

THE ROLE OF SEMANTICS OF MEDIA TEXTS IN THE MODERN LIFE*Mirzakhmetova Makhmuda**Uzbekistan State University of World Languages**2nd year master student*

Abstract. Since the end of the twentieth century, media language undergoes major changes. This process is driven by important innovations in the field of mass communication, which, in turn, is caused by serious technological and social change on a global scale. In review phenomena and processes that characterize the current state of the language of the media are analyzed: "blurring" of the boundaries of media genres; heterogeneity (polymodality) of mass media language; significant impact of media language on general language norm; ways of influence of media communication on society. It was also analysed the role of semantics of media texts in today's progress.

Key words: media texts, semantics, media language, mass communication.

Abstract. Since the end of the twentieth century, media language undergoes major changes. This process is driven by important innovations in the field of mass communication, which, in turn, is caused by serious technological and social changes on a global scale. In the review phenomena and processes that characterize the current state of the language of the media are analyzed: "blurring" of the boundaries of media genres; heterogeneity (polymodality) of mass media language; significant impact of media language on general language norm; ways of influence of media communication on society. It was also analyzed the role of semantics of media texts in today's progress.

Key words: media texts, semantics, media language, mass communication.

Semantics (from the ancient Greek "σημαντικός" - "denoting") of a text in a broad sense is a characteristic of its relationship with reality, the semantics of a media text is an area of study of a language that functions in the social space in the texts of mass communication, it is relation of linguistic expressions with designated objects of media reality. Media reality is a significant socio-cultural phenomenon, a product of mass communication that exists in the multimedia environment, network space of symbols and creates a mythological picture of the world modernity.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the term media has firmly entered intolinguistic terminology, and at the end of the century, a new concept of media language began to take shape. This process is driven by major innovations in the media and communications: the development of new technologies, the change in the format of traditional media, the formation of a global information space¹. Technological and social shifts have affected the language of the media. Such changes required a rethinking of its key properties and the development of new approaches to their analysis.

¹ Соколова В.М. Язык СМИ как объект изучения испанских ученых: (На материале исследований конца XX – начала XXI в.) // Вестн. Моск. ун-та. Сер. 9. Филология. – М., 2019. – № 5.

The classical interpretation of the relationship between media text, reality and a journalist is based on the a priori assertion of the need to convey objective and complete information. It is within the framework of this theory that the division of information into descriptive (lat. *descriptio* - “description”), prescriptive (lat. *prescripao* - “prescription”), valuative information is justified (lat. *valeo*, it. *valuta* - “cost, value”) and normative (lat. *porma*)². At the same time, the process of their formation and relationships is presented as progressive and dialectical. The need to describe reality to the audience in all its diversity of manifestations is superimposed by social attitudes (prescriptions) and stereotypes shared by the journalist, which leads to the subjectivity and evaluation of the transmitted information, which is expressed in the approval of certain rules and norms of behavior.

Highlighting the media text in the language system, it should be noted that its distinguishing features are the previously noted intentionality, attitude to a dynamically changing reality, semantic unambiguity in information genres and a multi-level hierarchy of meanings in analytical and artistic journalistic genres, the presence of visually transmitted meanings. Media text projects additional meanings, thereby generating an augmented reality that has a difference from objective reality in connection with the specifics of human psychophysiology and culture in general. The semantic structure of a media text cannot be separated and studied separately from the cognitive process. The focus of the media text on the audience a priori forces to cognize the meaning, interpret the text not in terms of abstract sign structures, but with a cognitive pragmatic purpose.

The semantics of analytical media texts differs from the semantics of information ones due to the fact that the semantics of analytical materials is built within the framework of cognitive semantics, where logic, coherence and consistency in the construction of meanings come to the fore, which in turn directly affect the ability to adequately interpret the meanings conveyed by the author. At the same time, the typology characteristic of information genres also extends to analytical materials.

It is in analytical materials that the need for a logical organization of a media text is most accentuated. Analytical materials are ambiguous, for their understanding requires effort and knowledge of the laws of correct thinking. The semantics of analytical materials can be influenced by the composition of the text, the semantic structure of the text, the way of presentation, and the organization of the material.

