



The Language of the Daily Press is as One of the Main Tools that Improves the Literary Language

Kallibekova Gulnara Palbekovna

Karakalpak State University assistant, Doctor of philosophy in philological sciences, PhD

Abstract: *The article proves that the daily press language is one of the main tools that improve the literary language. It is clearly stated that the language of the press has been studied by scientists in a number of scientific aspects. Based on the scientific views of scientists, it was possible to reveal the specific main features of choosing the theme with the use of paraphrases.*

Keywords: *newspaper language, literary language, style, artistic tools of language, theme, paraphrase, informative genres, analytical genres, journalistic genres.*

In the modern world, specialized journalism has become a powerful and fast-growing topic that has a significant impact on the development of society. Its vision could solve the most important economic, political and social issues. Among them, the language of branch oriented newspapers was able to include the differences in accordance with the traditional media. It is possible to include informational, analytical, journalistic, educational tasks in it. In the content of such admonitions, signs such as a call to speak correctly, write correctly, improve speech culture, and think logically are included. We can often see paraphrases in the language of newspapers.

Periphrasis is a description of the names of people or other subjects without mentioning the names of people or other objects directly, using any kind of words or descriptive tools. This term is also called periphrasis, paraphrase [16, p. 243-244]. In the Uzbek language, it was learned in a common way "Illustrative means of the Uzbek language" (1977) by R. Kungurov. In the book "Uzbek Language Stylistics" (1983) by R. Shomaksudov, I. Rasulov, R. Kungurov, H. Rustamov, "Explanatory dictionary of figurative expressions of the Uzbek language" compiled by E. Begmatov, Y. Yuldoshev, R. Rasulov, S. Muhammedov (Toshkent, 1997) the term periphrasis is understood as a descriptive device [4, p. 142]. S. Karimov [6], S. Mamajonov, T. Rasulov, E. Ibragimova, B. Urinboev, R. Normurodov, H. Shamsiddinov, D. Aitboev [2, p. 19-22], it is worth noting that they expressed their opinion on paraphrase from an artistic point of view. Also, and a number of Uzbek linguists A. Rustamov, M. Sodikova, B. Yuldoshev, Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov, L. Shukurov, M. Tuychiev, T. Zhuraev, R. Suvunova, D. Urinboeva, A. Pardaev, I. Umirov studied the unique features of the expressive tools of the language and was able to study the unique characteristics of the paraphrases, the attitude characteristic of the literary language and speech style in a monographic plan.

In recent times, U. Akhmadova's "Social integration of periphrases" [3, p. 60], periphrasis used in the language of the different social stratum in the society were specially studied. The first chapter of the dissertation is called "Theoretical concepts of the term periphrasis". In this article, various theories of linguists on the social, psychological and aesthetic importance of paraphrase in the language have been presented in the scientific literature. It is mentioned in the holy books by ancient authors, by the

theorists of language and style Aristotle, Quintilian. Among the first, V.P. Grigoriev noted the place of paraphrase in linguistic unity, S. Ya. Makarova, expressive features, stylistic figures and tropes. In the study of Yu.D. Apresyan, in the description of stylistic receptions, in the opinions of I.R. Galperin, it is mentioned that an object should be called by another name in order to show a certain difference. In the studies of I. V. Arnold, instead of the term of the thing, it was explained as a combination of words describing its peculiarities, and in the studies of A. N. Kozhin, it was explained as the second term of the event. Chapter II is called "National ethnic peculiarities of the paraphrasis". The researcher studied the second chapter in 4 ways: 1. The types related to the social-family ties; 2. Types related to cultural-aesthetic degrees; 3. Ethno-local types; 4. Appearances characteristic of national and religious orientation. Chapter III is called "Social characteristics of periphrases". In this article, paraphrases in the literary language were studied dividing into 4 types based on their socio-political characteristics: 1. Types of periphrasis characteristic of social professional classification; 2. Types of periphrasis characteristic of gender differences; 3. Types of periphrasis that have faded due to age; 4. Periphrasis is divided into illegal and anti-violent types, similar to narrative expressions in the language of fighters against legality. periphrasis which are used in the vital branches are divided into 10 types. 1. Periphrasis in peasant language; 2. Paraphrases in the language of artisan; 3. Paraphrases in herdsmen's language; 4. Paraphrases in the language of medical staff; 5. Paraphrases in the language of teachers; 6. Paraphrases in press language; 7. Paraphrases in the language of representatives of religious schools; 8. Paraphrases in the language of creators; 9. Periphrasis in the language of builders; 10. Paraphrases in the language of scientists.

