



## Interrelationship between Media Linguistics and Media Communication

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**Abstract:** The formation and development of media Linguistics as an independent direction in modern linguistics depends on a number of factors, both in terms of linguistics and related to the socio-cultural spheres of Information Technology and social life. The media was considered the authority of the public environment, and especially the media language was studied as a tool with social power. Language is a transparent phenomenon. The media often call for neutrality, thereby creating an environment for the reflection of public opinion and reflecting the opinions and reasoning and arguments of the innovators. Currently, media or news text is one of the pressing issues of social linguistics and interpreting. With more and more importance in people's lives, it is necessary to consider and study the media. Through Media communication tools, various information is being prepared and delivered to the audience, it is important to ensure impartiality in the process. In this article, we can discuss information about interrelationship between media linguistics and media communication.

**Key words:** Media linguistics, media communication, media texts, relationship, multimedia, development, information, Internet, News, television, newspapers, Websites.

### INTRODUCTION

Media language is, firstly, a whole set of texts produced and distributed by the media; secondly, a stable interval system characterized by a certain set of lingua-stylistic features and characters; and, finally, thirdly, special mixed - type signaling systems with a certain ratio of verbal and audiovisual components characteristic of each media-print, radio, television, the Internet. Speaking about the main features of the use of language in the media, researchers have noted that the impact of public speech on modern speech is enormous and requires careful, systematic study. The detailed study of certain media languages led to an expansion of the concept of "media language", which in turn manifested itself in the separation of oral and medial or audiovisual levels.

Media is the communication channels or instruments used in mass communication to transmit and store information or data. The phrase describes facets of the mass media communications sector, including print media, publishing, news media, photography, film, broadcasting (radio and television), digital media, and advertising.

In turn, treating the language of the media as a mixed-type character system combining verbal and audiovisual codes made it possible to identify the linguistic characteristics of each specific media. Finally, a distinctive feature of the language of printed media is the interaction of verbal and graphic components in it. The type and size of the Font, the presence of images, the use of colors, the quality of paper, the arrangement of materials on the lines - all this is closely related to the word line, forming a holistic unit - the syncretic language of the press.

Thus, it is obvious that the media play an important role in the formation, functioning and evolution of public consciousness. Moreover, the perception and interpretation of the most important phenomena and events taking place in the country and in the world as a whole are carried out through and with the help of mass media. This circumstance is of particular relevance and importance against the background of the growing penetration of the media into the political sphere, their transformation into one of the tools for the implementation of the political process. The role of the media cannot be assessed unambiguously. They are a complex institution consisting of many bodies and elements designed to implement diverse tasks of informing the population about the events and phenomena taking place in each specific country. In this capacity, the media provide an expanded form of human communication.

Communication is traditionally called the exchange of meanings (information) between individuals through a common system of symbols (signs), language signs, in particular. One way or another, specialists in many branches of human activity face communication problems. Now the problems of the study of communicative processes are among the most urgent, global problems for humanity.

Communication is an activity with a purpose (not necessarily conscious), involving one or more participants and consisting in sending and receiving various kinds of messages that use different channels, can be distorted by noise, exist in some context, have a certain effect on the addressee and leave opportunities for feedback.

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The term "media-linguistics" is formed by analogy with a number of similar lexical units used to name new academic disciplines that appear at the intersection of Sciences - sociolinguistics, ethno-linguistics, Media Psychology, media economics, etc. In Russian scientific application, the term "media-linguistics" appeared relatively recently, in 2000. It was first introduced by T.G.Dobrosklonskaya's theory and methods of Media Linguistics "was used in her doctoral dissertation, a little earlier a version of her English-language" media linguistics " appeared, which can be found in the works of British researchers.

