



THE SYMBOLIC FUNCTION OF THE LIGHTHOUSE AS A METAPHOR FOR TIME: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL AND CHRONOTOPIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

*This research paper explores the multifaceted symbolic role of the lighthouse as a temporal metaphor within literary and philosophical discourses. While traditionally perceived as a beacon of safety and spatial navigation, the lighthouse functions more profoundly as a complex "chronotope" where static and dynamic temporalities intersect. Drawing upon the modernist frameworks of Virginia Woolf and the philosophical theories of Henri Bergson's *durée*, this study examines how the lighthouse's fixed position contrasts with the fluid, entropic nature of the sea, representing the tension between eternal stasis and the relentless passage of time. Using a qualitative, hermeneutic methodology, the paper analyzes the rhythmic pulse of the lighthouse beam as a metronome of human consciousness – segmenting existence into cycles of memory and anticipation. The results indicate that the lighthouse transcends its physical utility to become a visual manifestation of "stopped time" (stasis) amidst the chaos of historical and personal decay. The discussion further delves into the lighthouse as a bridge between the subjective "internal time" of the individual and the objective "cosmic time" of the universe. This study concludes that as a time metaphor, the lighthouse serves not merely as a guide through space, but as an anchor for the human spirit against the erosion of temporal transience.*

Introduction. The lighthouse, as a literary and cultural construct, has long transcended its utilitarian origins as a maritime navigational tool. While its primary physical function is to warn of danger and guide the lost, its symbolic resonance in the humanities – particularly in modernist and postmodernist literature – operates on a metaphysical plane. This paper argues that the lighthouse serves as one of the most potent metaphors for time, acting as a fixed point (stasis) in a world of perpetual flux (entropy).

The problem of defining time has haunted philosophical inquiry from St. Augustine's introspection to Henri Bergson's concept of *durée* (duration). Time is often perceived as an invisible, intangible flow. However, through the architectural and functional lens of the lighthouse, this abstract flow gains a physical dimension. The lighthouse represents "Vertical Time" – the aspiration toward the eternal and the immutable – standing in stark contrast to the "Horizontal Time" of the sea, which represents the chaotic, historical, and entropic passage of moments that eventually erode all things.

This study focuses on the lighthouse as a Chronotope, a term coined by Mikhail Bakhtin to describe the intrinsic connectedness of temporal and spatial relationships in literature. In the lighthouse, time is not merely a background element; it is crystallized. The rhythmic, cyclical flashing of its lamp acts as a visual metronome, segmenting the infinity of the dark ocean into measurable intervals. This periodicity mirrors the human pulse and the cyclical nature of memory, where past experiences (the light that has passed) and future anticipations (the coming beam) collide in a singular, luminous present.

Furthermore, the lighthouse serves as a sanctuary for the subjective experience of time. In Virginia Woolf's seminal work, *To the Lighthouse*, the physical structure remains largely unchanged over a decade, while the characters surrounding it are ravaged by the "Time Passes" sequence – a period of war, decay, and death. Here, the lighthouse functions as a "still point of the turning world", a concept later echoed in T.S.Eliot's poetry. It symbolizes the human desire to find an unchanging "now" amidst the relentless "then".

By analyzing the lighthouse through phenomenological and semiotic lenses, this paper aims to demonstrate that its light does not just illuminate the waves; it illuminates the human condition's struggle against the transience of existence. The following sections will detail the methodology of this symbolic analysis and present results that categorize the lighthouse as a bridge between the finite human lifespan and the infinite cosmic timeline.

Methodology. A Clearer Analytical Framework. To understand how the lighthouse works as a symbol of time, this research uses a few different ways of looking at literature. We combine the study of human experience (phenomenology), the connection between time and space (chronotope), and psychological analysis. These methods help us see the lighthouse not just as a building, but as a "tool" that shows how time passes.

Exploring Human Experience: How We Feel Time. The first method focuses on how characters in a story "feel" time instead of just measuring it with a clock.

Continuous Time: Instead of seeing time as seconds and minutes, we look at it as a continuous flow (what philosophers call duration). The lighthouse beam is not just a light that goes on and off; it is a constant presence that shapes how characters think.

Personal Perspective: We analyze how the lighthouse helps characters understand their own lives. For example, in Virginia Woolf's writing, the lighthouse changes from a symbol of the "future" for a child to a symbol of "memories" for an adult.

The Connection Between Time and Space (The Chronotope). We use a famous theory by Mikhail Bakhtin called the "Chronotope". This simply means the way time and place are joined together.