U. Akhmadova "About paraphrases of journalistic style" [3, p. 96-101] "21st century journalistic paraphrasis" [3, p. 213-216] and in her article "Periphrasis in the speech of medical workers" [3, 37-38], she specially learned the periphrasis related to the branches. In her opinion, it is clear that paraphrases in the field of medicine are especially useful in providing impression and achieving results: "Smooth, attractive, meaningful, pleasant speech has been able to attract people in all eras. It is no secret to any of us that such masters of speech are respected among the people as preachers, orators, eloquent men. From the point of view of today's requirements, if all professionals want to achieve success in their field, it is necessary to ensure that the wording is effective and attractive. That's why, words and speech are main important things to establish a relationship between a doctor and a patient and help to achieve success in treating. Periphrasis is considered as one of such tools. We will witness that paraphrasal units come to the rescue in the words of the representatives of these regions, who are fighting for the preservation of human health. The researcher pointed out the following paraphrases: medical tree, big tree, telltale signs, the king of the body, corona virus, sleepless sleep, sweet breath owner, throne of stature, life symbol. (*тиб арбоблари, буюк устун, даракчи белгилар, тана қироли, тождор вирус, тушсиз уйқу, ширин нафас соҳиби, қадди-қомат тахти, ҳаёт тимсоли*). In the comparative analysis of these paraphrases, the newspaper "At the post" («Постда»), "Health Secrets" («Саломатлик сирлари»), TV shows "Pulse 11.41" («Пулс 11.41») are considered as objects. Paraphrases characteristic of the style of speaking on television shows are used productively on the basis of examples.

D. Aitbaev's studies focused on the processes of periphrasis motivation, the loan translation method, and periphrasis specific to that genre. He expresses his opinion as follows: "Although paraphrases are learned monographically in the Uzbek language education, there are some problems that need to be solved. One of them is motivation" he puts forward this opinion. Motivation is not learned by itself in Uzbek language. In A. Khozhiev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms", the terms motive or motivation are not used. However, the terms motivated word and motivating word are included in the dictionary and explained as follows: "Based word. A word which is based on a word-former, has a meaning of a word-former and the meaning of a word-former affix. For example, the words *unemployed, unemployment, employed, employment*. A based word. A word which is based on a word-former. For example, the part of "work" in the words "a worker" and "work". Therefore, words formed from root and stem morphemes are a word system (composition), and their meaning is motivated. Oriented to the artificial meaning and the case expressed by the orienteer is understood as a motivational attribute. This situation shows that the lexeme semantics of the word existing in

language is interrelated with the phenomenon of pattern motivation. Word order and its semantic structure or internal form explains the motivation of the meaning understood. It is possible to determine the motivation in words that come in a sequence. However, the motivation of the morpheme former remains unclear: it is impossible to know the motivation of the root of the verb in the word “work”. Therefore, there are motivated and unmotivated words in the language, but the motivation of all words cannot be determined equally. Motivation is clearly visible in metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, functionality. The subsequent meanings realized in this are motivated in relation to the main meaning. Paraphrases are re-emphasis. Therefore, they are always ideologically motivated. In Uzbek language, the problem of motivation in paraphrases was not a topic of scientific research in itself. But the opinions about motivation can be met. H.Shamsiddinov makes the following comments on the motivation of the “white gold” periphrasis: "In the emergence of the periphrasis, the connection between the phenomena of memory and the phenomena of thinking is felt. Let's look at this situation as an example of a “white gold” paraphrase. *Gold* is highly valued in the public mind and is considered a symbol of wealth. *Cotton* occupies a leading place in the economy of our republic, and it is considered a means of realizing wealth in the society of our people. Comparison of our views on *gold* and our views on *cotton*, so between them, periphrasis is *golden* in the effect of similarity in the stable signs-differences of each of them, and *white* in relation to the similarities in the characteristic signs-differences of each of them. As a result, a paraphrase of *white gold*, which creates expressiveness under the effect of object evaluation, was appeared. Emphasizes a number of types of *paraphrases that appeared in the loan translation method*. 1. State of the sunrise; 2. State of Thousand Islands; 3. Place of tulips; 4. Misty Albion; *Periphrasis related to its category*: 1. Eastern gate; 2. Matsestas of Uzbekistan; 3. Tashkent's anger;" [2, p. 19-22].

