



Migration: Mass Media and Analysis of Stereotypes in It

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v7i7.1917>

Abstract

Migration is a long-standing process in which the interests and views of individuals and countries collide. According to Robin Cohen, who is a professor of migration and globalization, there have been several migration periods in the last three centuries. During the period of migration, information technologies, especially the Internet, made migration processes even more unique. Our era is rightly called the information age. At one time, the development of society was studied in five formations, consisting of primitive society, slavery, feudalism, capitalism, and communism. Most analysts now argue that "society should be studied in three phases: agrarian, industrial, and information." At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, the world has changed completely. The development of the information and communication spheres, the dramatic changes in the geopolitical situation have shown that those who have information control the society.

As a result of globalization and the development of information technology, this process has gained special significance and visibility. Various materials published in the media have had an impact on the direction of migration, the image of migrants, the formation of attitudes towards them and their integration into society. There is a special place for stereotypes in the media. Their sometimes neglected and sometimes deliberate use in the media serves to give homogeneous and diverse people the same "stereotyped" perceptions of reality and immigrants that they don't see. This article examines these aspects, namely the media and the stereotypes used in migration processes. This is due to the fact that several Western publications refer to materials on migration on their websites.

Keywords: *Migration, Mass-Media; Stereotypes; Public Opinion; Mass Consciousness; Migrants; Refugees; Racism; Russia; Uzbekistan; Great Britain; "The Sun"; The Guardian*

Introduction

Migration is a process that has existed in human society since time immemorial. The history of humanity is also the history of migration. It is known from human history that the first man began to spread from East Africa to different parts of the world, migrating from one nomadic place to another in search of climate and food, and only 12,000 years later, as a result of the agrarian revolution, people have permanent residences. [1]. Migration has increased as a result of the development of the Internet, one of the main drivers of globalization. By the end of the twentieth century, the spatial movement of the

population increased, which led to an increase in capital turnover, internationalization, and the deepening of ethnic and religious relations.

There used to be a tendency to look at migration as a problem, but now attitudes are changing and the process is being viewed by experts as more positive : maintaining demographic balance and ensuring economic stability. However, this process can lead to ethnic, religious, or cultural problems or conflicts. For example, in the upbringing of children working one or both parents abroad, in misunderstandings between people of different nationalities, in illegal immigrants who fall victim to human trafficking, and in the spread of various diseases as a result of untimely access to medical care.

The effects of migration can affect different countries differently. It depends on the composition of the migration flow, the level of economic development of the countries and the environmental situation. As a result of migration, people can improve their lifestyles, increase their experience as a result of being in different countries, and apply what they have learned in their own country, or apply what they have learned in the countries they have visited. Another aspect of migration is the imbalance in movement, i.e. the disruption of the demographic balance in some areas as a result of the inclusion of more disabled men or able-bodied men than women.

According to the UN in 2019, the number of migrants in the world reached 272 million. The top five countries with the largest number of immigrants are the United States (51 million), Germany and Saudi Arabia (13 million), Russia (12 million), the United Kingdom (10 million) and the UAE (9 million). This shows that the migration balance is positive in all developed countries.

Materials and Methods

Media materials from several countries (Russia, Germany, France) were used in the study and review of the data. Emphasis was placed on the websites of leading British publications from developed countries (The Guardian and The Sun) and materials from Uzbek publications from developing countries (Kun.uz, Daryo.uz, Qalampir.uz, etc.). Sources on the subject have also been used as information. The data collection method was used in the research. Through the observation method, students' comments on refugees and migrants in relevant materials were studied. Data from selected objects were compared and analyzed using the comparison method.

Results and Discussion

Almost all national media portray migrants as a threat. This kind of lighting is not only wrong, but also unfair. According to a number of Western researchers, "immigrant groups are not fully disclosed in the media. They are usually portrayed as economic, cultural, or unpleasant." [2] Both politicians and many leading media outlets portray migrants as an endless "stream" that seizes jobs and threatens normal life and the country. When the media talks about migration, its material is usually in a warning tone. Racist material, while not vivid, is often divided into "us" and "them." At the same time, it has become commonplace to view Muslim immigrants as a terrorist threat. "The situation in the West is changing: the policy of multiculturalism has failed, immigrants have not been able to integrate into the indigenous peoples, and conflicts with the Muslim diaspora are escalating," said Asanov in his article. He also draws attention to the growing number of conservatives in the United States and Europe. "In Spain, the number of supporters of the fascist dictator Franco increased in those years, in France, right-wing nationalists led by Marlin le Pen became a major force, in Scandinavia, nationalism rose again, and in the United States, the Conservative candidate Trump came to power."]. Indeed, Trump's campaign program was in the spirit of anti-immigration. Trump won the most votes with proposals to reduce migration and take action against it. This means that even U.S. citizens, known as the country of immigrants, did not support

migration. Of course, the media has a role to play in influencing the public. The authors of the research program "Media and migration: Comparative analysis of print and online media reporting on migrants and migration in selected origin and destination countries", "The media has a profound impact on how perceptions of problems such as migration" [4] - they claim.