One of the varieties of natural language that has a media form of its expression is the language of radio and television. By their own linguistic parameters of speech heard on radio and television could be classified as a colloquial style, if it were not for the need to maintain the framework of the literary norm, which is initially present in any media text. Nevertheless, we can talk about the simplification of the language in modern media, which reflects the general

² Прохоров, Е.П. Введение в теорию журналистики / Е.П. Прохоров. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2011

trend towards economy of language resources, characteristic of many world languages.

Tendencies to strengthen the author's principle, on the one hand, and orientation to the addressee, on the other hand, change the genre and content characteristics of media texts. Corresponding changes have been observed in the British media for two decades, similar trends are developing in the domestic media. Among examples of N.V. Malykhina calls the development of a genre that integrates the features of reportage and interviews. Its forms have changed, they "have undergone hybridization, but at the same time they have the core features of a classic reportage or interview"³. The development of materials that combine cognitive, aesthetic and entertaining properties (in the British media they are called feature texts) also proceeds in similar ways. From the Anglo-Saxon tradition, articles of instructions came to the Russian media, which in the British media are considered as a subspecies of feature, and in Russia, they are called "карточки". It is significant at the same time that today the author of a media text builds his material, focusing more on the position of the reader than on the laws and frameworks of genres adopted earlier. For example, advisory materials are built on the principle of separate blocks consisting of one or two paragraphs. They contain a question asked by the addressee and an answer. Headings referring to certain topics are concretized, the introduction to the rubric consists of a general presentation of the situation and the issue. This format for presenting information is used, for example, by the online publication Meduza: «По всей России жгут траву. Зачем? И куда звонить?»⁴. More detailed materials created with the participation of experts on given topics are built according to a similar principle: the question is formulated from the audience; the text is divided into small blocks of four to five sentences, corresponding to one question or fact [ibid.].

The content and stylistic features of media texts belonging to different genres are also formed based on the perception of the reader. For example, the dramatization of the composition, aimed at empathy, has a deep psychological effect. They are achieved by bright details and images, idioms, direct speech of heroes and experts.

Another noticeable direction of innovation in the language of the mass media is manifested in frequent deviations from the normative vocabulary. Slang, jargon, obscene vocabulary, "images of the bodily bottom" (in the terminology of M.M. Bakhtin) have become commonplace in media texts, especially in network communication. high expressive the charge of previously taboo linguistic elements makes it possible to use them with opposite evaluative signs - to express both the extreme degree of rejection and the most intense approval. Nowadays, similar words and expressions are also found in an official speech: "So, from the TV

³ Малыхина Н.В. Динамические тенденции медиатекстов в российских и британских медиа // Вестн. Моск. ун-та.

⁴ Малыхина Н.В. Динамические тенденции медиатекстов в российских и британских медиа // Вестн. Моск. ун-та.

screen, B. Obama's associate J. Biden, congratulating the boss on his success, once said: This is a big f-ing deal.

Among the key linguo-pragmatic categories of media texts is the concept of the reliability of the information contained in them. In recent decades, there has been a revival of researchers' interest in this issue, including in the field of mass communication. M.Yu. Panchenko, analyzing the category of reliability as applied to media commercial advertising, notes its dependence on the perception of a communicative situation by a particular individual. The sign of reliability or unreliability is attributed, according to M.Yu. Panchenko, in many cases the addressee⁵.

In the semantic analysis of modern media text, it is impossible to do without the analysis of the visual component. Visual texts fit into the semantic parameters of both primary signs (natural languages) and secondary sign systems, as they express meaning both with the help of natural language and with the help of artificially created sign systems, such as audiovisual signs and sign systems.

When making sense of an audiovisual sign, both verbal and kinesic components are involved, which can be between themselves both in a relationship of complete absorption of one by the other, and complement each other with meanings.

The visual channel of information transmission refers to certain human senses and conveys already formed meanings, encoded in a certain way within the sign system of a certain culture. The semantics of the visual is conventional and associated with cultural codes. As Umberto Eco notes, “even where one speaks of naturalness and immediacy, one is dealing with culture, convention, system, code, and, therefore, ultimately with ideology. Semiology stands its ground here too, because it understands its tasks as the translation of the natural into the social and cultural”⁶. The visual component of culture is communicative and connected with the objective world by means of encoding the meaning for its further fixation and translation.

It should also be noted that within the framework of visual communication, semantics is forced out of the space of communication, the visual ceases to be mediator between subject and reality. Meaningful focus messages are shifted from textual to visual. The visual component in the text from the accompanying element becomes prevalent.