"Modern Paradigm of Media Language" by Z.N. Safarmakhmatova [13, p. 150-152] in her article explains the importance and necessity of researching the language of newspapers: "The language of mass media at the present time, the political changes that have appeared in the last decades, the change in the attitude of the society, such as social-reform relations, led to the democratization of the language of mass media. In addition to contributing to the development, education, political and cultural development of modern society, propaganda tools have a dangerous and destructive power to show negative effects from a cultural, spiritual, ethical and aesthetic point of view. The artificially created cultural world of the mass media has been realized today as a global collective artistic material. In the paradigm of modern linguistics, there is high interest in the study of media language. This is especially due to the fact that modern human society has become an integral part of life due to the processes of globalization. In the context of media linguistics, there is a problem of language-based modeling of the views of the political, social and other aspects of the information space of states and people. Media texts are one of the most widespread forms of modern language elements, and are seen as central to the production and transmission of cultural codes. In the next few years, the peculiarities of mass media in the medialization of modern society will be associated with an unprecedented increase in the flow of information, such as economy, politics, education, culture, science and technology. The message is considered one of the relevant concepts in the study of message communications and, accordingly, media culture and media events. The types of information people receive are as colorful as the world around us. A person acts on the basis of information arranged in a fixed order, in addition to the information in everyday life. These include educational information, professional information, scientific information, economic information, artistic and aesthetic information and others.

It is worth noting that the service of the newspaper is unique among the mass media. Newspaper texts are, of course, adjusted according to language rules. Of course, the existence of an ideological idea regarding the language of the mass media is recognized by the majority of researchers. Newspaper is the most sensitive mirror of new words, phrases and vocabulary in the mass media. It describes the changes that have occurred in all aspects of society faster than any other tool. "...the newspaper writes about all topics that are interesting for society and have educational importance. At this point, the journalistic style of the newspaper is distinguished by a number of its own

peculiarities. Social activities which newspaper styles serve political and ideological branches of social relations" [13, p. 150-152]

The language of the newspaper fulfills the functions of reporting, propaganda, education, organizing, influence within the framework of its specific services. In order to increase the effectiveness and impact of these tasks, it is necessary to follow dimensions such as media, imagery, expressiveness, emotionality, clarity, compactness, and stylistic conformity. A. Abdusaidov's "Peculiarities of the Language of Newspaper Genres" and D. Teshabaeva's "Research of the Language of mass media from the Aspect of Speech Culture" (in the example of mass media in the Republic of Uzbekistan) [1, p. 47] doctoral thesis on the topics are divided into a number of classifications.

Z. Safarmakhmatova's article "The Linguistic Importance of Newspaper Publicistic Style" emphasizes that the media language is the first to express the attitude to the innovations that contributed to the public perception. "The newspaper is the most sensitive mirror of new words, paremias, phrases, word chains. It describes the changes that have occurred in all aspects of society faster than any other tool. The newspaper writes about all topics that are interesting for society and have educational importance. There is no less need for the means of evaluating the content and meaning of articles, because in our country, newspaper news is not an invisible mechanism of information transmission, but rather a publication that illuminates the society. From the same position, it delivers information to newspaper readers and conducts propaganda work. In different nations, depending on the mentality and cultural traditions, words and expressions are used differently depending on the purpose and situation of the message, they are understood and interpreted in a non-traditional way. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the audience based on a certain country, geographical region. In the process of communicating with representatives of different nations, there are specific methods of proof and persuasion [13, p. 114-115].

In the article "Metaphor is as in the description of the influencing function of the newspaper" by A. Tolevbayeva, the object of the influencing functions of the newspaper is the reader of the newspaper, so the society, and its responsibility is to influence the molding of public opinions. In his opinion: "Newspaper texts are suitable to reveal the problem from this point of view and move the society to a certain extent - they awaken the necessary attitude in the reader. In particular, it is learned from the point of view of expressiveness, style, psycholinguistic, discursive, cognitive and semiotic orientations in newspaper language. They refer to the novelty of the creation of tropes, the novelty of the form and content of the specified concepts, the novelty in the use of units in the literary language, and the dimensions of novelty in the language of the owners of lexical units" [15, p. 117].

N. Mirzaeva, Yu. Ismailov "Mass media as an important element of the spiritual development of society", A. Bozorova "Create an image in publications specialized in sports", F. Turaeva, M. Nuraliyeva "The role of the press in society", E. Shodmonov in the articles "The language of the press" presented a number of classifications, definitions, concepts, and systems-specific opinions and views about newspaper, newspaper language, skill in using artistic tools of language [10, p. 432-463].

