

# THE CONCEPT AND RESEARCH OF PRECEDENT NAME

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## Abstract

This article is based on the fact that precedent names, as units of language and speech, are a linguistic and cultural process that occurs as a result of the communication of representatives of different languages, as a sum of the national-cultural worldview, national character, lifestyle and values of each people.

**Keywords:** Precedent name, metaphor, national linguistic representation of the world, color, linguistic and cultural process, cognitive and emotional attitude, intertextuality.

## Introduction

Indeed, the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 envisages the establishment of a people-oriented state through the enhancement of human dignity and the further development of a free civil society, as well as the comprehensive expansion of the scope of use of our national language, as a result of further development of scientific and research work, "the Uzbek language has emerged as a powerful force that unites our people and mobilizes our society towards great goals"<sup>1</sup>. Today, the attention paid to anthropocentric linguistics in our country makes it possible to study the "national linguistic landscape of the world" on a national basis. The great interest of linguists in precedent units, in particular, precedent names, is explained by the linguistic and cultural processes that occur as a result of the dialogue of representatives of different languages. After all, in the distant or recent past of any nation, famous personalities known to the whole nation, legendary folk heroes, notable places of residence, and names associated with famous historical events are preserved in the linguistic memory of this linguistic and cultural community in a way associated with various associations. This is due to the efforts made in Uzbekistan in recent years towards the development of science, especially the rise of the attitude towards language and linguistics to a new level, which creates an opportunity to study poetic names that reflect our national identity and express a certain cultural code from a linguopoetic perspective.

The term "precedent" has various explanations and definitions in explanatory, encyclopedic, and etymological dictionaries in Uzbek, Russian, English and German. In particular, the noun or name precedent is explained in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" as follows: precedent (lat. precedents - preceding, previous) - a unit that occurred before, in the past, and

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1 O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning o'zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o'ttiz yilligiga bag'ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi. "Xalq so'zi" gazetasi. 2019-yil, 21 oktyabrdagi soni.



serves as an example or justification for subsequent units of this type<sup>2</sup>. In other words, it is understood as the application of a name familiar to everyone that existed before to another person or thing.

A prerequisite for the implementation of modern education is the creation of conditions in which each student and teacher can freely use information sources on new subjects, including those that allow students to quickly and conveniently use new names in teaching. The linguocultural direction of linguistics, like other areas of linguistics, is important and comprehensive and is in a stage of constant development and improvement<sup>3</sup>. Today, linguopoetic research in linguistics, including research within the framework of precedent units (names), is of particular practical importance in the development of the field.

In the conditions of new Uzbekistan, as a result of the widespread use of our national language, the comprehensive expansion of its scope, and the further development of scientific research, "the Uzbek language, as the state language, has emerged as a powerful force that unites our people and mobilizes our society towards great goals." In our country, at the same time, a deeper study of the anthropocentric direction is creating a wide opportunity to study the "national linguistic landscape of the world" on a national basis. The great interest of linguists in precedent units, in particular, precedent names, is interpreted by the linguistic and cultural processes that occur as a result of the dialogue of representatives of different languages. After all, in the distant past of any nation and people, famous people known to the whole nation, legendary folk heroes, notable places of residence, and names associated with famous historical events are preserved in the linguistic memory of this linguistic and cultural community in a way associated with various associations. Accordingly, the efforts made in Uzbekistan in recent years to develop science, especially the rise of the attitude towards language and linguistics to a new level, create an opportunity to study poetics from a linguopoetic perspective, which reflects our national identity and embody a certain cultural code.

In recent years, research on the general issues of precedent names in Uzbek linguistics has been carried out by scholars such as Sh. Rahmatullayev, M. Mirtojiyev, M. Mukarramov, R. Qongurov, B. Umurkulov, N. Mahmudov, D. Khudaiberganova, Sh. Makhmaraimova, and young linguists such as A. Yuldashev, F. Usmonov, N. O. Kobilov, and N. Akhmadjonov. Existing studies have interpreted issues such as the methods of formation of precedent names, types, and thematic classification, and have provided a comprehensive assessment of the general issues of precedent names.

As is known, precedent<sup>4</sup> units (nouns), one of the main objects of study in linguoculturology, are "personal names, stable word combinations, sentences, and texts that are well-known to speakers of a particular language and are stored in their linguistic memory and are repeatedly referred to in speech activity," adding color to the national linguistic picture of the world<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Sm.<http://ru.wikipedia.org>.

<sup>3</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 21 oktyabrdagi "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqei tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PF-5850-son Farmoni.