Literature

1. Соколова В.М. Язык СМИ как объект изучения испанских ученых: (На материале исследований конца XX – начала XXI в.) // Вестн. Моск. ун-та. Сер. 9. Филология. – М., 2019. – № 5.
2. Прохоров, Е.П. Введение в теорию журналистики / Е.П. Прохоров. – М.: Аспект Пресс, 2011

⁵ Панченко М.Ю. О лингвопрагматическом аспекте достоверности рекламного текста: на материале немецкого языка // Вестн. Моск. ун-та. Сер. 9.

⁶ Эко, У. Отсутствующая структура. Введение в семиологию / У. Эко. – СПб.: Симпозиум, 2006. – 544 с.

3. Малыхина Н.В. Динамические тенденции медиатекстов в российских и британских медиа // Вестн. Моск. ун-та.
4. Панченко М.Ю. О лингвопрагматическом аспекте достоверности рекламного текста: на материале немецкого языка // Вестн. Моск. ун-та. Сер. 9
5. Эко, У. Отсутствующая структура. Введение в семиологию / У. Эко. – СПб.: Симпозиум, 2006. – 544 с.
6. Yusupova, N. (2021). PECULIARITIES OF LEARNING ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES. CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS, 2(11), 138-142.
7. Berdiyeva, G. (2022, September). " FINE ART" IS A CREATIVE PRODUCT FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL HELP. In International Scientific and Current Research Conferences (pp. 124-127).
8. Mirakhmedova, L. A. (2021). THE ROLE AND ROLE OF LOGORITHMIC EXERCISES IN ELIMINATING SPEECH DEFICIENCIES. CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS, 2(11), 122-125.
9. Rustamovna, U. N., & Madaminovna, B. M. (2022). THE STUDY OF THE CONCEPT AS A UNIT OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS. Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 4, 66-69.
10. Pulatova, M. (2019). The main finite difference method summation of L. Euler series. In Science and practice: a new level of integration in the modern world (pp. 219-222).
11. Jabbarov, U. (2020). Individual Psychological Characteristics Of Students In Teaching Foreign Language Sciences. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 1(1), 38-42.
12. Абдуллаева, Р. М. (2022). Интеграция С Клиническими Дисциплинами В Медицинском Вузе При Обучении Русскому Языку Специальности. Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Science, 3(6), 94-97.
13. Абдуллаева, Р. М. (2022). Коммуникационные Технологии Языкового Обучения В Медицинском Вузе. Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Science, 3(6), 98-102.
14. Abdullaeva, R., Esanow, F. N. U., & Eshbaeva, N. (2022). Translation as a means of teaching clinical terminology.
15. Абдуллаева, Р. М. (2019). Ситуативный контекст в процессе преподавания русского языка студентам медицинских вузов. In Современная Россия в мировом политическом процессе: глобальное и региональное измерение (pp. 357-363).
16. Абдуллаева, Р. М. (2021). СЕТЕВЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В МЕДИЦИНСКОМ ВУЗЕ. Редакционная коллегия.
17. Кулахметова, Ж. Т. (2018). ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-КОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ПРИ

- ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ. НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИИ В ХХІ ВЕКЕ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ОТКРЫТИЯ, 51.
18. Abdullaeva, R., Mirrahimova, G., Israilova, I., Eshbaev, O., & Aminova, G. (2020). Learning foreign vocabulary using computer programs. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(S1), 567-572.
 19. Mirzatullaevna, A. R., Jabbarovich, E. U., Shuhratovna, M. G., Erikovna, N. F., & Majlimovna, P. M. (2019). Uso de tecnologias multimedia modernas en clases de idiomas extranjeros. *Religación. Revista de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades*, 4(18), 80-85.
 20. Абдуллаева, Р. М. (2016). СВОЕОБРАЗИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ. *Ученый XXI века*, 9.
 21. Zairova, N. B. (2022). THE USE OF ARTICULATORY STATES OF SOUNDS IN THE ELIMINATION OF PHONETIC-PHONEMIC SPEECH DEFICITS OF STUDENTS IN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN LOGOPEDIC TRAINING. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 4(11), 23-27.
 22. Zairova, N. B. (2022). ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF SPEECH THERAPY CLASSES WITH STUDENTS WITH SPEECH DISORDERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 4(11), 75-80.
 23. Abdullayeva, Y. (2022). THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTER PROGRAMS IN FORMING THE VOCABULARY OF CHILDREN WITH SPEECH DEFICIENCIES. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 4(11), 87-92.
 24. Sabirova, Z. I. (2022). PREPARATION OF CHILDREN WITH SPEECH DISTURBANCE IN SCHOOL IN THE CONDITIONS OF A PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 4(11), 59-64.
 25. Sabirova, Z. I. (2022). PREPARATION OF CHILDREN WITH SPEECH DISTURBANCE IN SCHOOL IN THE CONDITIONS OF A PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 4(11), 59-64.
 26. Ilxamjanova, S. Z. (2021, May). MODELING THE DEVELOPMENTAL ENVIRONMENT IN SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES. In *E-Conference Globe* (pp. 259-263).
 27. Sabirova, Z. (2021). Model of preparing children with delayed mental development to school in conditions of preschool educational institutions. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 11(2), 700-706.
 28. Shoakhmedova, S. K. (2022). CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST'S ACTIVITY IN THE GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL IN THE CONDITIONS OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 4(11), 17-22.