A. Najimov's research works prove that the newspaper language is one of the most important tools in the development of the literary language in a number of examples taken from newspaper materials. According to him: "The large-scale reforms carried out in our society also affected the language, and new words and word chains began to appear in our language to explain new concepts. The most important semantic group of words used in connection with the topic of state administration is "document", which has six types as semantic units: *Documents confirming the identity of a person, documents in the sense of making a judgment, making a decision, issuing an order, documents related to legal regulations, documents explaining the agreement made between the parties, documents oriented to the future, documents on international relations*" [11, p. 128-133]. This classification was made during the analysis of newspaper materials. We know that the original content of these documents is published on the front page of every newspaper and delivered to the

public. Therefore, the level of legal literacy of the society is maturing due to learning to read official reports, regulations, decisions on the pages of newspapers.

In Uzbek language, the topics selected in the newspaper have been extensively researched and today they are being paid attention to as a special research object. Scientists have been expressing their opinions on these problems at international and republican conferences. In particular, on April 29, 2022, in cooperation with the "Modern Education and Research Institute of Belgium", the Faculty of Media and Communication of the Uzbekistan State University of World Languages organized an international conference entitled "Modern trends in the development of media linguistics. The conference was devoted to the issues such as: "Medialinguistics: theory of media text and media discourse", "Modern trends of newspaper language in media school", "Linguistic peculiarities of electronic media language", "Modern concept of speech culture in media school", "Mastery of journalistic editors in media school", "Actual issues of teaching media linguistics in Uzbekistan and abroad", "Important problems of language education". The achievements and problems of the newspaper language were also published on the base of scientific studies in the collection. From this we can see that newspaper language is an object that requires constant research. Under the influence of information, new lexical units are entering our language. The frequency of their use, the original content is explained by the language of the newspaper. Although we focus on the topics of the newspaper, new lexical units, neologisms, words specific to the English language are used productively. For example: "Digital economy", "Smart" agriculture technologies, what place do they have in solving the problems of local law, property rights, farmers' rights?", "E-rent" electronic message system and "E-auction" electronic trading platform" [7], "Global forum on human rights education" [14]. Therefore, newspaper language is considered to be a leading source of information that perfects literary language. You can give many such examples used in newspaper language. Not only journalists, but articles or interviews in the language of the protagonist, in articles by foreign authors, in the genres of counting, can often be expanded. That is why the researchers continue to study this topic specifically. For example: D. Babajanov's article entitled "Compositional structure and linguistic classification of the topic" is devoted to newspaper topics. Specific service of choosing the theme is explained as follows: "As a text generating tool, the theme describes the following points of the newspaper text. 1. Attracts the attention of the potential reader, guides it in press materials; 2. Acts as a leader, the topic can have an informational load (in some cases, the topic itself gives enough information, the reader can read the article only to clarify different facts); 3. Implements the addressee's off-topic knowledge; 4. Provides anticipation (encourages understanding and thinking of the text); 5. Encourages and exhorts, shapes the appropriate (healthy) attitude of the student; 6. Creates mystery, draws the reader into humor and puns; 7. Subjects of the discussion – image of the author and potential reader (gender, age, social status, education, literary language are explained)" [5, p. 101-104]. It divides the pragmatic aspects of newspaper topics into 5 types: "1. Provide information that will be necessary for later understanding of the text content; 2. To indicate the need; 3. Attracting attention; 4. To attract the reader with a certain topic, idea; 5. Orientation to choose secondary education necessary for the reader" [5, p. 103]. Therefore, the newspaper expressed appropriate opinions on the topics. These functions bring the newspaper closer to the reader, gather their opinions, and encourage them to learn. For that, it is necessary to pay attention to the need to choose newspaper topics that are short, clear and in accordance with the content.