Migration is a continuous process that penetrates and affects different segments of society. The role of the media is fragmentary. The country's policy on migration and migrants, the laws it adopts and its impact on the media, and the media's influence on migration flows and the formation of attitudes towards migrants in society, migration flows we can see the impact of the economy and the attitude formed towards them on the social environment and again the impact of the economy on politics.

The tasks of journalism include its responsibilities. Human activity is goal-oriented. Before you can begin to turn your goals into reality, you need to have an idea of the outcome. To achieve these goals, you need to perform certain tasks. In covering the migration process, should the journalist define the purpose of the coverage, whether it is just to inform the public or to encourage tolerance? In the West, journalists often work according to the party affiliation of the editorial office where they work. It is also important for journalists to pay attention to the consequences of the material before presenting it to the public, not to endanger people in the pursuit of sensationalism, and to use as neutral a language as possible.

Striving for freedom is a task for every media worker, but it must be the norm in everything. It doesn't matter what it is. Let's take the armed attack on the editorial office of the French satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo. While this may seem like terror to everyone, there is actually another side to the coin. It should also be noted that a situation that is considered racist for one country is considered normal in another, something that has no significance for the people of one society is considered a special value for another. The image was not just about one person, but about billions of people, their values and beliefs. It was necessary to take into account that ethnic and religious conflicts would follow, leading to negative consequences. At the same time, the French society of editorial journalists was considered normal from the point of view of French democracy because it did not take into account the fact that the French society had become a polyethnic society at the expense of immigrants (France is one of the 10 countries most attracted to immigrants). the cartoon created a hotbed of terrorism and further increased the level of hatred for Islam in Western Europe. Of course, this had a very negative effect on the mood of migrants and indigenous peoples. Not only in France, but also in the Western world, there has been increased public pressure and fear of Muslim immigrants since the attack. According to Tana de Zulueta, "the media reveals the nationalities of criminals and detainees, but such information reinforces the stereotype of immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers, even if they are not relevant to the incident."

Before clarifying the concept of stereotype, it is necessary to define the concept of "public consciousness". "The concept of 'public consciousness' began to be used in the scientific literature in the nineteenth century, but it was not until the 1920s and 1930s that it became a scientific term." [6] Nowadays, the concept of "mass consciousness" is understood as the consciousness of a wide range of people, in the narrow sense it is a special form of ordinary consciousness, which appears under the influence of certain means, primarily the media. Factors ranging from the media to religious beliefs contribute to the formation of a "mass consciousness." It is stereotypes that can be used to influence the media.

The concept of stereotype was first reflected in an American journalist's book, *Public Opinion*. According to Lipman, stereotypes are "images of the world." He also states that we build fortresses through stereotypes and feel protected within those fortresses [7].

According to German political scientist Noele Neumann, "the stereotype is not clear: it divides the world into two categories - "familiar "and" foreign ". If an acquaintance is a twin of the word "good", a stranger is synonymous with the word "bad".

The main task of stereotypes is to serve as a means of defending our traditions and position in society. In it lie our habits, tastes, abilities. Stereotypes serve as a guarantee of self-protection, protecting us and our rights in society. Therefore, stereotypes encompass our emotions associated with fears and desires. The object that activates the stereotype is evaluated in relation to the relevant emotions.

“Stereotypes are not eternal, despite their constant existence. It is shaped by two different factors: the misunderstood collective processing and the individual-socio-cultural environment. It is also influenced by the media through targeted actions [9]”.

Under the influence of information, the human mind creates simplified images of events, that is, standardized images of the environment - "images in our brains" or stereotypes. However, stereotypes are based on superficial, external knowledge about events and objects. They may be lying. " Clearly, stereotypes are not entirely true. However, under any stereotype lies the truth, albeit in a very small percentage. According to Lipman, “stereotypes tend to be much simpler than they really are, and we don't come to them based on our own personal life experiences. Maybe we can absorb it from our acquaintances and mainly through the media. Although people know that stereotypes are completely incompatible with the realities of life, they cannot give them up [10]”.