29. Shoakhmedova, S. K. (2022). USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN WORK WITH CHILDREN WITH SPEECH DISORDERS. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 4(11), 81-86.
30. Gapurova, D. (2022). DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CHILDREN WITH COMPLEX DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 4(11), 12-16.
31. Gapurova, D. (2022). CHILDREN WITH COMPLEX DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (CHILDREN WITH SENSORY AND MENTAL DISABILITIES). *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 4(11), 06-11.
32. Gapurova, D. (2021). Children with complexed developmental disorders. *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL*, 11(2), 683-687.
33. Гапурова, Д. Т. (2020). АЛОҲИДА ЁРДАМГА МУҲТОЖ БОЛАЛАРНИНГ ТАЪЛИМ ОЛИШ ИМКОНИЯТЛАРИ. ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ, (SI-2№ 8).
34. Gapurova, D. T. (2019). Vocabulary Disorders of Children with Motor Alalia. *Eastern European Scientific Journal*, (1).
35. Alimova, K. K. (2022). DEVELOPMENT OF GRAPHOMOTOR SKILLS IN CHILDREN WITH SPEECH DISORDERS CURRENT ISSUES. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(12), 05-09.
36. Alieva, S. S. (2022). MECHANISMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF VOICE DISORDERS IN DYSARTHRIA. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 4(11).
37. Alieva, S. S. (2022). PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH OF CHILDREN WITH DYSARTHRIA. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 4(11), 41-46.
38. Shaabdurakhimova, S. S. (2021). Voice formation mechanism and causes of voice impairment. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 2259-2265.
39. Khusniddinova, B. K. (2022). INTERACTION OF A SPEECH THERAPIST WITH OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 4(11), 01-05.
40. Khusniddinova, B. X. (2021). LOGOPEED'S CODE OF ETHICS. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, 2(09), 97-100.
41. Khusniddinova, S. K. (2019). Didactic Games Role in Work on Sound Automation. *Eastern European Scientific Journal*, (1).
42. Abutova, S. O. (2022). RULES FOR COMMUNICATING WITH PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WHO STUTTER. *American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research*, 2(12), 48-55.
43. кизи Муқимджонова, У. В., Исаков, М. Ю., & Худжаева, Н. Т. (2022). VIGNA SINENSIS, PHASELOUS AYREUS, ARACHHIS HYPOGAEA