In Karakalpak language, special research works were conducted on newspaper topics. Z. Orazymbetova expressed her opinion on the topic of newspaper genres in her monograph entitled "Stylish features of Karakalpak daily press language". The difference in the choice of themes of each genre is emphasized by the compactness of the theme, the choice of words and phrases that highlight the solemnity and clearly and completely cover the content [12, p. 79]. In the monographs of other researchers [7, p. 116-129], the skill of choosing a topic was widely discussed in the appropriate section of study manuals, dissertation works, articles and theses. In the materials of the scientific seminar on the problems of Karakalpak philology, these topics were published in the specified sections. In the article entitled "The service of article topics in the daily press" from this collection, the service, task, function, and purpose of newspaper topics are explained as follows: "Even in the

newspaper-publicistic style, whose main function is to inform and influence, the topic is biased from the genres of journalism. In the information genres, the message service is in the main place. In the main article, the information is descriptive-comprehensive, and in the feuilleton and pamphlets, the influencing function comes to the fore. According to the author, each theme performs three functions regardless of the genre and style of the text: a) informs the reader about the genre and character of the text; b) provides information about the content of the text; c) makes the reader interested in getting to know the text" [9, p. 71-76]. Therefore, the researcher was able to reveal the specific functions of the topics well. It is rightly pointed out that informative genres perform the task of informing the audience. And the feuilleton and pamphlet genres are considered to have the function of influencing a certain segment of the audience. It is possible to support and reinforce the author's opinions about the functions that should be taken into account when choosing topics. Topics chosen in newspapers should be chosen based on the goals, mission and responsibilities of the genres.

In short, the language of the daily press is a means of conveying information. The messages presented in the language of the newspaper are the focus of the newspaper reader. The reason is that the newspaper also has its own unique audience. They constantly monitor every page of the newspaper. That is why newspaper language should be able to perform stable functions:

- in a newspaper, the skill of a journalist differs from the ability to choose actual topics. Skillful presentation of the chosen topic is evident in its appropriate use of the functional styles of the language;
- the national ethnic distinctiveness of the paraphrases, which is typical for the center, is adapted and matured due to the language of the newspaper. Paraphrasing is one of the tools used to influence the language of the newspaper, and it should come in a form consistent with the context and be different from it.
- journalists, publicists always come up with new paraphrases when revealing and describing the character of the article. Therefore, newspapers are useful in improving the stereotyped form of our literary language with new methods.

Literature

1. Абдусаидов А. Газета жанрларининг тил хусусиятлари. Филол. фан. ...д-ри... автореф. – Тошкент. 2005. – Б. 47., Тешабаева Д. Оммавий ахборот воситалари тилининг нутқ маданияти аспектида тадқиқи (Ўзбекистон Республикаси ОАВ мисолида). Филол. фан. ...д-ри... дисс. – Тошкент. 2012.
2. Айтбоев Д. Ўрин-жой билдирган перифразаларда мотивлашув // Тил ва адабиёт таълими. 2006. - № 4. – Б. 19-22.; Айтбоев Д. Конкрет шахсларни англлатувчи перифразаларда мотивлашув // Тил ва адабиёт таълими. 2007. - № 4. – Б. 34-39.; Айтбоев Д. Сарлавҳада перифразалар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 2007. - № 4. – Б. 65-58.
3. Ахмадова У.Ш. Перифразаларнинг социал хосланиши. Филол. ф.бўй. фал. докт. дисс.автореф.: – Бухоро, 2021. – Б. 60., Ахмадова У.Ш. Публицистик услуб перифразалари хусусида. Бухора давлат университети Илмий ахбороти. № 2. 2017. – Б. 96-101., Ахмадова У.Ш. XXI аср публицистик перифразалари. Педагогик маҳорат. № 2. – Бухора. 2018. – Б. 213-216., Ахмадова У.Ш. Тиббиёт ходимлари нутқида перифразалар. Ўзбекистонда илмий-тадқиқотлар мавзусидаги республика 20-кўп тармоқли илмий масофавий онлайн конференция материаллари. 7-қисм. – Тошкент. 2020. – Б. 37-38.
4. Бегматов Э., Йўлдашев И., Расулов Р., Мухаммедова С. Ўзбек тили тасвирий ифодаларининг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Фан, 1997. – Б. 142.
5. Бобожонов Д. Сарлавҳанинг композицион структураси ҳамда лингвистик таснифи // *Medialinvestika rivojlanishining zamonaviy tendensiyalari.* – Тошкент. 2022. – Б. 103.
6. Каримов С. Ўзбек тили функционал стилистикаси. – Самарқанд, 2010.