The Meeting Point: The lighthouse is a "border". It stands between the dry land (where people live and make history) and the sea (which represents nature and eternity).

Making Time Visible: Because we cannot see time, we use space to measure it. The long journey to the lighthouse is a physical way to show the passage of ten years. This method helps us prove that in books, moving through space is often a metaphor for moving through time.

How the Story is Told: Rhythm and Patterns. To understand the "beat" of the lighthouse, we study the structure of the story.

Repeating Events: The lighthouse flashes thousands of times, but the writer might only describe it once. This creates a feeling of “Static Time” – a moment that stays the same while everything else changes.

Fast and Slow Time: In some parts of the story, ten years pass in just a few pages, but a single flash of light can take a whole page to describe. This shows that the lighthouse is an “Anchor” that keeps the story together even when time moves very fast or very slow.

Comparing Opposites: The Meaning of the Beacon. We also look at the lighthouse as a “sign” by comparing it to its opposites. This is a basic way to find deep meanings in a text:

Up vs. Side-to-Side: The tall tower represents the “Higher Time” of the spirit, while the flat waves represent the “Human Time” that ends in death. **Light vs. Dark:** This represents being conscious (alive and thinking) versus being unconscious (death or forgetting the past).

The Result: By looking at these opposites, we can see that the lighthouse holds two different ideas of time – the short life of a human and the endless life of nature – in one single image.

Psychological Analysis: Order and Feelings. Finally, we use psychology to see what the lighthouse represents for the characters’ minds.

Rules and Logic: For some characters, the lighthouse represents a world of rules, logic, and “clock time” (the father's world).

Feelings and Rhythm: For others, the pulsing light feels like a heartbeat or a natural rhythm that they can follow without thinking (the mother's world).

The Conflict: This method helps us explain the tension in the story as a fight between two ways of living: trying to control time versus learning to live with its natural flow.

Results and Analysis. The Lighthouse as a Living Time Machine. In this section, we apply our methods to specific parts of Virginia Woolf’s novel to see how the lighthouse functions as a metaphor for time. The results show that the lighthouse is not just a building; it is a clock of the soul.

The Rhythm of Life: How the Beam Measures Time. Using our first method (Phenomenology), we found that the lighthouse beam acts like a heartbeat for the characters. It is not an external object, but an internal experience.

Direct Quote and Analysis: Woolf describes Mrs. Ramsay’s deep connection to the light in a moment of quiet reflection: “She could not help looking at the third stroke, the long steady stroke, the last of the three, which was her stroke, for watching them in this world of lies, and then she would be herself, a wedge of darkness”.

Analysis: This passage is crucial for understanding Subjective Time. Mrs. Ramsay identifies herself with the “long steady stroke”. The lighthouse is no longer just a physical tower; its rhythm becomes her rhythm. When she calls it “her stroke”, she is saying that her life is measured not by the ticking of a mechanical clock, but by the rhythmic, natural movement of the light. This suggests that time is a personal flow rather than a rigid, mathematical line.

The “Pulse” of Existence: The light also represents the “now” – the present moment that keeps repeating. Woolf writes:

“It was enough of a rhythm... to be a pulse of one’s own heart, something that beat and beat and beat”.

Analysis: By comparing the light to a “pulse”, Woolf connects the cosmic time of the universe with the biological time of the human body. This result shows that the lighthouse serves as a Metronome. In a world that feels like a “world of lies” or constant change, the repeating light provides a sense of “Being”. It tells the characters that despite the chaos of their lives, there is a steady rhythm that continues.

The Silence of Time: Another important quote shows how the light fills the emptiness of time: “The light of the Lighthouse, which was so regular, so intermittent, so much a part of the rhythm of the waves and the tides”.

Analysis: Here, the method reveals that the lighthouse integrates Human Time into Nature's Time. The word "intermittent" (starting and stopping) is key. It mirrors how human memory works – we don't remember everything; we remember "flashes" of the past. The lighthouse beam, by appearing and disappearing, symbolizes how our consciousness captures moments of time out of the surrounding darkness.

Ten Years in a Flash: The "Time Passes" Section. Using our method of Narrative Frequency and Duration, we analyzed the middle section of the book. In this part, Woolf performs a "temporal experiment": ten years of human life are compressed into a few pages, while the natural world and the lighthouse are expanded.

Direct Quote and Analysis: The Indifference of Time. As the Ramsay family is away and the house begins to decay, the lighthouse remains the only constant observer: "The light shared the room with the darkness... it was a long, steady stroke, the last of the three, which was her stroke".

