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## VIEWS ON FORMING DEFINITIONS OF ASPECTUAL MEANINGS IN ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

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### ANNOTATION

In English lexicography, which is rapidly developing on online platforms, there is a tendency to bring sources into the form of a universal dictionary. A definition dictionary is formed by combining thesaurus, etymological and translation dictionaries into excellent educational resources. In such sources, it is very important to approach the interpretation of words based on certain standard principles. In this case, it is necessary to fully cover the meaning of lexemes, and to realize their grammatical and stylistic indicators. Definitions are mainly made in the form of logical description, synonymy or allusion. Priority is given to having lexemes belonging to the same grammatical category in the word definition. The form of definition should be chosen based on the meaning characteristics of each morphological category, lexical-semantic group. The article analyzes the interpretation of the verb semes such as action, state, as well as the meaning of "process".

**Definition dictionary:** definition dictionary, verb, aspectual meaning, descriptive definition

Lexemes are located on the periphery of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality. The edge of the field is wide - the lexical level covers all aspectual meanings. The periphery of the field should also be conditionally divided into two. In its part closer to the core are verbs and adverbs denoting intermediate meanings. The lexical meaning of these words is fully covered by the process seme - "beginning", "continuity" or "completion". The second group of lexical units is located on the far periphery of the field and serves to partially or fully express the



specific meanings of the process. Before considering the interpretation of specific means in English definitional lexicography, it is appropriate to give a general description of the dictionaries in this language.

An definitional dictionary aims to reveal the ontological character of a language by highlighting the semantic and functional aspects of words and providing examples. This is the ultimate goal of English definitional lexicography. Different definitional dictionaries differ in their approach to achieving this goal. The main difference is directly reflected in the type of annotation. As is known, four main forms of annotation are distinguished in lexicography:

- 1) logical description;
- 2) synonymous annotation;
- 3) allusive annotation;
- 4) enumeration.

No one of these approaches can be considered absolutely correct and universal. Each form of annotation corresponds to a specific meaning group or word category. In some cases, a combination of different definitional approaches is necessary to fully cover the meaning of a word.

Action and state are their sign, that is, a sign. The characteristic of this sign becomes a sign that distinguishes the verb from its variants. Taking this as an axiom, it is appropriate to approach the explanation of synonymous verbs from the point of difference, to determine the difference in process using a graduonymic series. Applying this difference can elevate the explanation from a simple synonymous interpretation to the status of a descriptive approach. Thus, in the explanation of verbs with similar, lexical meanings, the elements that distinguish them are divided into two types:

- a) the scope of official, informal, scientific, artistic use, reflected in the examples;
- b) the characteristic of the seme "process" in the structure of action and state.

The English lexicographic school exists in the midst of two constant conflicts. In the first direction, the dictionary, as a normative source, should be engaged in organizing the lexicon, dividing the vocabulary into active and inactive parts - determining the norms of use of active lexicon. For example, from the above dictionary articles, we see that the Oxford definitional dictionary is based on exactly such an approach.



That is, this dictionary covers the most actively used meaning of a particular word, ignoring its less frequent semantics. In lexicography, such an approach is called prescriptive, and the goal is to teach the reader in what context and in what form the word is used.

The most popular English definitional dictionaries are intended not for native speakers - that is, for those who study it as a foreign language. Sources such as Webster and Cambridge definition dictionary are formed on the basis of the principles of educational lexicography. For this reason, the dictionary articles are diverse, covering various semantic, functional, speech-contextual, and pragmatic aspects of the lexeme.

The lexicographic interpretation of the elements of the aspectual field is carried out in both Uzbek and English in a synonymous and descriptive direction. In this case, the synonymous approach causes inconvenience by linking one dictionary article to another. For this reason, it is advisable to approach the interpretation of lexemes with aspectual meaning from a descriptive point of view.

The main aspectual meanings - “beginning”, “continuity” and “completion” - can be included in the meaning explanation part of the lexicographic interpretation, while special aspectual meanings can be expressed through examples. In addition, special aspectual meanings such as “process”, “secondness”, etc., which are clearly understood from the meaning of the verb, can also be reflected in its explanation. In addition to action and state, it is advisable to use the descriptive method to interpret the process seme, which is clearly visible in the semitic composition.

A descriptive explanation must include the circumstances in which an action or situation occurred, the causes and consequences, and various contextual semantics must be substantiated in examples. In this way, the smallest aspectual semantics of verbs and adverbs are revealed along with the main lexical meaning. This makes the dictionary a fundamental source of support in language learning and translation processes.



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