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## HOW TO DEVELOP DESCRIPTIVE DEFINITION OF ENGLISH WORDS BASED ON THEIR ASPECTUAL MEANINGS

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### ANNOTATION

The definitional dictionary uses synonymy or descriptive synonymy to explain words that belong to the verbal group of words and verbs from the outskirts of the functional-semantic field of aspectuality. The process of action and state must be described, together with aspectuality schemes, in order to enhance this interpretation. Finding lexemes that are mutually synonymous is made possible by this interpretation. The depiction of the same process reflects the form and principle of lexicographic interpretation of words. The essay demonstrates the importance of lexical components in verb and adverb explanations.

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As a means of expressing aspectual meaning, idioms occupy a place on the periphery of the functional-semantic field - the study of their lexicographical interpretation allows us to understand the differences in aspectual meanings, the occurrence of aspectual semes. For this reason, there is a need to appropriately use descriptive, synonymous and conflicting interpretations in the formation of the interpretation of idioms. The application of the meaning of aspect, along with the differentiation of synonyms, forms the principles of the approach to the meaning of aspect in text editing and translation.

In English, the approach to definitional dictionaries as a learning resource has become widespread. Due to the global interest in studying this language, the authors



present dictionaries based on different approaches. This article discusses the interpretation of aspectual meanings in the Oxford Learners' Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary and Meriam Webster dictionaries. The aspectual meaning of idioms is revealed through a comparison of dictionaries. The interpretation of these meanings is considered to determine which of the descriptive, contradictory, and synonymous interpretations would be the most optimal option.

The main difference in dictionaries is that the normative or descriptive approach affects the interpretation of all words, especially lexemes with aspectual semantics. In the first type of dictionaries, lexemes with aspectual semantics are explained briefly, using synonyms, and rarely in a combination of synonyms and descriptions. In the second type of dictionaries, emphasis is placed on the semantic scope of the word, descriptive explanation of its various semantics, and substantiation of each semantics in the context of examples. It is possible to improve the definitional article on words expressing aspectual meaning by summarizing the successful aspects of all interpretations in definitional dictionaries. For example, the style of the explanation should be formulated in the formal speech framework typical of the Oxford definitional dictionary.

The variety of examples, the coverage of various functional aspects of the words should correspond to the Cambridge dictionary. It is advisable to rely only on lexical semantics when dividing a word into meanings. Also, additional information such as word etymology, frequency of use, stylistic scope, and synonyms turn the dictionary into an encyclopedic linguistic resource. For example, in English definitional dictionaries, adverbs and verbs expressing aspectual meaning are allowed to be interpreted on a descriptive principle based on the same seme.

A standard approach to word interpretation in a dictionary ensures the systematicity and structural integrity of this resource. The systematicity of the approach should also reveal the difference between two lexemes with similar meanings in the explanation. For example,

**COLLAPSE** *verb* UK /kə'ləps/ US /kə'læ/

**1) B1 to ruin suddenly due to external pressure or lacking a support strength:**  
*The table **collapsed** under eight giant watermelons; Many historical buildings **had collapsed** under World War bombs.*



a) **To fall down because of weakness or unexpected shock.** *His aunt collapsed from sudden pain in chest.*

2) **C1 noun an unexpected break down and failure of machine, system or a process.** *Many small businesses are facing a collapse after pandemic crisis; Development of artificial industry caused collapse of many IT companies.*

In this interpretation of the word, its obvious differences from its synonym are highlighted. For example, the first denotative meaning of the word is divided into two contextual senses. In the first type, we see the application of the word to an object. In the explanation, the rapid occurrence of the action of falling is revealed by the lexeme suddenly (from a sudden). In the explanation of the second sense, we see the application of the word to a person. The aspectual meanings of this action, such as unexpectedness and immediacy, are indicated by the lexeme unexpectedly (unexpectedly) in the explanation. The explanation of the word in the form of a noun is also accompanied by the same aspectual meaning. Examples and explanations clearly reveal the semantic difference between the verb to fall and the verb to fall. From the examples, the completion sense of the verb to fall is more clearly understood than that of falling. To collapse refers to the sudden termination of the movement and the almost impossibility of rising. In the word to fall, such an emotional-stylistic image sense is not clearly visible. For this reason, the scope of application of the word to fall is wider than that of its synonym.

The aspectual meaning of these two words is a direct element of semiotic composition. However, there are lexemes whose aspectual meaning is not clearly visible at first glance. In their lexicographical interpretation, it is possible to expand the idea of the lexeme by referring to the speed of the movement-state.

For example, we will explain the aspectual sense of the verb to dance in the definitional dictionary article as follows:**DANCE** verb UK /dɑːns/ US /dæns/

1) **B1 to move the body and feet continuously under a certain rhythm:** *We danced all the evening to Spanish songs; I saw you dancing with your cousin in the wedding party; The leaves were dancing in the wind breeze.*

2) **B1 Noun systematic series of movements performed under musical background.** *I have always dreamt about a dance with the most gorgeous lady in the world. A slow dance is typical for evening ceremonies.*



The explanation of all meanings of the word refers to the meaning of continuity, continuity through the use of adverbs. The use of all evening and the continuous tense in the examples further strengthens this aspectual meaning. In English definitional dictionaries, it can be recommended to systematically interpret the meaning of the aspect in the verb with the following words:

### Standard semes used in the explanation of the aspect meaning of the lexical units

<b>Continuousness</b>	For a while, during, for certain period of time
<b>Momentousness</b>	Quickly, fast, speedily, rapidly, swiftly, briskly, at speed
<b>Repeatedness</b>	Over and over, repeatedly, frequently, time after time, often
<b>Constantness:</b>	Constantly, all the time, persistently, without a break
<b>Completeness</b>	Finally, by the end, eventually, ultimately, completely, fully
<b>Uncompleteness</b>	Intermittently, incomplete, uncompleted, unexecuted
<b>Expectation</b>	Long awaited, awaited, expected for a while

As it is understood, verbs and adverbs can be interpreted based on the process meaning of the action. In this case, the duration, completion, and regularity of the words are reflected in the explanations and examples. Such an approach is a descriptive explanation, which can be supplemented in some places with word synonyms. In order to express the types of process meanings, the use of adverbs of quantity, degree, and time would be a reasonable solution. The above sections substantiated the fact that the semantic system of the aspectual field is an open system at the lower level, that is, with respect to private grammatical meanings expressing the semantics of the speed of execution of the action. Thus, the types of meanings in this group are unlimited and depend on the context of the text. Therefore, it is impossible to strictly systematize the means of explanation that reveal private aspectual grammatical meanings. The main, most common aspect meanings were selected in the table above. Methodologically neutral units were given as examples for their interpretation. The meanings expressed by lexemes can be further strengthened through tense, modal verb, verb+preposition combination, and word combinations in the examples.



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