Based on the term itself, which combines "Media" (Media) and "Linguistics", the subject of this new discipline is the study of the activities of the language in the field of mass communication. That is, media-linguistics deals with the comprehensive study of a certain area of speech use-the language of the media. The legality of emphasizing media-linguistics as a new direction in linguistics is due to the enormous role that the media play for society and the individual. A large part of modern speech practices is used in Mass Communication. Continuous improvement of information and communication technologies (ICT) leads to a stable increase in the total volume of texts distributed in various national languages in the global information space. At the same time, the subject of media Linguistics is not the only science that has become a certain area of speech use: the same principle is used to divide another new area of linguistic research - political linguistics-into an independent science. its study is the activity of the language in the field of political relations.

The concept of media texts, which is undoubtedly noted in all works dedicated to the production of speech in the media, is an important theoretical component of media. The essence of this concept can be summed up as follows: in national linguistics, the text of the text can be given as a "consistent and mutual integrity of the oral and written language." In media texts, the individual considers the world as a real reality and records this thinking in a non-verbal - nonverbal form to the characteristics inherent in the perception and thinking of the world by a person. It is this situation that justifies the need to move from research from within the linguistic units on the principle of "something in itself" to the search for a "base point of account" that made it possible to learn the language of media communication from the outside as a functional integrity. Linguistic event analysis allows for a clear definition of the role language plays in the media communication process only in the case where it is performed in conjunction with non-linguistic events.

Communication is the interpersonal interaction of people in the exchange of information of a cognitive or affective-evaluative nature. This is one of the types of communication – interpersonal.

Along with this, the concept of mass communication as a kind of social communication is highlighted.

Social communication is the communicative activity of people, organizations, and mass media, which is conditioned by a set of socially significant values, assessments, specific situations, and communicative norms of communication adopted in a given society. It is considered as a socially conditioned process of transmission and perception of information in mass communication and includes two aspects: communicative-social and socio-psychological. The content side of both is information. In this context, information is the content that is transmitted in the process of communication and, thus, is one of its elements.

Mass communication is the systematic dissemination of messages (through print, radio, television, cinema, sound recording, video recording and other channels of information transmission) among numerically large dispersed audiences in order to inform and exert ideological, political, economic, psychological or organizational influence on people's assessments, opinions and behavior. Mass communication is public in nature and performs the function of mass communication — rallying the audience around common ideas, political views, values, and consumption patterns. The object of mass communication is a person (audience). The audience as a consumer of information is not just an object of influence, but also a participant in communication. PR specialists divide the audience into consumer, spiritual, professional, and mature.

Social information is a part of knowledge that is relevant to society and in circulation. It includes information reflecting objective and subjective social reality about processes, motives, feelings, moods, facts based on the interests and needs of various social groups. The information flows circulating in society serve various social entities (social institutions, organizations, groups). Mass communication is the systematic dissemination of messages and information by means of mass communication among numerically large and dispersed audiences in order to inform, affirm spiritual values and exert ideological, political, economic, cultural pressure on people's thoughts, feelings and behavior.

According to the definition of Tamara Vasilyevna Naumenko, "the essence of mass communication as an activity is the impact on society by introducing a certain system of values into the mass consciousness ... which are always assessments of certain social communities, groups." The subjects of mass communication are "social groups realizing their needs related to ensuring the conditions of their own existence. The concept was first formulated in the 30s by American sociologist Harold Lasswell, analyzing the language of political propaganda. He defined "three functions of mass communications:

- 1) an information function, or an overview of the surrounding world and the identification of something that could shake the value system of a social community or its parts;
- 2) transformative function, or impact on society through feedback;
- 3) cognitive and cultural function, or the transfer of cultural heritage".

Dennis McQuail (University of Amsterdam) proposed seven main characteristics of mass communication:

- 1) targeting large audiences;
- 2) openness, public character;
- 3) complex formal organizational structure;
- 4) socio-cultural heterogeneity of the audience participating in the communication process;
- 5) the communicant, as a rule, has knowledge about the social status of the communicator;
- 6) communication performs the function of rallying the audience around a common goal in the name of solving common tasks;

- 7) simultaneous contact with a large number of people who are far from each other and from the communicator.

## DISCUSSION

Analysis of the role of the media at the intra lingual or extra linguistic level involves the study of the influence of the media on the functioning of a single language and a language within a cultural framework. Speaking of the trigger mechanism, which is the media, we can first highlight the following.