<sup>4</sup> Гунко Ю.А. Особенности функционирования прецедентных высказываний в разговорной речи носителей русского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург: Санкт-Петербургский гос. ун-т, 2002. – 24 с.

<sup>5</sup> Красных В.В. Система прецедентных феноменов в контексте современных исследований / Язык,



It is worth noting that D.S. Khudaiberganova evaluates metaphors as a phenomenon that, along with performing an important cognitive-semantic function in the text, reflects aspects specific to the national-cultural thinking of the language speakers (words related to the Uzbek people, author's speech, units imbued with national color) and says that texts built based on analogies and metaphors make it possible to identify text forms that have become established in a particular language. The scientist evaluates them as precedent forms of the text<sup>6</sup>.

Indeed, Yu.N. Karaulov is considered the creator of the theory of precedent in linguistics, who introduced the concept of precedent text into scientific use to designate units that are important in cognitive and emotional relations for a particular person. Intertextuality is the most important feature of any modern text. It was based on the concept of intertextuality that the term "precedent" appeared, and on this basis, the theory of precedent units was created<sup>7</sup>. Precedent names occupy an important place in the means of intertextuality. For example, well-known names are used in the text not only to designate a specific person but also as specific cultural signs, such as certain qualities, psychotypes, phenomena, and destinies.

Precedent nouns, as units of language and speech, represent reality in the understanding of the worldview, and the processes of word meaning transfer occur in various forms. Issues such as these processes and the expressions that arise as their results, their types, and their specific characteristics as representatives of cognitive-verbal units used for categorization, conception, and evaluation have been studied in great detail in Uzbek linguistics.

Precedent units are distinguished by the degree of familiarity. According to D.B. Gudkov, these units are divided into auto precedents, social (social)-precedents, national precedent units and universal (international) precedent units. The scientist explains the phenomenon of auto precedence by the reflection of an individual and the world in his consciousness. Certain events are connected with the feelings, memories and imagination of the individual by associative series that are familiar only to him. Social precedents, on the other hand, are well known to representatives of a certain social group or class and are considered to belong to the collective cognitive level. At the same time, the scientist recognizes that religious texts (all religious precedent events) are well known to representatives of the religion to which they belong (regardless of nationality, race, age, or social origin). A similar division can also be distinguished for representatives of professional societies. National precedent units are well known to most representatives of a given linguistic and cultural society and are part of the cognitive base of that society. Universal precedent units are perfect units familiar to any modern, conscious beings (Gudkov: homo Sapiens)<sup>8</sup>. They are not limited by social boundaries such as nationality, religion, or race.

A precedent unit is a stable model basis that is well known to representatives of a certain linguistic and cultural community, widely popular among them and serves to express similar phenomena related to the life and history of society. Precedent units are embedded in the

сознание, коммуникация. Вып. 2. – М.: Филология, 1997. – С. 5-12.

<sup>6</sup> Худойберганова Д.С. Ўзбек тилидаги бадий матнларнинг антропоцентрик талқини: Филол. фанлари доктори диссертацияси. – Тошкент, 2015. – Б.18.

<sup>7</sup> Mirtojiev M. Lingvistik metaforalar tasnifi//O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. – 1973.4-son. – B. 34-37.

<sup>8</sup> Mirtojiev M. O'zbek tili semasiologiyasi. – Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z, 2010.



ideology of a linguistic and cultural community, its mental image, and the way of understanding existence. In general, the activity of precedent units can be divided into two groups<sup>9</sup>:

1) precedent units that are popular only within a certain historical period due to social, political, and cultural factors and serve the idea of an ideological trend or political stratum (or a social phenomenon that has achieved extraordinary popularity), and subsequently fall out of use or are rarely used - such precedent units include political figures, works of art, their creators, characters-heroes, and artists;

2) permanent precedent units that are associated with universal human values, have become a symbol of a certain event, have played an important role in the fate of the nation, have been preserved in the linguistic memory of representatives of a certain linguistic community, and express the mentality and national way of thinking. This group is made up of national and universal precedent units, which deny the boundaries of historical periods and do not lose their place in the life of a nation or the world for several centuries.

In conclusion, linguists and researchers consider precedent units as one of the main objects of linguistic and cultural studies, which is one of the leading areas of research into the language system. After all, in the distant past of any nation and people, famous people known to the whole nation, legendary folk heroes, notable places of residence, and names associated with famous historical events are preserved in the linguistic memory of this linguistic and cultural community in a way associated with various associations.

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