- O‘SIMLIKLAR DONLARI VA POYALARINING ORGANIK TARKIBI. Журнал химии товаров и народной медицины, 1(2), 185-202.
44. Исаков, В. Ю., Исаков, М. Ю., & Мукимжонова, У. В. К. (2022). МИКРОБИОГЕННЫЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ В СИСТЕМЕ «ПОРОДА-ПОЧВА-РАСТЕНИЕ» НА ЛУГОВО-ОАЗИСНЫХ ПОЧВАХ ЗАПАДНОЙ ФЕРГАНЫ. *Universum: химия и биология*, (9-1 (99)), 45-50.
45. Кушназарова, Ш. К., Азимов, Н. Ш., Валиев, Н. В. Ў., & Очилов, Г. М. (2022). РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ТЯЖЕЛЫХ МЕТАЛЛОВ В НЕКОТОРЫХ ВИДАХ СЫРОГО МЯСА. *Universum: химия и биология*, (11-1 (101)), 53-57.
46. Хамзахўжаев, А. А., Валиев, Н. В., & Очилов, Г. М. (2021). МЕЛАМИННИНГ САНОАТДА ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШИГА ОИД АЙРИМ МАСАЛАЛАР ТЎҒРИСИДА. *Журнал естественных наук*, 3(5).
47. Akhiyarov, A. A., Lobov, A. N., Ivanov, S. P., Spirikhin, L. V., Gabbasov, T. M., Tsyrlina, E. M., ... & Yunusov, M. S. (2020). Antiarrhythmic agents based on diterpenoid alkaloid lappaconitine. Protonation of N-deacetylappaconitine in methanol solutions. *Russian Chemical Bulletin*, 69(3), 567-571.
48. Ботиров, Р. А., Валиев, Н. В. Ў., Жураев, О. Т., Садиков, А. З., Сагдуллаев, Ш. Ш., & Турсунова, Ш. З. (2020). Технология производства алкалоида стахидрина из растения *Capparis spinoza* L. *Universum: технические науки*, (9-2 (78)), 55-59.
49. Omonjonovich, N. B., Kosimovna, K. S., Valijon o‘g‘li, V. N., & Shukhratovich, A. N. (2022). ON THE MODERN INTERPRETATION OF THE HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY. *Open Access Repository*, 8(12), 655-658.
50. Kosimovna, K. S., Omonjonovich, N. B., Shukhratovich, A. N., & Azamovna, K. M. (2022). CLASSIFICATION OF HEAVY METALS IN MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCTS BASED ON THE DEFINITION. *Open Access Repository*, 8(11), 260-265.
51. Кушназарова, К. Ш. (2022). Совершенствование системы классификации мясомолочной продукции на основе товарной номенклатуры (Doctoral dissertation, Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора философии по техническим наукам (PhD). Ташкент).
52. Кушназарова, Ш. К., Азимов, Н. Ш., Валиев, Н. В. Ў., & Очилов, Г. М. (2022). РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ТЯЖЕЛЫХ МЕТАЛЛОВ В НЕКОТОРЫХ ВИДАХ СЫРОГО МЯСА. *Universum: химия и биология*, (11-1 (101)), 53-57.
53. КАРИМОВА, Д. Б., КАЗИМОВА, Н. М., АСЛАНОВА, Ф. И., МЕЛИБОЕВА, Г. С., & МАХМУДОВ, И. Т. (2015). ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ УСЛОВИЙ СИНТЕЗА ГЕКСААЛЮМИНАТА ЛАНТАНА МАГНИЯ. In *Поколение будущего: Взгляд молодых ученых-2015* (pp. 25-26).
54. КАРИМОВА, Д. Б., КАЗИМОВА, Н. М., МАХМУДОВА, С. А., ДЕХҚОНОВА, К. Д., & МАХМУДОВ, И. Т. (2015).

