# Precedent Names Are One of the Most Important Types of Tropes

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**Abstract:** This article deals with an important issues as the reference of proper names and their actualization in the space of a literary text. Of particular interest from this point of view is the functioning of precedent proper names in a lyrical work, since in this case the precedent name becomes the semantic dominant of the text, influencing the formation of both content and meaning. They contain a large corpus of various proper names, these are mainly precedent names, each of them has its own text, also precedent, which, when included in a new context, acquires a new meaning, requiring a new reading.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, Precedent Names, Trope, Comparative Analysis, Spiritual, Linguacultural aspects, Discourse, Phenomena, Irony.

In world linguistics, the attention to the comparative study of precedent names as a mental structure and potential units that store socio-historical, political, philosophical, educational-spiritual, religious, literary information, fully manifest semantic, lingua-poetic and linguacultural aspects. This, in turn, determines the pragmatic conditioning of the use of precedent names in various communicative situations of each language, reveals their lingua-poetic and linguacultural characteristics in the spoken discourse of English and Uzbek languages, and allows scientific justification of the linguistic-structural, linguistic-stylistic, cognitive-discursive, contextual-occasional indicators of these tools.

Precedent names are one of the most important linguistic phenomena in the composition of translations and are actively used in colloquial, journalistic, official, especially book style, and examples of fiction. It is clear that words appear in the language during their initial formation as the name of something or reality, and during their initial use, they acquire a single meaning. Later, certain changes occur in the meaning of some words, and they appear as ambiguous words or phrases. Translation is the expression of a word or phrase in a different sense than its original meaning. The transferable meaning can be interpreted as follows: 1) the meaning based on the transfer of meaning; 2) a meaning created by using it in a different meaning (copying) than the original (correct) meaning. Lexical meaning in scientific literature and research, primary meaning and derived meaning, correct meaning and artificial meaning, correct meaning and figurative meaning, It is referred to in a parallel way with compound nouns such as fixed meaning and free meaning, nominative (nominative) meaning and figural (metaphorical)

meaning. It is known that these terms express the phenomenon of the same language in different ways. In essence and content, they reflect the same reality.

In both English and Uzbek, figurative meaning is formed as a result of using a word in a different sense based on simile, exaggeration and irony. In this case, the name of an existing object, characteristic, and movement is expressed as the name of another object, characteristic, and movement according to certain characteristics. Continuing these thoughts, we can say that in translation, a word or phrase that names a certain object, event, process, and characteristic is used to name another object, event, process, and characteristic. A figurative word is always related by analogy or affinity to the word or phrase from which it originates. Usually, comparing and simulating two objects or events that are close or similar to each other in terms of features and signs is the basis of figurative meaning.

For example, a prince named Vlad Tsepesh Dracula is known to the whole world as a vampire who drinks the blood of innocent people. It is clear that in the 14th century, he established the principality of Wallachia in Transylvania. This principality corresponds to the territory of present-day Romania, and it was the first major state to be established at that time.

The word Dracula means dragon in Romanian. The main goal of the eponymous Vlad Tsepesh Dracula was to protect Orthodoxy from other religions. For this purpose, he killed a lot of people in the fire without mercy. According to historians, Tsepesh discovered that there were many beggars in the country, and he called all the beggars, fed them, and asked them: "Do you want to get rid of all the suffering in this world forever?" All of them answer yes, thinking that the beggar prince will give us inexhaustible wealth. Having received this answer, Tsepesh orders to close all the doors and windows and burn all the beggars alive.

Bram Stoker is one of the writers who skillfully created the character of Dracula in fiction. From the first quarter of the 20th century, in particular, under the influence of Bram Stoker's works called "Children of the Night" and "Vampire", Count Dracula became a famous and memorable literary image of vampires.

It is understood that the name of the historical figure - Vlad Tsepesh Dracula is used in fiction figuratively, or rather, an antonym of a vampire who drinks the blood of innocent people.

A name or word similar to this name can be used in many different meanings. The figurative meaning of a word or phrase is realized only in the text or in the structure of the sentence. Metaphors are a visual tool based on logical concepts such as similes and contrasts. Figurative meaning occurs within words, phrases, adverbs, phrases, and figurative expressions. A figurative meaning can be understood by means of other words or phrases in the sentence.

It states that precedent names are one of the most important types of tropes, that they are the phenomenon of replacing the original name of an object or event with a created name from time to time, and at the same time, it also performs another function - the function of naming, so it can be defined as a nominative device, in addition to the defining function , it performs the function of information, directly or indirectly shows the features of the object, the opinions are also expressed. According to the structure of precedent names, it is divided into one-component, two-component and multi-component precedent names, and according to the nature of use in social life, it is divided into precedent names with social status and those without social status indicator.

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