- 1) tendency to blur clear style boundaries;
- 2) the spread of the norms of colloquial style in the main part of public speech (news, information analysis, reviews);
- 3) replication when using incorrect speech (incorrect stress, grammatical errors, incorrect compatibility);
- 4) a decrease in the norm of speech due to the use of jargon in the media, insults, etc.

The study of various aspects of the use of speech in the rapidly developing field of Mass Communication not only led to the formation of the concept of "media language", but also served the formation of a new direction in modern linguistics – media-linguistics. The subject of Media Linguistics comprehensively studies the functioning of the language in the field of mass communication or the "word in the media". Within the framework of Media Linguistics, all previously divergent studies on different aspects of media discourse have been integrated into a single-order system.

The internal structure of Media Linguistics reflects the holistic picture of the subject. All components and levels of media texts are analyzed in depth in the combination of linguistic and extra linguistic factors: the influence of methods of creating and distributing media texts on their linguistic and format characteristics, functional-genre classification, phonological, syntagmatic issues and stylistic features, features of interpretation, culture-specific features, ideological modality, pragma linguistic value. The main theoretical basis of Media Linguistics is the concept of media text, in which media texts is viewed as a dialectical unit of linguistic and media characteristics representing a multi-layered, multi-stage phenomenon. Basic levels of media speech include verbal text level, video sequence or graphic image level, voice accompaniment level. Is understood as diversity.

Mass communications are information exchange. Mass communications, their products in the form of knowledge, messages, myths, images realize the relationship of dependence. Mass communications provide social control of the masses and become the driving force of social progress based on the influence on the supply and demand of society. The interaction of people on the basis of mass communications provides political, economic, competitive struggle. Modern society is dynamic by nature due to the interaction and inconsistency of various social groups and classes. Contradictions of different levels themselves express a conflict. Through the exchange of information, influence on public consciousness and mood, mass communications contribute to the resolution and transformation of the conflict.

After all, social relations are a close link to the development of society, and above all, to the development of the media. Take, in particular, the online world, which is today's most popular means of disseminating information. In a context where the use of the internet in a crowded information space is growing, it has become more convenient for an ordinary reader to receive information from the internet than from a TV, newspaper or radio. Therefore, internet journalism has become the newest and most convenient means of dissemination of information with a unique place and prestige within the media. The availability of the possibility of using the internet as a handset at anytime, anywhere and in conditions has dramatically increased the indicator of its use. Especially today we have reached a point where the young layer of the population cannot imagine its life without an internet network. This means that the worldview of the audience that uses it begins to form precisely depending on the potential, Culture, level of knowledge of network journalists. Since the spiritual

development of society depends on the media, it is imperative and necessary for today's journalist to thoroughly master the skill of information delivery on the basis of our Uzbek cadres, in a state that retains the characteristics inherent in our people.

The internet network has risen to the level of a means of interconnecting people in different cities, the only fastest information distributor of states and a communication space. Referring to the facts about this, when calculating the daily audience, we see that the internet has already left TV, which is considered the most popular media, on the way. In this sense, especially as a media system in which people are most appealing, the internet network as well as TV journalists are extremely vigilant.

It is imperative that the information published in any type of media is unbiased, of course. In this sense, restrictions on the receipt, processing and distribution of information are also not allowed in the Uzbek media. However, the Uzbek mentality implies the preservation of the psyche of their nation from evil, information attacks-from violence, the education of members of society only with the support of noble ideas. Therefore, any type of media in Uzbekistan conducts its activities taking into account the signs inherent in the national mentality. But in online publications we can witness freedom in relation to the printed media. The reason for this is the infinity of information on the internet, the presence in the reader of the opportunity to simultaneously compare information with other sources.

