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## USE OF PRECEDENT NAMES IN UZBEK ART JOURNALISM

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### ABSTRACT

*Today's image of human improvement, the preservation of personality in our time, which is quickly picking up common, widespread highlights on the premise of the principles of globalization, the significance of national values, and the true esteem of national and cultural heritage is completely understood by every nation nowadays. In many cases, people address a specific sentence, situation, or individual to the general public with a variety of gestures in order to precise and supposition, increment its adequacy, or draw the recipient's attention to the same event. This process of language specifically reflects the mental image of the nation. The hypothesis of intertextuality and precedent units was also shaped on the basis of such views. The great intrigued of linguists in precedent units, particularly precedent nouns, is clarified by the linguocultural forms that take place as a result of the interaction of different languages. As a result, there is a growing body of investigation on precedent units. An analysis of precedent units in Uzbek art journalism, in particular the study of precedent names, and their role in text creation; one of the important tasks of Uzbek linguistics today is to determine which famous nouns are popular for the representatives of the Uzbek linguocultural society.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Intertextuality, Precedent Unit, Precedent Name, National Precedent Name, Universal Precedent Name, Anthroponym, Standard.*

## INTRODUCTION

It is no embellishment to say that one of the foremost imperative errands of the media is to make the message interesting to today's recipient, who lives in a constant flow of data, and not to lose interest in him directly. The author's fashion of communication plays an imperative part here. The fact that the reader acknowledges the author's own "news" when perusing the text, as well as the effectiveness of such "discoveries" within the reader's authority, is the subject of research for a number of areas of linguistics. There are two inclinations within the process of displaying information for journalistic and artistic functional methods of language: in the first method, the author himself makes "novelty" and emphasizes this novelty, attempting to express his "I" in the context of the text; in the second method it alludes to the usual methods of expression, using existing templates.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

A person studying the language and culture of another country tries to get acquainted with the cultural environment by comparing it with the units of his native country, mother tongue or world culture. This is one of the reasons why the study of precedent units in the field of linguistics.

As sees on intertextuality started to take shape as a partitioned phenomenon in science, it became clear that it was based on other phenomena, units, and their properties that were not considered in linguistics. This phenomenon opened up new aspects within the linguistic literature and began to be studied extensively and in detail. At its core, the phenomenon of "precedent" was introduced into science. Y.N.Karaulov, who first introduced the term "precedent unit" to science, defined precedent units as "a very personal character of a certain person, that is, well acquainted with him and covering a wide range of him, including his past and contemporaries" the recipient is, and finally, very important in the cognitive and emotional relationships that are repeatedly referred to in the discourse of this native speaker" [Karaulov; 1987, 267] as a unit. In many cases, people address a particular sentence, situation, or individual to the general public with a variety of gestures in order to express an idea, increase its effectiveness, or draw the recipient's attention to the same event. This process of language directly reflects the mental image of the nation. The theory of intertextuality and precedent units was also formed on the basis of such views. N. Karaulov first includes in the precedent texts the names of works of art, names of characters, famous quotations and cultural symbols of oral nature. The scientist actually referred to the phenomenon under the term "text". I.V. Zakharenko, V.V. Krasnikh, D.B. Gudkov and D.B. Bagayeva talk about this phenomenon in their co-authored articles; Karaulov's definition of the "precedent text" states that the understanding of this phenomenon is close to scientific truth, that the scientist uses the concept of "text" in a broad sense, and that the term lists common features for all units. They also argue that precedent phenomena are a key (nuclear) element of the cognitive base that embodies a set of knowledge and perceptions that apply to all representatives of a particular language [Zakharenko, Krasnix, Gudkov, Bagayeva; 1997, 82]. The concept of "precedent text" is taken after by "precedent sentence" by V.G.Kostomarov and N.D.Burvikova (1994), "pragmoreflex" by Y.P. Prokhorov (1996), "precedent name" by D.B.Gudkov (1996), "precedent phenomenon" by V.V.Krasnix and others, and the concepts of "precedent situation" (1997) entered the science of linguistics [Gudkov; 2020, 24]. In spite of the fact that hundreds of other scientific studies have emerged from these studies, the exact

