

Significance of Precedent Units in Uzbeki and English Languages

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Abstract: The lexicons of global languages continually evolve through the assimilation of borrowed terms. The Uzbek language, for instance, has embraced various loanwords, including "precedent." This article delves into the instances of precedent within both Uzbek and English linguistic contexts. It examines how these borrowed terms are integrated into the respective languages, elucidating their usage, adaptation, and significance within different cultural and communicative frameworks. By exploring the concept of precedent across linguistic boundaries, this study sheds light on the dynamic nature of language evolution and the interconnectedness of diverse linguistic traditions. Through comparative analysis, it seeks to elucidate the nuances of precedent usage, demonstrating how such borrowings contribute to the richness and versatility of language expression. Ultimately, this inquiry into precedent in Uzbek and English serves as a testament to the intricate interplay between languages, shaping and reshaping linguistic landscapes through cross-cultural exchanges.

1 INTRODUCTION

The study delves into the multifaceted understanding of the term "precedent" by examining various explanations and definitions sourced from explanatory, encyclopaedic, etymological, bilingual, and multilingual dictionaries, alongside synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms, as well as dictionaries published within Uzbek linguistics. Across these diverse linguistic resources, the term "precedent" is scrutinized in its countable and uncountable noun forms, revealing its nuanced usage and significance in both English and Uzbek languages. This literature review underscores the dynamic nature of language, wherein borrowing and adaptation of terms contribute to the evolution of lexicons. Particularly intriguing is the inclusion of "precedent" in the Uzbek Spelling Dictionary, highlighting its relevance and integration within the linguistic fabric. As language continuously evolves, dictionaries serve as crucial repositories of linguistic changes, ensuring that the lexicon remains reflective of contemporary usage and facilitating cross-cultural understanding. Thus, this literature review sets the stage for a comprehensive exploration of "precedent" within the contexts of Uzbek and English languages.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

It is not uncommon for languages to adopt loanwords from other languages, especially when it comes to technical or specialized terms. The inclusion of "precedent" in the Uzbek Spelling Dictionary indicates its relevance and usage in the language. Language is constantly evolving, and dictionaries play a vital role in documenting these changes. It's great to see efforts to ensure that a language's lexicon remains current and reflective of contemporary usage.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

"The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald is a novel set in the 1920s that follows the life of Jay Gatsby, a wealthy and mysterious man who throws extravagant parties in the hope of rekindling a romance with his former love, Daisy Buchanan. The story explores themes of love, wealth, and the American Dream, and ultimately reveals the emptiness and disillusionment that can come with the pursuit of material success.

The term "precedent" can be used as a countable noun (C) or an uncountable noun (U) in English. It refers to an action or event in the past that is used as

an example or reason for a present action or event. Here are some examples of how it can be used:

1. Countable noun (C):
 - There are good precedents for this kind of cooperation between organizations.
 - Arab states condemned the plan, regarding it as setting a dangerous precedent.
2. Uncountable noun (U):
 - The decision to allow the use of drones in civilian areas could set a dangerous precedent.
 - The judge considered the precedent set by previous cases before making her ruling.

In these examples, "precedent" is used to refer to a previous action or event that serves as a guide or basis for current decisions or actions without precedent. This is disturbing news and totally without precedent.

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In the legal context, a "precedent" can have two main meanings:

1. As a countable noun (precedent), it refers to a decision made by a court that serves as an example or authority for future similar cases. When a court establishes a precedent, it means that the decision made in that particular case becomes a reference point for how similar cases should be decided in the future. For example, "It would not be right for this case to be treated as a precedent" means that the decision in this case should not be used as a basis for future decisions.

2. As an uncountable noun (precedent), it refers to the practice of using previous legal decisions as a guide or authority for making current legal decisions. This practice is known as "judicial precedent" and involves courts looking at past rulings to help determine how similar cases should be decided. For example, "The

English legal system is a composite of legislation and judicial precedent" means that in England, legal decisions are based not only on laws passed by the legislature but also on past court decisions that set precedents.

In the new edition of The Merriam-Webster Dictionary:

[precedent – Something said or done that may serve to authorize or justify further words or actions of the same or a similar kind.]

The Merriam-Webster Dictionary for Electronic Devices defines it as follows:

[precedent n. – a similar action or event that happened at an earlier time.

Something done or said that can be used as an example or rule to be followed in the future.

The usual or traditional way of doing something. Full definition:

1. An earlier occurrence of something similar.
2. (a) Something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind - a verdict that had no precedent.
- (b) the convention established by such a precedent or by long practice; 3: a person or thing that serves as a model].

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In the context of onomastics (the study of names), a "precedent noun" refers to a specific type of name that is included in the onomastic scope of a particular language. These names are considered to be the main units that express the culture of a nation. The onomastic scope of a nation is seen as a comprehensive phenomenon that encompasses its history, culture, aesthetic views, and spirit.

Precedent nouns can include names associated with famous texts or situations, as well as symbolic names that reference an exemplary set of certain qualities. According to V.A. Maslova, personal names linked to well-known texts or events can be classified as precedent names. For example, names like Oblomov and Taras Bulba are considered precedent names because they are associated with famous literary works or characters (such as the novel "Oblomov" by Ivan Goncharov and the novella "Taras Bulba" by Nikolai Gogol). These names carry cultural and historical significance and can evoke specific qualities or characteristics.

Based on this, Alpomish, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Babur Mirza, Kumush, Otabek, Layli, Majnun, Tomaris, Takhir, Zuhra, Khumo, Cholpon are Uzbek; Hamlet, Heracles, Columbus, Othello, Iago, Buratino are the most famous precedent names known to representatives of foreign countries.

"Most of the precedent names are connected with the national mentality of the representatives of a particular nation and can also show a universal character. In particular, an Uzbek reader can easily accept the content of texts with names such as Napoleon, Buratino, Charlie Chaplin, Othello, Don Juan, Robinson Crusoe".

- Familiar to all representatives of the national-linguistic-cultural society.
- Relevant in the cognitive (knowing and feeling) plan (behind the precedent

phenomena there is always a mandatory and common vision for representatives of this or that national-cultural mentality).

- In the speeches of representatives of this or that national-linguacultural society, appeals to precedent phenomena are repeated and repeated.
- Recurrent phenomena do not always have to be in the form of speech expression.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The term "precedent" can be used as a countable noun (C) or an uncountable noun (U) in English. It refers to an action or event in the past that is used as an example or reason for a present action or event. Here are some examples of how it can be used:

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In the study of language personality, precedent phenomena play a significant role. Precedent names and precedent statements are considered verbal phenomena, while precedent texts and precedent situations are categorized as verbalized phenomena. When referring to these phenomena, individuals often use precedent names and precedent thoughts, reasoning, and expressions as signs that carry cultural and historical significance.

The use of precedent phenomena in language personality discourse allows individuals to draw upon shared cultural references and historical contexts to convey specific meanings or evoke certain emotions. By referencing precedent names, statements, texts, and situations, speakers can establish connections with their audience, emphasize particular ideas, or evoke particular associations. This use of precedent phenomena adds depth and richness to communication by tapping into collective knowledge and cultural memory.

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