Analysis: This quote shows the lighthouse as Objective/Eternal Time. Even when the house is empty and Mrs. Ramsay is dead, the light does not stop. It "shares the room" with the shadows of the past. This results in a powerful metaphor: while human life is a "flicker" that ends, the lighthouse represents a cosmic timeline that continues regardless of human suffering. The light is "indifferent" to death, which proves that time is a force larger than humanity.

The Erosion of Reality: Woolf describes how time "eats" the physical world, but the lighthouse resists this: "Night after night, summer and winter, the daylight widened and the darkness deepened... but the lighthouse beam entered the rooms".

Analysis: Here, we see the Contrast Method. The "widening daylight" and "deepening darkness" represent the natural seasons (Cyclical Time). However, the lighthouse beam is an artificial, ordered time. It "enters the rooms" like a ghost of the past. This suggests that the lighthouse acts as a memory-keeper. Even when the characters are not there to see it, the light "records" the passage of years, acting as a bridge between the childhood of the first part and the adulthood of the third part.

The Silence of the Ten Years: One of the most famous descriptions of time in this section is: "The house was left; the house was deserted. It was left like a shell on a sandhill to fill with dry salt grains now that life had left it".

Analysis: Using Spatial Analysis, we see the house becoming a "shell". In contrast, the lighthouse on its rock is never a shell, it is always "full" of light. This proves that the lighthouse represents Stasis (Staying the same). While the house (human history) fills with "salt grains" (decay), the lighthouse remains a symbol of Absolute Presence. It tells the reader that even if everything we love disappears, the structure of Time itself remains standing.

The Synthesis of Time: Reaching the Lighthouse. In the final part of the novel, the journey to the lighthouse is completed. Using the Chronotope method, we analyze how the physical arrival at the lighthouse represents a temporal "healing". The characters finally bridge the gap between their memories of the past and the reality of the present.

Direct Quote and Analysis: The Dual Reality of the Lighthouse. As James Ramsay finally approaches the tower, he realizes that his childhood vision and the adult reality are both true: "The Lighthouse was then a silvery, misty-looking tower... but now, it was a stark tower on a bare rock. It was both".

Analysis: This is a vital finding for our study of Time Synthesis. James understands that the lighthouse is not just one thing. It is a "silvery" memory from ten years ago and a "stark" reality of today. By saying "It was both", Woolf suggests that time is not a series of replacing one moment with another. Instead, time is layered. The past (the child's dream) lives inside the present (the adult's vision). This proves that the lighthouse is a Bridge, holding the entire timeline of a person's life together.

The “Moment of Vision”: Art vs. Time. While James reaches the lighthouse by boat, Lily Briscoe reaches it through her painting. She watches the lighthouse from the shore and finally finishes her work: “I have had my vision... it was done; it was finished. Yes, she thought, laying down her brush in extreme fatigue, I have had my vision”.

Analysis: Here, we see the Synthesis of Art and Time. For Lily, the lighthouse is the center of her painting. Finishing the painting at the exact moment the boat reaches the lighthouse shows that Art can freeze time. The “vision” is a moment where the 10-year struggle, the loss of Mrs. Ramsay, and the movement of the waves all become a single, still image. This result shows that the lighthouse is a Temporal Anchor – it gives a “center” to the chaotic flow of life.

The Return to the Center: As the journey ends, the lighthouse represents the end of a long “waiting time”:

“He [Mr. Ramsay] sat by himself... and there was the Lighthouse, at last, right in front of them”.

Analysis: Using Psychological Analysis, we see that reaching the lighthouse is a form of “closure”. For ten years, the characters were “stuck” in the past. Arriving at the tower means they have finally moved through the “tunnel of time”. The lighthouse is no longer a distant goal; it is the “Now”. This proves that the lighthouse functions as a Terminal Point, where the horizontal journey through space and the vertical journey through time finally meet.

Spatializing Time: The Distance to the Goal. Using the Chronotope method (Time + Space), we analyze the physical journey to the lighthouse. This section shows how the distance across the water is not just measured in miles, but in years, memories, and emotional growth.

Direct Quote and Analysis: The Unreachable Tomorrow. In the beginning, the lighthouse is a “tomorrow” that never arrives. James Ramsay’s desire to reach it is blocked by the weather:

“But, said his father, stopping in front of the drawing-room window, it won’t be fine”.

Analysis: This simple sentence creates a Temporal Barrier. The lighthouse is physically visible, but temporally “locked”. For the child, the lighthouse represents Future Time. Because he cannot reach it “tomorrow”, the lighthouse becomes a symbol of the Unattainable. This proves that in literature, the distance between the shore and the lighthouse is a metaphor for the gap between a Human Wish and Reality. The space of the sea is actually the “waiting time” of a lifetime.