definition of the phenomenon of precedent has not however been definitively set up, and researchers contrast on this point. In subsequent logical research and writing V.V. Krasnix, D.B. Gudkov, I.V. Zakharenko, and D.B. Bagayeva indicate scientific sees on precedent units [Arbuzova; 2007, 8]. Moreover, based on the investigation of hypothetical sources, V.L. Latisheva notes that this marvel is translated differently by researchers, called by different names. According to him, in the work related to this phenomenon, researchers are studying the phenomenon at what level and to what extent, “precedent text”, “precedent sentence”, “logoepistema”, “precedent textual reminiscence”, “textual reminiscence”; they used various terms such as “lacuna”, “basic axiom of linguistic memory”, “intertext”. On the basis of these terms it is possible to understand the close phenomena and to summarize all of them on the basis of the above-mentioned definition of Y.Karaulov [Janayeva; 2008, 11]. Y. Nakhimova also noted that this phenomenon, its units are studied in grammatical, structural-semantic, methodological, rhetorical, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, onomastic, lingvoculturological, cognitive-discursive and other aspects, and in these works the intertext, phenomenon (precedent name, precedent-cultural sign, precedent concept), historical (social, political) or artistic (theatrical) metaphor; text reminiscence, logoepistema, vertical context element; antonomasia and allusion (as a type of rhetorical trop and figure), referring to terms such as the famous noun (onim) used to denote a cognate noun [Nakhimova; 2011, 9-10].

Precedent units are graded according to the level of awareness. According to D.B. Gudkov, these units are *auto-precedents*, *social-precedents*, *national precedent units* and *universal precedent units*. The researcher clarifies the phenomenon of autoprecedence by the reflection of the individual and the universe in his mind. Certain occasions connect an individual's emotions, memory, and imagination with affiliated lines that are familiar only to him or her. Socio-precedents, on the other hand, are recognizable to members of a particular social group or class and are considered to belong to the collective cognitive level. At the same time, the scholar acknowledges that devout writings (all religious precedent events) are well known to members of the religion to which they belong (in any case of nationality, race, age, social origin). Or a similar division may be different for members of the professional community. National precedent units, on the other hand, are familiar to most members of a particular linguistic and cultural community and are part of that society's cognitive base. Universal precedent units, on the other hand, are perfect units familiar to any modern, conscious being [Gudkov; 2020, 26]. They are not limited by social boundaries such as nation, religion, and race.

The precedent unit is a steady model system that is familiar to individuals of a particular linguo-cultural community, popular among them, and serves to express similar events related to the life and history of the community. Precedent units permeate the ideology of a linguocultural society, its mental image, its way of understanding existence. Their bodies are constantly changing. These units come to life again and again in the talk, they serve as a benchmark for a specific culture and become a image of an event or situation [Janayeva; 2008, 5]. Precedent units are also energetic and changeable, adjusting to social, verifiable, and etymological contexts. The sources of precedent names are also always upgraded. Today, in expansion to traditional point of reference title sources (devout sources - the Book of scriptures, Qur'an, hadith, antiquated culture, fables, history, art, fiction, and logical literature, etc.), relatively new sources can be cited, such as media texts in different forms. Mass media, Internet resources (Internet journalism, advertising slogans, TV programs and their names, newspaper and magazine columns, etc.)

today are the emergence of new precedent names, their widespread popularity, and the rapid replacement of obsolete precedent units with new ones. One of the main sources of precedent names in modern conditions is the media. In the past, it took many years for precedent names to become popular, but today the process is very short. The foundation of precedent names of any language includes national and international names, but it reflects the specific worldview, national identity and beliefs of the nation.

Interest in precedent names is explained by the linguocultural processes that take place as a result of the interaction of different languages. A.V. Tereshchenko clarifies this situation as follows: “Communication of languages having a place to different linguistic and cultural societies is viable only when the social barrier, as well as the cultural barrier, is overcome” [Tereshchenko; 2016, 76]. Y.B. Ushakova characterizes the diverse semantization of precedent names in different dialects by the fact that the precedent names *Julius Caesar*, *Quasimodo*, *D’Artanyan* shape different affiliations between representatives of Russian and other languages [Ushakova; 2014].