Changes in stereotypes occur when large amounts of misleading information are collected. It is a change in external factors: the economic, political and social conditions of human life. The media often "helps" the recipient of personal or public information to passively understand the hidden meaning of the information. It should be noted that for many it is a source of information for the press, websites, television and radio. The views of the media often lead people to abandon their personal opinions. Stereotypes created by the media and deliberately instilled in people's minds serve as a driving force for them.

With the exception of a small number of refugees, all other media outlets provide information and insights about them. As long as they plan to show us the refugees, we will remember them. Because we have never seen them with our own eyes, even those who have witnessed them see them through the imagination that is already in their brains under the influence of the media.

Lipman argues that if the stereotypes formed in our brains do not match the real situation in life, we will accept this situation as an exception. That is, when we see tall Chinese, we think that the rest are short. The media has a significant impact on the lives of refugees in society, the process of their integration into this life, and the attitudes of the people of the countries towards them. Therefore, their employees are required to be very careful.

“Die Welt's” website lists the following five stereotypes that German citizens have about refugees in Germany.

- "Asylum seekers are more likely than those with Hartz IV gets more opportunities.
- Only "refugee" men are visiting.
- We cannot accept the whole world.
- "Refugees are taking away our jobs."
- "We have enough houses to accommodate so many refugees not available".

“The Washington Post”, a leading American newspaper, cites five stereotypes about refugees:

1. This is a migrant crisis, not refugees. (During the European refugee crisis, the stereotype that people who actually come to Europe are migrants, not refugees)
2. Immigrants and refugees pose a security threat. (Immigrants and refugees together are perceived as riots, terrorism)
3. Excessive rescue operations aimed at rescuing refugees are leading to an increase in the number of refugees and migrants. (The idea that refugees are coming because they are being rescued and helped from boats that are sinking off the coasts of Greece, Turkey, and Italy)
4. Europe is hostile to refugees and migrants. (These ideas are common in the Eastern world or in America)
5. Wealthy Gulf countries are not fulfilling their roles. (Representatives of rich Arab countries do not accept their fellow believers as refugees. Assume that they are not being supported).

“More than half a million refugees and migrants visiting Europe this year are young men like Mr Alabi,” reads an article in The New York Times’ online page titled “A Wave of Young Syrian Men Brings Hope and Trial to Europe”. Such texts lead to the stereotype that the majority of refugees are men. The article also features a picture of a male refugee, with a caption that reads, “According to the UN refugee agency, 69% of the refugees are men”. The UNESCO website denies that most of the refugees are men. In the same article, there are lines that suggest that refugees can take jobs. He said: “European countries have a difficult task, such as adapting migrants to their labor force, which not only fills the social burden, but also economically should be useful” “Where are the Gulf countries?”. The article, published on the online version of Al-Jazeera TV, says that while terrorism may pose a threat to Europe, they are not afraid to accept refugees. This will deepen the existing hadid. Because people believe the material published in the media, they take every word as evidence. The New York Times’ nytimes.com, titled “Empathy and Wrath in a German City Changed by Refugees,” says that refugees are now building mosques and waking us up in the morning, Erfurt. the city is said to be changing, resulting in the perception that refugees have a drastic impact on the culture of the local population, the way people live. Articles in almost every publication, such as “Europe is stranded, thousands of migrants are fleeing to Europe,” and “Another 300,000 are expected to arrive by the end of the year,” suggest that all refugees are flocking to Europe. In fact, only those who are financially able to do so are pushing themselves to the shores of Europe. “We can divide the group of opinions formed about migrants into three countries” [11] (Zoxitova N, 2020). In this regard, stereotypes in the media coverage of migrants in different countries have little effect on the formation of opinions in these groups. An example of a common stereotype is The Sun: An article about the actress, who starred in Game of Thrones, about her impressions of refugee camps, the fact that refugee women are sexually abused in their home countries and camps, and forced to live in tents with them. The article emphasizes twice. Let’s take another article in this issue, which says, “It says that a young immigrant killed a German girl, and that her ethnicity is presumed to be Afghan, and that immigrants from Syria and Iraq were detained on suspicion.” Those who oppose the Islamization of the country have taken action. “The only article contains stereotypes that the perpetrator is from the Muslim world, and that other Middle Eastern countries are considered terrorists and criminals. The headline of the article, “Britain is losing its culture because of immigrants,” was given the stereotype that immigration is a threat.

