-0,101; 114,2-129,6$), biroq σ kengroq bo'lib, mushak faolligining o'zgaruvchanligini bildiradi. Rectus Femoris mushagida o'ng oyoqda RMS va MAV juda yuqori ($\bar{x}=0,103-0,105; 129,1-130,9$), chap oyoqda esa deyarli teng qiymatlar ($\bar{x}=0,097-0,108; 122,1-136,0$), biroq σ kengroq bo'lgani mushak ishining beqarorligini ko'rsatadi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, Biceps femoris o'ng oyoqda harakat uchun zarur portlovchi kuchni ta'minlashda, chap oyoqda muvozanat jarayonida faolroq. Gastrocnemius medialis ham o'ngda portlovchi kuchni, chapda barqarorlikni ta'minlaydi. Gluteus maximus ikki oyoqda ham harakat uchun zarur kuchni ta'minlashda yetakchi, lekin o'ngda izchilroq, chapda esa o'zgaruvchanroq faoliyat ko'rsatadi. Rectus femoris esa ikki tomonda ham yuqori darajada faol bo'lib, sakrash kuchining asosiy manbalaridan biri hisoblanadi. Natijalarning bunday ko'rinishining sababi tajriba-sinov ishlariga jalb qilingan sportchilarning o'ngaqay ekanligi bo'lishi mumkin.

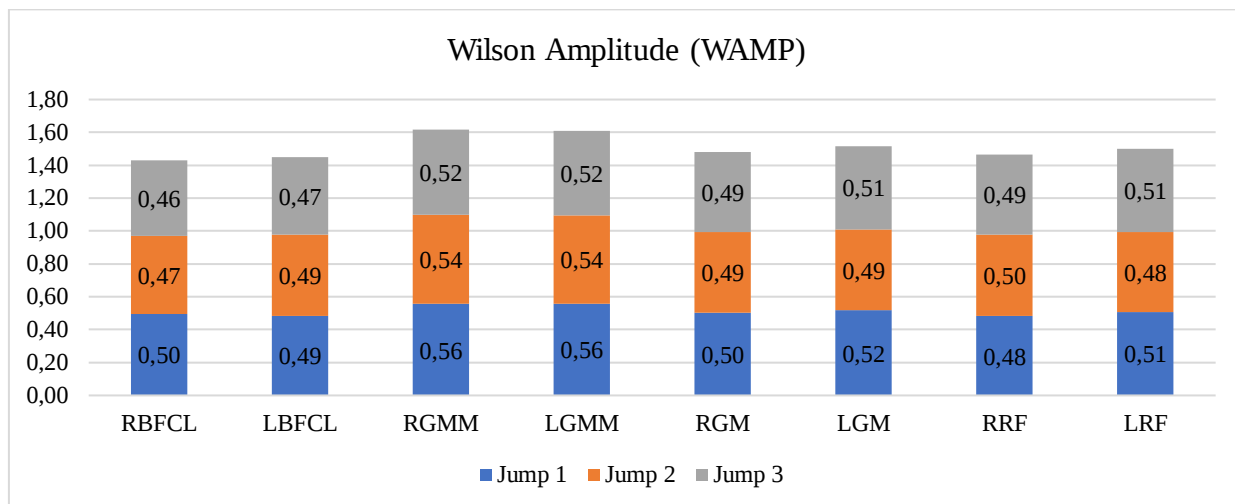


Figure 4. Oyoq mushaklarining uch martalik vertikal sakrashdagi elektromiografik faolligi (WAMP) dinamikasi