In the distant past of any nation, the names of famous people, legendary folk heroes, notable places, famous historical events are preserved in the linguistic memory of this linguocultural community in connection with various associations. This may be the reason why precedent names are sometimes used as a benchmark. I.V. Zimin also pointed out that the famous horses became the standard among the stable comparative units of many nations [Zimin; 2004, 110-111].

The word “precedent” is derived from the Latin word “*praecedens*”, which means “leading”, “before”. The word is interpreted in Russian in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian language” originally published in 1935-1940, and edited by D.N. Ushakov [<https://dic.academic.ru/contens.nsf/ushakov/>]. The Russian Dictionary, published by the Institute of Linguistic Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, defines the word as follows: “1. an event that happened in the past and serves as a model or basis for similar situations. 2. A model decision of a court or other public authority to resolve similar issues in the legal system of some capitalist states. *Court precedent*”. [Precedent // Dictionary of Russian Language. 4 Volumes. 1987, p. 387]. In addition, the word is used in a number of narrow field dictionaries (dictionary of foreign words in Russian, historical dictionary of Russian Galicianism, large encyclopedic dictionary, encyclopedia of sociology, large encyclopedic dictionary, financial dictionary, dictionary of business terms, dictionary of synonyms, etc.). This word is used as a legal term in the Uzbek language in the “Encyclopedia of Laws of Uzbekistan” and is defined as follows: application of the earlier decision” [Encyclopedia of Laws of Uzbekistan; 2009, 370]. In the field of Uzbek linguistics, the term first appears as a linguistic phenomenon within the scientific articles of D. Khudoiberganova. Nowadays, there is a developing intrigue in studying the phenomenon of recidivism and its units. As said above, the first scientific views on precedent units in Uzbek linguistics are watched in the research of D. Khudoiberganova. In his scientific views, the researcher investigates not only universal precedent names but also the peculiarities of the Uzbek mentality in the creation of texts. As D.Khudoiberganova noted in her doctoral dissertation “Anthropocentric interpretation of scholarly texts in Uzbek language”, “precedent units appear as a means of transmitting social codes from generation to generation. At the same time, the study of texts containing analogies,

text-metaphors, precedent units, standards, speech labels is the most important source in creating a scientific interpretation of the linguistic landscape of the world specific to a particular ethnic group” [Khudoiberganova; 2015, 58]. In her doctoral dissertation, linguist D. Khudoiberganova notes that precedent names have a special place among precedent units, noting that such names are used in a work of art for various pragmatic purposes. The scientist also proves by examples that another important function of precedent names is “participation in the creation of the text as a subject of microtext”.

At the same time, in D. Khudoiberganova's pamphlet “Language, Thought, Culture” there are two important features of precedent names: the first - popularity, that is, a strong place in the linguistic memory of language owners; the second is symbolism, that is, being an example of a certain set of qualities [Khudoiberganova; 2020, 40]; cite national, Eastern, and Western linguistic names that are widely used in Uzbek linguistics today, as well as universal names [Khudoiberganova; 2020, 41].

Based on the above ideas of the scientist, it is clear that precedent names may not always reflect both highlights, that is, a few moments are characterized only by the quality of popularity, and some minutes pass through the level of popularity and become known in the minds of certain mentalities; it able to moreover see that it gets to be a unit that communicates a special and unrepeatable etymological scene - a benchmark.

D. Andaniyazova's views on prevalent onomastic units in Uzbek literary texts are also critical for research on precedent units. In his work, the researcher depicts in detail the linguopoetic highlights of point of reference onims in Uzbek exposition and verse, their capacities in the scholarly content, denotative and connotative (in turn, connotative use is divided into two - metaphorical and metonymic), cites their valuable ideas about their being an allusive name, etc. [Andaniyazova; 2016]. In particular, D. Andaniyazova's monograph “Linguopoetic study of onomastic units” notes the characteristics of point of reference units: 1) existence in the memory of language owners; 2) popularity; 3) a connection to a popular text or situation; 4) acquisition of symbolic meaning [Andaniyazova; 2016, 45].

## CONCLUSION

To conclude, the study of precedent names has become an object of study in Uzbek linguistics today. There are many aspects of the Uzbek language that need to be considered within the study of precedent names and precedent units in general. Focusing on the problem of investigation of the phenomenon of precedent and its units will help to decide their put in the cognitive base of members of the Uzbek linguocultural society.

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