The media influence not only the system of the nation's spiritual worldview and customs, but also from the culture of dress to the development of the National colloquial language. "The language of Radio and television affects the development of the language of citizens of the whole country. New words and phrases that sounded on the Radio air or on television quickly spread to everyone on the day and become fashionable. This places a special responsibility on the language of broadcast journalists. They need to preserve the culture of the language, speak a lively, juicy, literary language." However, unfortunately, today the appeal to dialects is very much observed and considered one of the main problems that must be solved, from private radio channels to prominent TV programs. In particular, in the activities of private TV channels, words related to the dialect are used quite a lot. In particular, the Tashkent City dialect is widely used on private TV channels in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This leads to the forgetfulness of the bora-bora literary language, especially the popularization of dialect-specific words among the youth of the nation, a wider spread, the growing youth audience mixing dialect-specific words with literary language, seeking to express them in this way in written speech.

Speech at TV willful journalist is attentive to his native language, the main weapon of labor, for its purity and moderation, it is obliged to be a sacrifice of his profession. For a journalist, a high level of literacy, a sign of civil ability and the fact that his speech in the media remains exemplary is a requirement of the period.

In a situation where today's media are increasingly adapting to consumer demands, it is also an urgent task for the media of Uzbekistan not only to educate their desire, but to keep the level of journalism, which seeks from minute to minute complexity to simplicity, to operate on the basis of a golden balance and masterfully subjugate the audience to this rule. After all, the orientation and management of young people who are the owners of tomorrow, giving them direction, mobilizing towards noble goals, bringing their morale to a high level are also among the problems facing the industry.

In a nutshell, the problems that are waiting for their solution in the field are all right. The most important result to be expected from the efforts to solve such problems is that a solution to the issues that are seen as real in the whole in size, complexity, priority and scope, ultimately turns into huge odes that elicit not only Uzbek media, but also our society towards higher goals.

Considering the media as the most important element of the spiritual development of society, we consider that it is imperative to take into account the following criteria in the activities of public and private media that exist in our country:

- ✓ ensuring information diversity in all types of media;

- ✓ more and more comprehensive reform of the criteria for professional ethics in journalists;
- ✓ master the skill of being able to use the most optimal methods of information transmission, taking into account the specifics of each information transmission medium;
- ✓ to achieve that the samples that journalists show to the audience in every respect are at the level of requirements that meet the criteria of society;
- ✓ issues of dialects and their withdrawal (especially related problems in private media activities);
- ✓ problems of formation of journalists as personnel with deep knowledge and potential, etc.

In the conditions of mass communication, the active partner (communicator) is a communication corporation, which is a public system. It includes: on the one hand, media legislation exercising state control over communication, the interests of investors, advertisers, media owners and the social customer of a certain information product; on the other hand, the management system of a communication organization, the creative team itself and technical services that create the information flow, as well as external and internal sources of information. The recipient (passive communication partner) is a set of individuals, in whose holistic picture of the world all levels of self-identification are represented: an individual as a carrier of the "I" image, an individual as a carrier of group values and norms, an individual as a carrier of mentality (collective consciousness).

Communicative competence is the ability of a person to find the right path in different situations, so that the culture of circulation is understood and able to correctly assess situations during a conversation. In place of the conclusion, it is possible to say that intercultural competence means a positive attitude towards the existence of various ethno-cultural groups in society, the ability of the individual to effectively deal with representatives of these groups. In today's fast-paced process, one of the main conditions for the acquisition of integration is the recognition that the sovereignty of each nation is valuable in its culture. In this case, of course, it is necessary for peoples and cultures to develop on the principle of tolerance. Today, humanity is faced with a huge flow of information that affects its spirituality, artistic-aesthetic taste, social and intellectual values and interests.

Information in the media shows the specific thinking and progress of each nation, culture, the form of perception of the world. At one point, media as a carrier of Culture, an inadequate perception of the surrounding world, allowing for communicative errors and intercultural misunderstandings, can create ambiguous situations that can lead to further conflicts. First of all, media education can be used in the field of education and training of media texts, the development of consciousness, the formation of behavior, views, reactions, responses, dissemination of information, etc. Eases the impact on the audience. It teaches the audience to determine the consistency of information received and transmitted using verification — logical methods, check fact checking — facts, check with its help the discrepancies between the published facts and the facts that actually exist.