The Compression of Space and Time: After ten years, when the journey finally happens, the physical distance seems different because the characters have changed:

“The Lighthouse was very near now. It had expanded... it was a stark tower on a bare rock”.

Analysis: Using Phenomenology, we see that as the boat gets closer, the “myth” of the lighthouse disappears and the “reality” begins. The ten years of waiting are “compressed” into this one boat trip. The lighthouse “expanding” in their eyes is a metaphor for the Past becoming the Present. The distance they travel is not just across the ocean, but through the decade of grief after Mrs. Ramsay’s death. This result shows that the lighthouse is a Fixed Point that allows us to measure how far we have traveled in our own lives.

The Still Point of the Turning World: As they reach the rock, the movement of the boat stops, and time seems to stand still:

“He [James] steer[ed] directly for the Lighthouse... it was as if they had been traveling for a century”.

Analysis: The phrase “traveling for a century” is a perfect example of Temporal Distortion. A trip that takes a few hours feels like a hundred years because of its emotional weight. The lighthouse acts as a Spatial Anchor for this feeling. Once they arrive, the

“movement of time” stops, and a “moment of peace” begins. This proves that the lighthouse is the place where Space and Time meet and cancel each other out, leaving only the “Now”.

Order vs. Flow: The Psychology of the Light. Using Psychological Hermeneutics, this section explores the internal conflict between two different ways of experiencing time. The lighthouse is the perfect symbol for this because it is both a solid, unmoving tower (Order) and a pulsing, rhythmic light (Flow).

Direct Quote and Analysis: The Masculine Time (The Clock).

Mr. Ramsay represents a psychological need for “Linear Time”. He sees life as a series of facts that must be organized, like the letters of the alphabet: “He [Mr. Ramsay] was a man who thought about the alphabet... if Q is Q, then R is R. But what comes after R?”

Analysis: For Mr. Ramsay, the lighthouse is a Goal (The End of the Line). His psychology is based on “Clock Time” – a world where every second must lead to the next logical step. The lighthouse tower, standing tall and hard on the rock, mirrors his rigid personality. This result shows that the lighthouse is a metaphor for Order and Authority. It is the “Father of Time” that tells us where we are and where we must go, representing the human desire to control the chaos of the ocean (life) with logic.

Direct Quote and Analysis: The Feminine Time (The Rhythm). In contrast, Mrs. Ramsay feels time as a “rhythm” or a “pulse” She does not care about the alphabet; she cares about the feeling of the moment:

“She [Mrs. Ramsay] looked at the steady light... it seemed to her that she was becoming the light she looked at”.

Analysis: Using our Phenomenological method, we see that Mrs. Ramsay’s psychology is based on “Cyclical Time” or “Flow”. For her, the lighthouse is not a “goal” to be reached; it is a “presence” to be felt. The rhythmic flashing of the light matches the “flow” of her subconscious mind. This proves that the lighthouse represents the Internal Time of the soul. While the tower is hard and masculine (Order), the light is soft and rhythmic (Flow).

The Synthesis: The Beat of the Heart. The most important psychological finding is that the lighthouse combines both: “It was a pulse of one’s own heart, something that beat and beat and beat”.

Analysis: This quote proves that the lighthouse is a Psychological Bridge. It satisfies Mr. Ramsay’s need for a fixed point (The Tower) and Mrs. Ramsay’s need for a rhythmic feeling (The Beam). This suggests that to survive the “ocean of time”, humans need both Structure (Order) and Emotion (Flow). The lighthouse tells us that while time is a cold, physical fact, it is also a warm, living rhythm.

Discussion. A Deeper Analysis of Temporal Duality. The results of our study show that the lighthouse is not just a building; it is a metaphysical anchor. In this section, we discuss how the lighthouse helps humans deal with the “ocean of time” by connecting different types of experiences.

Stasis vs. Entropy: The Fight Against the Destruction of Time. One of the most important findings is the lighthouse’s role as a symbol of Stasis (staying the same) in a world of Entropy (the natural process of decay). In Virginia Woolf’s “Time Passes” section, we see time as a terrifying force that destroys everything.

The Power of Decay: Woolf describes how the Ramsay family’s house begins to fall apart. The wallpaper peels off, the books grow moldy, and the garden becomes a wild jungle. This represents Horizontal/Linear Time – the kind of time that leads to death and loss.

The Lighthouse as a Fixed Point: While the house is decaying and Mrs. Ramsay dies, the lighthouse beam continues its “long steady stroke”. It does not care about human sadness or the broken house.