- ДИСЛОКАЦИОННЫЕ ДЕФЕКТЫ В МОНОКРИСТАЛЛАХ ГЕКСААЛЮМИНАТА ЛАНТАНА МАГНИЯ. In Молодежь и XXI век-2015 (pp. 15-18).
55. Муминова, Р. Н., & Казимова, Н. М. (2015). Проблема очистки сточных вод в Узбекистане. Молодой ученый, (22), 47-48.
56. ХАЛИМОВА, М. Р., ТАШПУЛАТОВА, Д. С., & КАЗИМОВА, Н. М. (2015). АНТРОПОГЕННОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ НА ЧИСЛЕННОСТЬ РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО МИРА. In Молодежь и XXI век-2015 (pp. 363-365).
57. НОМОЗОВ, Ш. Ю. О., КАЗИМОВА, Н. М., & МАХМУДОВ, И. Т. (2014). ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ БИТУМА ИЗ ГОССИПОЛОВОЙ СМОЛЫ. In Будущее науки-2014 (pp. 105-107).
58. Туляганов, Т. С., Козимова, Н. М., & Султанов, С. А. (2008). Новые алкалоиды *Peganum Harmala* {Peganaceae. Растительные ресурсы, 44(1), 82-86.
59. Tulyaganov, T. S., Kozimova, N. M., & Allaberdiev, F. K. (2006). Alkaloids from plants of the genus *Nitraria*. Chemistry of natural compounds, 42(2), 198-200.
60. кизи Мукиджонова, У. В., Исаков, М. Ю., & Худжаева, Н. Т. (2022). VIGNA SINENSIS, PHASELOUS AYREUS, ARACHNIS HYPOGAEA O‘SIMLIKLAR DONLARI VA ROYALARINING ORGANIK TARKIBI. Журнал химии товаров и народной медицины, 1(2), 185-202.
61. Azimova, N. R., Hojaev, V. U., Hojayeva, N. T., & Oxunov, I. I. (2020). NICOTINE-CONTAINING PLANTS. Life Sciences and Agriculture, 2(2), 37-41.
62. Ravshanovna, A. N., Umarovich, X. J. V., Toshtemirovna, X. J. N., & Islomovich, O. I. (2020). Tarkibida nikotin saqlovchi o'simliklar. Life Sciences and Agriculture, (2-2), 37-41.
63. Рахимова, Г. С., Мирзахамдамова, Д. З., & Расулов, М. А. (2016). Экологические проблемы в области Фергане: исторический аспект. Высшая школа, (21-2), 73-75.
64. Рахимова, Г. (2020). ОЛМАЛИҚ ШАҲРИДА ЭКОЛОГИК ҲОЛАТНИНГ ЎЗГАРИШ САБАБЛАРИ. ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ, (SI-3).
65. Рахимова, Г. С. (2020). 1950-80 ЙИЛЛАРДА НАВОИЙ ВИЛОЯТИДА ЭКОЛОГИК ҲОЛАТЛАР. In ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ (pp. 135-138).
66. Рахимова, Г. С. (2020). БУХОРО ВИЛОЯТИДАГИ САНОАТ КОРХОНАЛАРДАГИ ИҚТИСОДИЙ МУАММОЛАРНИНГ ОҚИБАТЛАРИ. ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ, 3(11).
67. Rakhimova, G. S. (2022). KARAKALPAKISTAN, ENVIROMENTAL SITUATION. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2(5-2), 176-181.
68. Sobirjonovna, R. G. (2021). IMPACT OF PROBLEMS IN THE INDUSTRY OF KARAKALPAKISTAN ON THE ENVIROMENTAL SITUATION.

69. Рахимова, Г. (2020). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА 1940-1980 ЙИЛЛАРДА САНОАТЛАШТИРИШ СИЁСАТИНИНГ ОҚИБАТЛАРИ. ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ, 3(8).
70. Rahimova, M. O., & Muhammadqodirova, F. O. (2022). THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK NATIONAL LANGUAGE IN THE 20TH CENTURY. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 10, 132-135.
71. Rakhimova, M. O. (2022). About antonymy. *Eurasian Research Bulletin*, 14, 309-311.
72. Odilovna, R. M., & Otabekna, M. F. (2022). Presupposition of Adjectives. *Eurasian Scientific Herald*, 14, 17-19.
73. Rahimova, M. (2022). SEMIOTIC ISSUES OF WORD NOMEMA. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(09), 333-336.
74. ODILOVNA, R. M. (2022). THE SOUND SIDE OF THE WORD AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE. *International Journal of Philosophical Studies and Social Sciences*, 2(1), 61-64.
75. Odilovna, R. M. (2021). Meaning and its Place in the Symbolic Status of the Word. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), 12, 96-98.
76. Раҳимова, М. (2021). НОМЕМА ВА СЕМЕМАНИНГ ЎЗАРО МУНОСАБАТИ: DOI: 10.53885/edinres. 2021.23. 79.047 М. Раҳимова, Қўқон ДПИ, филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори. In Научно-практическая конференция.
77. Rakhimova, M., & Muhammadkadirova, F. (2021). CORRELATIVE WORDS. In *International journal of conference series on education and social sciences* (Online) (Vol. 1, No. 2).
78. Odilovna, R. M. (2018). The Role and Status of Linguistic Markers in the System of Symbols. *ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies*, 7(7), 29-34.
79. Рахимова, М. О. (2017). ПРИОБРЕТЕНИЕ ЗНАКОВОСТИ СЛОВА В ВИРТУАЛЬНЫХ И АКТУАЛЬНЫХ СИТУАЦИЯХ. *Ученый XXI века*, (1-2).