In today's society, every person acts as a consumer of mass media, sometimes turning into its absorber and devourer. Therefore, the question of protection and self-defense of a person, his consciousness from informational influence is very acute. It is known that human consciousness is always influenced by four sources of information: the world as such, the socio-cultural environment, the sphere of organized information (media, education systems) and the brain itself (memory, associations, deep reserves lurking in the subconscious). In the information society, the organized information environment begins to act as the main source. It is she who is the mechanism of spiritual enslavement of the individual. Therefore, in these conditions, the main means of protection and self-defense of intelligence is the ability of the consumer himself to choose certain communication channels. The culture of information consumption is becoming as urgent a problem as the culture of consumption in general in the age of the rapid increase in the number of things in the world of people.

An important feature of mass communication is manifested today in the fact that in the conditions of the information society it develops in parallel and together with the processes of alienation and marginalization of the individual. A marginal person, regardless of the reasons and circumstances of his condition, seeks precisely in culture to match his borderline state. There are three levels of mass

culture. The first in Western sociology is called "lowbrow" (lowbrow). This is the lowest level by aesthetic intellectual standards. It is characterized by such features as banality, primitiveness, vulgarity, vulgarity, infantilism. The second level of mass culture is pop culture. It includes popular works of art and culture of a high level, which are simple in their most important spiritual sense. Such works for the most part directly or indirectly reflect universal and national values. This is a truly popular large-scale culture that cannot be called vulgar: for example, the best compositions of the famous Beatles group, songs by V. Vysotsky and B. Okudzhava. The third level of mass culture is the middle culture, which is a synthesis of "lowbrow" and the values of high culture. Common to the first two levels is their function in relation to a marginal person, serving his intellectual and emotional needs. But if "lowbrow" is an outlet for aggressive, destructive needs, then a higher layer of mass culture serves the development of positive and creative human interests.

The communicator is forced to create a communicative message based on a figurative representation of the target audience as a communication partner. At the same time, the communicative act is carried out as if in a quasi-reality of communication, where the image of the "I", the image of the recipient and the image of the "ideal communicative message" interact. An important feature of such communicative interaction is the fundamental diversity of communication partners in space-time coordinates.

A communicative message is the result of the work of an organized group of people of different professions acting in the interests of certain social groups or the state system. In this regard, the number of factors affecting the nature of the message content, the specifics of the form, the choice of verbal and figurative codes that are used to construct the message and the placement of semantic accents increases.

One of the main features of mass communication is the social significance of information. This property is set by the very level of sociality at which mass communication functions. Influence on public consciousness requires an appeal to spiritual values, correction of information in accordance with moral and legal norms. Spiritual, moral and informational values should become decisive for fundamentally new needs of humanity. There is an inversion: now it is no longer needs that form values through interests, but on the contrary, values, determining the corresponding interests, should form reasonable human needs. In the context of the crisis and the transitional state of Uzbek society, when civil society and its basic structures are still being formed, it is especially important to have internal support and interest in positive reforms of the majority of the country's population.

## CONCLUSION

In place of the conclusion, it should be noted that media-linguistics is a science that studies the activity of language in the media field and has appeared relatively recently. It was formed at the intersection of two disciplines, which means that it embodies its own characteristics: on the one hand, it uses the base of linguistic research, and on the other, it is included in the general system of media studies. Its main category is media text, which is a complex and complex phenomenon that embodies a number of characteristic features. Numerous studies of mass communication have led to interesting conclusions. In the human psyche, there are mechanisms of protection against the massive impact of the media. The audience is by no means an obedient mass that uncritically perceives any information. The very perception of information by a person, proceeding according to certain laws, imposes appropriate restrictions on the possibilities of media exposure. Mass communication, due to its specificity, has a tremendous impact on the emerging individual consciousness of the younger generation. "The media are able to form certain ideas about the world and social reality. They are an important source of national and cultural socialization..."

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