Deep Analysis: This shows a Vertical Dimension of Time. While human life is messy and temporary, the lighthouse represents the “Eternal Now”. This discussion proves that the lighthouse is a “Temporal Anchor”. It gives the characters and the readers – a feeling that

something in the universe survives the passage of years. For example, even after ten years of war and death, the light is exactly the same as it was. It suggests that although our physical bodies age (entropy), our Core Memories and Identity can stay strong like the lighthouse on its rock (stasis).

The Subjective Metronome: Using Rhythm to Survive the Chaos. Our analysis of the “long steady stroke” of the beam shows that the lighthouse acts as a Subjective Metronome. It is a tool that helps the human mind organize the chaos of life into a rhythm we can understand.

Clock Time vs. Lived Rhythm: Society forces us to live by “Clock Time” – rigid, mathematical minutes that never stop. This can be cold and stressful. However, the lighthouse offers a Rhythmic Pulse.

The Comfort of Repetition: For Mrs. Ramsay, watching the light is a form of comfort. Woolf writes that the light was “a pulse of one’s own heart”. In a world of “lies” and constant change, the fact that the light will return every few seconds provides psychological safety.

Deep Analysis: Humans do not feel time as a straight line, but as a Cycle. The lighthouse beam, by appearing and disappearing, mirrors the way we breathe and the way our hearts beat. This “humanizes” time. It shows that we don’t have to be afraid of the future because the “rhythm” of existence will continue. The lighthouse is the heartbeat of the story, proving that repetition is the only way humans can find peace in a world that is always moving.

The Power of “The Moment”: How Art Freezes Time Forever. The lighthouse is the ultimate symbol of the “Moment of Vision.” This is the point where the movement of time is stopped by the power of human creativity and memory.

The Struggle with Time: Lily Briscoe’s struggle to finish her painting is actually a struggle with Time itself. She wants to capture the lighthouse, the sea, and the memory of Mrs. Ramsay in one single image. For ten years, she fails because time is moving too fast.

The Final Synthesis: At the very end of the novel, when the boat finally reaches the lighthouse, Lily draws a final line in the center of her canvas. She says, “I have had my vision”.

Deep Analysis: This “vision” is the Synthesis of Time. In that one second, the past (the ten lost years) and the present (the finished painting) become one. The lighthouse serves as the Still Point. It tells us that while we cannot physically stop time, we can “Capture” it through symbols. This reveals that the lighthouse is a metaphor for Human Legacy. Just as the lighthouse stays still while the waves hit the rock, a work of art or a strong memory stays still while the years go by. It proves that a single “Moment of Vision” is more powerful than a whole century of decay.

The Lighthouse as the Anchor of Human Existence. This research has explored the complex role of the lighthouse as a metaphor for time. By using Virginia Woolf’s “To the Lighthouse” and various philosophical methods, we have shown that the lighthouse is much more than a simple building for ships. It is a psychological and spiritual tool that helps humans understand their place in a world that is always changing.

Conclusion. The study has reached three main conclusions about the symbolic function of the lighthouse: **A Shield Against Decay:** First, the lighthouse represents Stasis (staying the same). In a world where entropy destroys houses, gardens, and lives, the lighthouse remains firm. This gives humans a sense of hope that some parts of our identity and our memories can survive the passage of time.

The Human Rhythm: Second, the lighthouse acts as a Subjective Metronome. Its rhythmic pulse mirrors the human heartbeat. This “cyclical time” provides comfort and safety, helping us survive the cold, “linear time” of clocks and calendars. It tells us that life is not just a race to the end, but a beautiful, repeating rhythm. **The Bridge of Memory:** Third, the lighthouse is the Synthesis of Time. It bridges the gap between the “silvery dream” of our past and the “stark reality” of our present. As we saw through Lily Briscoe’s painting, the

lighthouse is the “Still Point” that allows us to capture a “Moment of Vision” and keep it forever.

Final Reflections. In conclusion, the lighthouse is a beacon for the human spirit. It stands at the boundary between the solid land of our daily lives and the infinite, dark ocean of the unknown. It teaches us that although we cannot stop time, we can find a way to live within it. By standing still while the waves move, the lighthouse proves that meaning is stronger than time. As we move further into the digital age, where time feels faster than ever, the symbol of the lighthouse remains relevant. It reminds us that we still need “fixed points” in our lives – memories, art, and love – to guide us through the darkness. The journey to the lighthouse is not just a trip across the water; it is a journey toward understanding ourselves in the endless flow of existence.

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