7. Каллибекова Г.П. Tarawliq gazeta materiallariniñ tili hám stillik ózgeshelikleri. – Нөкис: Илимпаз, 2022. – Б. 116-129., Каллибекова Г.П. Қарақалпақстан тараўлық газеталар тилиндеги перифразалар. Өзбекстан Республикасы Илимлер Академиясы Қарақалпақстан бөлиминиң хабаршысы. – Нөкис. 2021. – Б. 148-152., Каллибекова Г.П. Газета тилинде шахсты аңлатыўшы перифразалар. Глобалласыў процессинде ғалаба хабар қуралларының роли атамасындағы халықаралық илимий-әмелий конференция мақалалары топламы (26-май 2022-жыл). – Нөкис. – Б. 150-153.
8. Қоржовов А. «Ақлли» қишлоқ хўжалиги технолгиялари замину ҳуқуқ, мулку мерос, дехқону даромад масалаларини ҳал этишда қандай ўрин тутади? // «Янги Ўзбекистон» 2022 йил 2 декабрь, № 246.
9. Қурбаниязов Д. Кўнделикли баспасөзде мақала темаларының атқаратуғын хызмети // Қарақалпақ филологиясының мәселелери. Илимий семинар мақалалар топламы. – Нөкис: «Илим», 2021. – Б. 71-76.
10. Мирзаева Н, Исмаилов Ю. ОАВ жамият маънавий тараққиётининг муҳим элементи сифатида; Бозорова А. Спортга ихтисослашган нашрларида образ яратиш; Тураева Ф, Нуралиева М. Матбуотнинг жамиятда тутган ўрни; Шодмонов Е. Матбуот тили // Medialinvestika rivojlanishining zamonaviy tendensiyalari. – Тошкент. 2022. – Б. 432-463.
11. Нажимов А.Ш. Жәмийетлик-сиясий лексиканың лексика-семантикалық усыл менен жасалыўы // Қарақалпақ филологиясының мәселелери. Илимий семинар мақалалар топламы. – Нөкис: «Илим», 2021. – Б. 128-133.
12. Оразымбетова З.Қ. Қарақалпақ кўнделикли баспасөзи тилиниң стильлик өзгешеликтери. – Тошкент: «Hilol Media», 2019. – Б. 79.
13. Сафармахматова З.Н. Медиа тилининг замонавий парадигмаси // Ilm sarchashmalari. 2022. - №8. – Ургенч. 2022. – Б. 150-152., Сафармахматова З. Газета публицистик услубининг линвистик моҳияти // Medialinvestika rivojlanishining zamonaviy tendensiyalari. – Тошкент. 2022. – Б. 114-115.
14. Сувунув Л. Инсон ҳуқуқлари бўйича таълим ҳаёт мобайнида давом этадиган ва турли ёшдаги шахсларга бирдек тегишли бўлган маърифий-ҳуқуқий жараён // «Янги Ўзбекистон» 2022 йил 2 декабрь, № 246.
15. Толеўбаева А. Метафора газетанинг таъсир функциялари сифатида // Medialinvestika rivojlanishining zamonaviy tendensiyalari. – Тошкент. 2022. – Б. 117.
16. Шомақсудов А, Расулов И, Қўнғуров Р, Рустамов Ҳ. Ўзбек тили стилистикаси. Тошкент: «Ўқитувчи», 1983, 243-244-б.
17. Нажимов, А. (2018). ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ СЛОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИА КАРАКАЛПАКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА С АФФИКСАМИ –ЛЫҚ//–ЛИК, ШЫЛЫҚ//–ШИЛИК, –СЫЗЛЫҚ//–СИЗЛИК. «Білім саласындағы рухани жаңғыру мәселелері» атты Халықаралық ғылыми-тәжірибелік конференцияның материалдары, 41-46.
18. Нажимов, А. (2015). ТҮРКИЙ ЖАЗБА ЕСТЕЛИКЛЕРИНДЕ СИЯСЫЙ-ЖӘМИЙЕТЛИК ЛЕКСИКАНЫҢ ҚОЛЛАНЫЎЫ. Халық аўызеки дәретиўшилиги миллий хәм улыўма инсаный қәдириятлар системасында. (Халық аралық илмий конференция материаллари), 118-119.
19. Нажимов, А. (2013). ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚ ТИЛИНИҢ ЖӘМИЙЕТЛИК-СИЯСИЙ ЛЕКСИКАСЫНЫҢ РАЎАЖЛАНЫЎЫ. Магистрантлардың илимий мийнетлериниң топламы, 185-188.
20. Нажимов, А. (2013). ҲӘЗИРГИ ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚ ТИЛИНДЕ ЖӘМИЙЕТЛИК-СИЯСИЙ ЛЕКСИКАНЫ ҮЙРЕНИЎ ЗЭРҮРЛИГИ. Ha'zirgi filologiya iliminin' a'miyetli ma'seleleri, 49-52.