The beginning of the view of Muslims as terrorists is connected with the September 11, 2001 bombing of a shopping center in the United States. According to Orientalists, "until now, Muslims and Islamic-related material have focused mainly on the religious conflict between Israel and Palestine[12]". Another type of stereotype can be found in the British edition of *The Daily Mail*. Many of them have a "language" of hatred towards refugees in the title itself. "... they are either working illegally or engaged in criminality" (... and are either working illegally or engaged in criminality) The title uses a stereotype that suggests that all illegal immigrants are criminals. The article "Staggering 'number of European jihadists: EU's own border agency admits terrorists are exploiting refugee crisis and lax controls - but has no idea how many illegal immigrants there are" highlights the rise of terrorism with refugees.

A similar article goes on in an article entitled "PASSPORT TO TERROR: MailOnline reporter buys Syrian papers being sold to ISIS fighters sneaking into Europe hidden among refugees". The article "Four out of five migrants are NOT from Syria: EU figures expose the 'lie' that the majority of refugees are fleeing war zone" also suggests that most of the refugees are labor migrants who came to earn money - "... there are a large number of economic migrants who are aiming for a better life". These types of stereotypes are more common.

Russian online publications are more likely to create stereotypes. According to the *Regnum* news website, "the Uzbek man was sentenced to 13 years in prison for rape and murder." A similar scene on *Sputnik* shows that an Uzbek migrant was sentenced to 23 years in prison for rape and murder, while another on the same site reported that an Uzbek migrant had abducted and raped a pregnant woman. Most of the reports in the Russian press about immigrants are related to sexual violence. Of course, this is true, "but without rice," but the emphasis on such reports raises negative stereotypes about Uzbek migrants in the minds of Russian citizens. According to *Kun.uz*, an Uzbek online publication, most Uzbek migrants do not speak the language, cannot hire a lawyer, or do not have the means to do so. as a result of the lawyer's inability to understand the language, it is often the case that crimes are "easily hung around the necks" of migrants, or that they are victims of some kind of deception. There are no such materials in the Russian media related to migrants. Uzbek publications, on the other hand, tend to use their own emigrants, who in turn contribute to the formation of stereotypes. Since all news about migrant workers is directly translated from the Russian media, the stereotypes in it are clearly shifting. The Uzbek audience also has a stereotype that all migrants living and working in Russia are illiterate and unlucky. However, there are also immigrants in Russia who have found their own business and success.

The Russian population also views the peoples of Central Asia as black workers, illiterate, blacksmiths, and "runaways." In fact, there are many migrants in Russia who save many brave citizens from death and danger ("In Sweden, an Uzbek man rescued a girl from violence", in St. Petersburg, an Uzbek driver rescued 50 people from a burning bus and became a real hero. "An Uzbek man died while rescuing a drowning boy in Russia." The main problem is that such cases are not widely covered in the Russian media and are quickly ignored.

At the same time, the Russian press is full of propaganda. The level of "wrapping" it is not the same as in the British press, as discussed above, but in a more primitive way. Under the issue of immigrants, political views dominate. The Arabs are now our "masters" on the website of the newspaper *Argumenty i Fakty*. Why do East Germans miss the GDR? ” The article argues that the Germans from the eastern part of Germany could not join the West, and that the old times (SSR) were good. As mentioned above, the Russian media works openly, in a primitive way. Although the title of the article is related to refugees, the main focus is on politics. In this article, the desire to restore the former USSR system under the refugee problem in Germany is felt in every line. Although the title of the article is migration, the original purpose is completely different. The opinion of a few retirees in the GDR era is expressed as the opinion of everyone (most likely, there will be out-of-context deliveries). There are several stereotypes in this article. We will consider this in the context of the topic. From the very first sentence of the story, the

"language of hatred" is heard - "East Germans curse refugees and vote for the ultra-right." The article continues with the stereotype that "all good jobs are occupied by migrants and we are ready to work for two pfen" and that all jobs are occupied by migrants. In the following places, "when he passes by young people who speak Arabic loudly, his mood changes immediately. "They act like masters," he said in a sad tone, and the second teenager whispered, "Let it all go where it came to Syria." There is a stereotype that Arabs and Syrians are uncivilized. "Can I openly say that I am against the construction of mosques and the great privileges for refugees? ... Every German in the GDR was controlled by the state security service, but there were no Africans or Arabs here." Migrants from Eastern Europe, Japan and China are also numerous in Germany. However, Islamophobia and racism against the peoples of the Middle East are evident in these lines.

Stereotypes abound in the Uzbek press, both in print and online. "Crocodile Tears, or the Arab Spring as a European Autumn," says that "90 percent of migrants coming to Europe in the hope of a better life are young men." As discussed above in foreign publications, we see here that refugees are only young men.