Biceps Femoris Caput Longus mushagida o'ng oyoqda 1-sakrashda RMS va MAV eng yuqori ($\bar{x}=0,077;97,3$) darajada qayd etilib, keyingi sakrashlarda pasayish ($\bar{x}=0,068-0,072;89,5-90,8$) kuzatildi, bu mushakning portlovchi kuch namoyon qilishida tez charchashini ko'rsatadi. Chap oyoqda RMS ($\bar{x}=0,064 \rightarrow 0,061$) va MAV ($\bar{x}=80,3 \rightarrow 76,0$) qiymatlari biroz kamaygan bo'lsa-da, σ kichikroq bo'lgani mushakning nisbatan barqaror faoliyatini ko'rsatadi. Gastrocnemius Medialis mushagida o'ng oyoqda MAV 1-sakrashda $\bar{x}=113,6$, 3-sakrashda esa $\bar{x}=103,7$ gacha pasaydi, RMS esa $\bar{x}=0,093 \rightarrow 0,085$ oralig'ida kamayadi. Chap oyoqda MAV 1-sakrashda $\bar{x}=107,1$, 3-sakrashda $\bar{x}=101,1$ bo'lib, pasayish kuzatilgan, biroq bu jarayon o'ng tomondagidek keskin emas. Gluteus Maximus mushagida o'ng oyoqda MAV deyarli o'zgarmagan ($\bar{x}=129,4 \rightarrow 130,3$), RMS ham barqaror ($\bar{x}=0,102 \rightarrow 0,101$) saqlanib, harakat uchun zarur kuchni ta'minlashning izchil davom etishini ko'rsatdi. Chap oyoqda MAV $\bar{x}=129,6 \rightarrow 128,9$ bo'lib, pasayish juda kichik, σ esa kengroq diapazonda, bu mushak faoliyatining biroz o'zgaruvchanligini bildiradi. Rectus Femoris mushagida o'ng oyoqda MAV ($\bar{x}=129,8-130,9$) va RMS ($\bar{x}=0,103-0,105$) yuqori darajada barqaror saqlangan. Chap oyoqda MAV 1-sakrashda $\bar{x}=136,0$, 3-sakrashda $\bar{x}=128,3$ gacha pasaygan, biroq umumiy daraja yuqori bo'lib qolmoqda, faqat σ kengroq bo'lgani beqarorlikni ko'rsatadi. Biceps femoris va gastrocnemius

medialis mushaklari, ayniqsa o'ng oyoqda, harakat uchun zarur kuchni ta'minlashda tezroq charchashga moyil. Gluteus maximus va rectus femoris mushaklari esa uch sakrash davomida barqaror faoliyatni saqlab, charchash belgilarini deyarli namoyon qilmadi. Umuman, chap oyoq mushaklari barqarorlikni, o'ng oyoq mushaklari esa portlovchi kuchni ko'proq ta'minlashi aniqlandi.

XULOSA

Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari vertikal sakrashda son va boldir mushaklarining elektromiografik faolligi murakkab, ammo muvofiqlashtirilgan mexanizm orqali amalga oshishini ko'rsatdi. Amplituda, variativlik va spektral ko'rsatkichlarning integratsiyalashgan tahlili mushaklarning funksional ixtisoslashuvi, charchashga chidamliligi va harakatni boshqarishdagi neyromuskulyar moslashuv xususiyatlarini ochib berdi. Vertikal sakrash jarayonida son va boldir mushaklarining elektromiografik tahlili ularning funksional rollari, charchashga javob reaksiyasi va propulsiv kuch ishlab chiqarishdagi ierarxik tuzilishini aniqlash imkonini berdi. Tadqiqot natijalari mushaklar faoliyati o'rtasida aniq farqlar mavjudligini va har bir mushakning o'ziga xos biomekanik vazifasi borligini ko'rsatdi.

Rectus Femoris (RF) va Gluteus Maximus (GMx) mushaklari sakrashning deysinish fazasida asosiy propulsiv kuch manbai sifatida faoliyat yuritadi. Ularning amplituda (RMS, MAV) va spektral (MDF, MNF) ko'rsatkichlari uch marotaba sakrash davomida deyarli o'zgarmay, yuqori barqarorlikni saqlagan. Bu mushaklarning charchashga chidamli, energiya ishlab chiqarish samaradorligi yuqori va barqaror motor boshqaruvga ega tizimlar ekanini ko'rsatadi. Biceps Femoris Caput Longus (BFCL) va Gastrocnemius Medialis (GM) mushaklarida esa amplituda va chastotaviy ko'rsatkichlarning pasayishi mushak charchashining fiziologik belgilarini aks ettirdi. MDF va MNF chastotalarining past yo'nalishga siljishi bu mushaklarda tez qisqaruvchi tolalar faoliyatining kamayishi bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ularning charchashga nisbatan sezuvchanligini ifodalaydi. Variativlik tahlili mushaklarning neyromuskulyar boshqaruvdagi farqlarini aniqladi: RF va GMx mushaklarida murakkablik ko'rsatkichlari (VAR, WL, SSC, ZCR) charchashga qaramay barqaror saqlangan, bu esa ularning koordinatsion moslashuvchanligini

bildiradi. Aksincha, BFCL va GM mushaklarida murakkablikning pasayishi harakat nazorati soddalashganini ko'rsatdi.

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