Most media outlets portray refugees as unsuccessful and unsuccessful. However, there are those who have succeeded in migrating as refugees. At the very least, the stories of such people should be included. In this audience, immigrants only help to avoid the formation of stereotypes of "heavy burden".

As Fred Jandt, a professor at California State University and author of "Introduction to Intercultural Communication: Uniqueness in the Global Community," points out, many stereotypes are not used for good purposes. Stereotypes are often a propaganda tool for racism and xenophobia. According to him, "stereotypical anti-Semitism was actively promoted in Germany in the 1920s and 1930s, and as a result, the German people became indifferent and even went so far as to approve of the Jewish genocide." In addition to this, it should be noted that in the example of Russia above, as a result of the policy pursued by the Soviet Empire, the fraternal peoples (Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, etc.) became racist. (formation of the concept of Uzbek-Sart, Tajik-seller).

Stereotypes also change depending on the circumstances. Gregory Tillet, "Problem Solving. Practical Approach (Resolving Sonflict. A Practical Approach), the author of the study, argues that stereotypes about immigrants are formed on two different bases: attention is drawn to the incompatibility with the traditions of the population. However, it is common for both to appear in the media at the same time. The difference is that there is a difference in relativity. In the case of the first problem, the second, in the case of the second, the first does not disappear at all. The existence of different levels of negative attitudes in the media is explained by these two factors.

During a shooting in Hanau, Germany, on February 20, 2020, a local resident opened fire on members of a particular ethnic group (Turks, Kurds) and expressed opposition to their presence in Germany, a result of deliberately shaped Islamophobia combined with racism. The downside is that stereotypes about dangerous, uneducated, terrorists as members of a particular evil nation are being leveled at an entire nation. Five days earlier, on February 15, 2020, a shooting took place in Berlin, Germany, during a Turkish comedy show.

The interesting thing is that the German media and government are the most tolerant and neutral media in the Western world towards refugees and immigrants. It follows that people's consciousness is formed not only under the influence of the media, but also under the influence of the social environment, family and others. However, the media remains one of the key factors. No one is forcing anyone to watch this media. People have a choice. Everyone chooses the media based on their tastes and inner desires. An audience is formed as the media. Take, for example, the websites of the publications mentioned above. If the comments left by readers under the immigration and refugee-related material on the UK's The Sun

website have a negative connotation (even in the somewhat more positive approach to migrants, the author is blamed), the same is true. The Guardian's publication in the same country appears to be full of both positive and negative comments.

Internet publications use more "hate speech" about immigrants than traditional journalism. It is seen as an expression of freedom of speech on the Internet. In Uzbekistan, online publications are leading the way in addressing the issue of migrants. This is due to the speed of online publications and the unlimited space available for the material. In "Kun.uz", "Daryo.uz", "Qalampir.uz", "Xabar.uz" and a number of other online publications, news and articles related to refugees and migrants were published within a month. the average is 15. However, even in the online version of the print media, migration-related material may not be as much as 15 per year.

Conclusion

Migration is an ancient and continuous process. The media has a great influence on the integration of migrants into the host country. Several factors influence the formation of attitudes towards immigrants in society. It does not form all at once, but over many years. For example, stereotypes, historical values, religious and cultural views, political conjuncture in society. Stereotypes are one of the most common and media-specific factors. In today's information age, the role of the media is more important than ever.

Based on the examples discussed, we can cite the following as examples of common stereotypes about refugees and migrants.

- "Refugees and migrants are hurting the country's economy and taking away existing jobs."
- Along with migrants and refugees, there is a threat of terrorism and extremism.
- "They influence the country's religious beliefs and culture."
- The number of crimes due to migrants and refugees is increasing.
- "Most of the refugees are not real refugees, they are migrants looking for a better life," he said.
- Refugees aspire to Europe for higher social benefits.
- Refugees are most common in Europe (during the so-called "European Refugee Crisis", most refugees sought refuge in neighboring countries such as Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey).
- Refugees and migrants are men who come only to earn money.
- "They are illiterate and unspiritual."

It can also be said that stereotypes are rigid concepts that are formed in the "mass consciousness", and the main factor influencing its formation is the information disseminated in the media. This information will help you to manage and motivate people.

Considering that good is bad and bad is good, stereotypes have their advantages. In some places, it is useful to use them effectively in stabilizing various conflicts and dangerous situations. This means that as long as stereotypes persist, journalists will need to be able to use them effectively for good.

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