

PROBLEMS OF LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF LEXEMAS THAT EXPRESS THE MANNER OF ACTION IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

In English language, as in Uzbek language, the randomness of manner expressions in the lexical layer is carried out directly by action verbs and lexemes belonging to word group of adverb, which act as an adverbial modifier in the sentence. These lexemes can also be semantically stratified according to the manner expression they express in speech. In dictionaries, it is important to cite words with manner expressions through examples that include level indicators and other semantic-syntactic features. The fact that the means of manner of action in English are widespread at the lexical, morphological, syntactic levels of the language, the fact that a manner of action sema can be expressed at different levels requires extensive coverage, interpretation and study through the principles of dictionary. This article examines the issues of presenting forms of action manner in English language in annotated dictionaries, translation dictionaries, academic dictionaries and thesaurus dictionaries. Therefore, in expressing lexicographic principles, interpretive principles and general linguistic requirements of the manner lexemes in dictionaries are analyzed on the basis of examples. On this basis, scientific evaluation was given to the achievements of English lexicography in traditional lexicography.

KEYWORDS: *Randomness, Category Of Manner, Semantics, Gradonymy, Lexicographic Principle, Annotated Dictionary, Academic Dictionary, Thesaurus, Language Corps, Microsystem, Microstructure*

INTRODUCTION

English-speaking countries have been leaders in the international economic, political, social and cultural spheres over the past century, and this has certainly had a positive impact on the status of the English language. As a result, English language began to be recognized as one of the world's languages. However, the rapid popularity of English language was due not only to the leading political and economic position of certain countries, but also to the fact that textbooks, manuals and dictionaries created in this language have significant advantages over other language materials in the world. Like many languages, English lexicography has a deep history and has developed steadily over the centuries. For centuries, English linguists have paid special attention to lexicography, evaluating dictionaries as a practical result and achievement of the science of linguistics.

MATERIALS

In general, since the Middle Ages, English linguists, especially lexicographers, were significantly ahead of their contemporaries, and innovations and advanced ideas in the study and analysis of all linguistic phenomena were often applied on the basis of English material. In particular, one of the first major achievements of English lexicography was the “A Table Alphabetical” dictionary, created by R. Cawdrey in the early seventeenth century. This dictionary is the first monolingual dictionary created in English, which includes more than two thousand lexemes. This annotated dictionary does not fully comply with the lexicographic principles and requirements known to us today. However, “A Dictionary of the English Language” [1], which was later created under the direction of Samuel Johnson, is close to modern annotated dictionaries in terms of its formal parameters. The author’s use of examples from public discourse in interpreting the words has led to the recognition of this dictionary not only by experts but also by the general public. At the beginning of the last century, “Oxford Encyclopedic Dictionary” was created, [2] and it was one of the largest dictionaries of its time. The dictionary, which contains more than four hundred thousand lexemes, has been expanded for several times and was republished again. Most of the annotated, translation, and academic dictionaries created to date have been arranged based on the sample of Oxford annotated dictionary.

Since the middle of the last century, in accordance with the requirements of that period of time, a new branch of English lexicography has emerged - academic lexicography. Academic lexicography is an important area of lexicography, which reflects all the important trends in the development of language pedagogy and methods of teaching English as a foreign language [3].

DISCUSSION

When we observe the presentation of lexemes in these types of dictionaries, we see that the microsystems in them, that is, the dictionary articles, differ in form and content from the annotated dictionary articles known to all of us. In particular, academic dictionaries differ from large annotated dictionaries, and this is especially evident in the microstructures of dictionaries [4], ie in their microsystems. For example:

<p>embark <i>Embark</i> may be used with a number of different prepositions, but by a large margin the usual choice is <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i>, the former being more common: . . . its avowed intention to embark on unconstitutional action —J. H. Plumb, <i>England in the Eighteenth Century</i>, 1950 . . . they embarked upon a thoroughgoing rediscovery of their Englishness —Oscar Handlin, <i>The American People in the Twentieth Century</i>, 1954 <i>Embark</i> is used with <i>for</i> when the object denotes destination: Clark embarked most of the party . . . for the Three</p>	<p>enter <i>Enter</i> is a verb which may be used with many prepositions, but most often it is used with <i>into</i> or with <i>upon</i> or <i>on</i>; of these, <i>into</i> occurs most frequently: Mr. Sloane didn't enter into the conversation —F. Scott Fitzgerald, <i>The Great Gatsby</i>, 1925 Nor shall I enter into details concerning the ensuing half-dozen nights —Katherine Anne Porter, <i>Ladies' Home Jour.</i>, August 1971 . . . wondered whether . . . this marriage had been entered upon late —Jean Stafford, <i>Children Are Bored on Sunday</i>, 1953 . . . the house has now entered on a distinctly new phase —Edmund Wilson, <i>New Yorker</i>, 5 June 1971</p>
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Forks —Bernard DeVoto, *The Course of Empire*, 1952 And we have a few citations for *embark from* to indicate the point of departure:

. . . four companions, embarking from Floyd Bennett Field, circled the globe —*American Guide Series: N.Y. City*, 1939 At one time, *embark in* was a fairly common construction; however, it seems to have been dropping out of use during the last 40 years or so, as travel by ship has decreased

Less often, *enter* is used with *in*: Where doubt enters in, there enters the judicial function — *Selected Writings of Benjamin N. Cardozo*, ed. Margaret E. Hall, 1947 *Enter* is also used with complements introduced by *for*, *as*, *at*, *by*, and *with*. Of this grouper and *as* appear more often than the others: Six . . . were entered for the English Derby —George Whiting, *Irish Digest*, June 1954 . . . the United States Army, which he entered as a captain —*Current Biography*, December 1964 . . . he had come to America, probably entering at the port of Charleston, S.C. —*Dictionary of American Biography*, 1928 . . . even though such language entered by way of the ruling classes —W. F. Bolton, *A Short History of Literary English*, 1967 . . . a United States Naval Reserve chaplain, entering with the rank of lieutenant (j.g.) —*Current Biography*, January 1964 A final example shows vividly the wide range of prepositions that can be used with *enter*: Christianity entered the region of upstate New York from two directions, under two flags, and in two forms —*American Guide Series: New York*, 1940 [7].

According to some lexicographers, there is almost no difference between academic dictionaries and annotated dictionaries. In particular, according to linguist V.G.Gak, “Every dictionary is a work of didactic significance, intended for reading and study” [5]. The formal and semantic differences between academic and annotated dictionaries cannot be completely ruled out. In particular, the academic dictionaries provide transcription and pronunciation of words. Annotated dictionaries do not provide transcriptions. In academic dictionaries, word explanations are relatively short, with a strong emphasis on examples. Because dictionaries are intended for audiences learning English as a foreign language, words are adapted to the level of language proficiency. The dictionary article cited above as an example is taken from the “Webster Dictionary”, which is now one of the largest encyclopedic dictionaries. What makes this dictionary different from others is that it contains more information about the practical use of lexemes. “Webster Dictionary of English Usage” is called an encyclopedic dictionary by its creators. That is, this dictionary is not intended for a direct audience of language learners. The microsystems in it, i.e. the dictionary articles, differ in form and content from the annotated dictionary articles known to all of us. A dictionary article begins with a word that is traditionally defined. Unlike translation or academic annotated dictionaries, this dictionary does not provide a transcription of the word. It also does not provide information on the grammatical category of the lexeme, which is an invariable general aspect for almost all dictionaries, i.e. an abbreviation of the grammatical category. Thus, this dictionary provides information on its use after the main lexeme. Recommendations for the use of the word are substantiated using examples from fiction

or other types of literature. In addition, the articles focus on the prepositions of the lexeme and what new meanings are formed as a result. In such explanatory dictionaries, emphasis is placed mainly on the word explanation, and in most cases, along with the word explanation, its etymology is also emphasized. Some major annotated dictionaries may also include synonyms, figurative meanings, and stylistic counterparts of words. [6]

As for the academic dictionaries, it is worth noting that the assumption that they are similar to encyclopedic dictionaries is incorrect. For example, consider the following dictionary articles from the “Cambridge Learners Dictionary”:

<p>flow verb [I] (CONTINUE)</p> <p>to continue to arrive or be produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please keep the money <i>flowing in!</i> • Offers of help are <i>flowing into</i> the disaster area from all over the country. • My <i>thoughts</i> flow more easily if I work on a computer. • By eleven o'clock, the <i>wine</i> was starting to flow <p>flow noun (CONTINUOUS NUMBER)</p> <p>[C usually singular]</p> <p>a regular and quite large number of something:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's been a <i>steady flow</i> of visitors. <p>[S]</p> <p>a situation in which something is produced or moved continuously:</p>	<p>drop</p> <p>verb</p> <p>UK ˈdrɒp / US ˈdrɑːp</p> <p>drop verb (FALL)</p> <p>B1 [I or T]</p> <p>to fall or to allow something to fall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She <i>dropped</i> her keys. • I'm always <i>dropping</i> things. • Amanda <i>dropped</i> her sunglasses <i>in/into</i> the fountain. <p>drop verb (LOWER)</p> <p>B2 [I or T]</p> <p>to move to a lower level, or cause something to move to a lower level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water level in the flooded region has finally begun to <i>drop</i>. • The land <i>drops (away)</i> (= slopes down) sharply behind the barrier. • We had to <i>drop</i> our prices because of the recession.
<p>manage</p> <p>verb</p> <p>UK ˈmæn.ɪdʒ / US ˈmæn.ədʒ</p> <p>manage verb (SUCCEED)</p> <p>B1 [I or T]</p> <p>to succeed in doing or dealing with something, especially something difficult:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [+ to infinitive] Did you <i>manage to</i> get any bread? • I <i>only just</i> managed <i>to</i> finish on time. • A small dog had <i>somehow</i> managed <i>to</i> survive the fire. • I can't manage all this work on my own. • Don't worry about us - we'll manage! • mainly UK I'm afraid I can't manage the time (= to find enough time) to see you at the moment. <p>[I]</p> <p>to succeed in living on a small amount of money:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After she lost her job, they had to manage <i>on</i> his salary. 	<p>B2 [I or T]</p> <p>to defeat or succeed in controlling or dealing with something:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juventus overcame Ajax in a thrilling game. • to overcome difficulties/obstacles/problems/resistance • Eventually she managed to overcome her shyness in class. • 20,000 demonstrators sang "We shall overcome" as they marched through Washington. <p>More examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their resolute opposition to new working methods was difficult to overcome. • The plan was designed to help women and minorities overcome discrimination in the workplace. • He overcame all obstacles in his path to the top. • What are the prospects for overcoming the strife between the Christian minority and Muslim majority? • This film reveals their resourcefulness in overcoming appalling weather and treacherous terrain.

Unlike encyclopedic dictionaries, in academic dictionaries the word interpretation is concise and simple. In such dictionaries, lexicographers mainly emphasize examples of the use of the word in speech. In the above examples, the action verbs, which vaguely express the manner expressions

are not meant as meaning of manner in the first explanation given to them, whereas in the subsequent comments and examples the mannerexpression of the lexeme is clearly defined. Although words are briefly interpreted in academic annotated dictionaries, academic annotated dictionary microsystems tend to cover all meanings of a word, and this predominance is especially evident in the example of multifunctional and polysemantic verbs. [7]

ANALYSIS

The role of corpus linguistics in the development of linguistics is incomparable. Indeed, descriptions of the grammatical structure of languages and prominent scientific dictionaries are compiled on the basis of corpus [8]. Undoubtedly, the formation and development of corpus linguistics has led to the emergence of modern trends in lexicography as well. As a result, electronic dictionaries, online dictionaries and thesaurus dictionaries were created. Electronic dictionaries, especially thesaurus dictionaries, provide tremendous convenience in a comprehensive analysis of lexical and semantic categories. In thesauruses, lexemes are presented with a list of synonyms or antonyms, unlike in traditional dictionaries. Also, thesaurus dictionaries are often linked to a link to another online annotated dictionary so that the reader can find the explanation of the word through this external link at any time. The largest thesaurus dictionary source in English today is undoubtedly www.thesaurus.com and it has sections showing synonyms, antonyms, meaning and usage of words. For example:

The screenshot shows the thesaurus.com interface for the word "frequently". On the left, under "SYNONYMS FOR frequently", there is a grid of 20 synonym buttons: again and again, time and again, at short intervals, in quick succession, recurrently, generally, usually, at times, many a time, spasmodically, intermittently, oft, by ordinary, much, successively, many times, oftentimes, customarily, not infrequently, thick and fast, often, ofttimes, every now and then, not seldom, very often, periodically, as a rule, habitually, ordinarily, regularly, at regular intervals, in many instances, over and over. At the bottom left, it says "TRY frequently IN A SENTENCE BELOW" and at the bottom right, "MOST RELEVANT". On the right side, under "EXAMPLES FROM THE WEB FOR FREQUENTLY", there are several sentences: "For that matter she frequently went to all three the same day.", "This day her thoughts were on Peter frequently because she intended to see him that night.", "The officers, haggard but tireless, aroused them frequently.", "From that time her anger was frequently restrained by the sight or the mention of the book.", "Female performers are frequently expected to drink with the patrons.", "He frequently spoke to me of her ladyship in terms of the warmest approbation.", "A girl is frequently betrothed to a man as soon as she is born." Below the examples is a link "SEE MORE EXAMPLES".

Above we see how the adverb *frequently* is presented in the thesaurus dictionary. Firstly, the synonyms of a word were arranged according to the degree of similarity of meaning, that is, according to the principle of semantics graduonymy. Then there are examples where the word is used directly. After the examples, the specific meanings of each synonymous word are divided into groups, as evidenced by examples of their use in speech. All linguistic units in the thesaurus are classified on the same principle. Of course, such a classification has a number of achievements. In particular, if we take the example of lexemes with manner expression, thesaurus dictionaries represent other lexemes with meaning of process or ability, but also reveal synonymous and contradictory semantic connections between lexemes with manner expression. Thesaurus dictionaries, which clearly show the semantic connections in the lexical layer of the language, raise the process of direct and indirect translation, text editing, and even foreign language teaching to a qualitatively higher level. However, the peculiar structure of these

modern dictionaries can be, albeit indirectly, the cause of methodological errors in oral speech and text, misunderstandings in the process of learning a foreign language.

To be more precise, in the example of the above mentioned adverb *frequently*, its close synonyms *again and again, generally, intermittently, many times, often, periodically, regularly, time and again, usually* are presented in the same sequence. It's true, that the meaning of the root word *frequently* predominates even in the semantics of these versions of the word. Nevertheless, it should also be noted that the basic lexeme *frequently* belongs to the scope of formal speech according to its methodological feature. Synonyms such as *many times* and *again and again* are used in informal speech. Although these units are synonymous with each other in terms of lexical meaning, they can be called contradictory means according to their stylistic function. In the dictionary article, any special characters do not highlight this feature. Such a deficiency is observed not only in the forms of action verbs or adverbs, but also in the interpretation of all lexical units in the thesaurus. This shortcoming, which at first glance seems to be a minor error, may in the future lead to inaccuracies in text editing and translations based on this thesaurus, and significant shortcomings in the speech of language learners. For this reason, we believe that it is possible to prevent possible errors by distinguishing whether scope of synonymous words as well as root lexemes are formal or informal, and to leave words with unlimited scope unmarked as a neutral lexeme. [9]

RESULT

As a result of our analysis, it should be noted that among all the dictionaries cited, translation dictionaries are distinguished by the brevity of information about the word. Translation dictionaries traditionally provide transcriptions of words, but do not give examples that reflect the figurative meaning of the word. Examples may not be given that reflect the use of certain words in speech. For example:

<p>abandon /ə'bændən/ v [T] 1 tashlab ketmoq, tark etmoq 2 to'xtatmoq, oxiriga yetkazmaslik</p>	<p>achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ v [T] 1 qozonmoq, erishmoq, yetishmoq 2 ado etmoq, bajarmoq, amalga oshirmoq – achievement n 1 [C] muvaffaqiyat, qiyinchilik bilan erilshilingan narsa 2 [U] muvaffaqiyat qozonish, g'alaba, yutuq; g'oliblik hissi</p> <p>acid /'æsid/ acid adj 1 (meva va boshqalarga nisbatan) o'tkir ta'mli, nordon 2 (also acidic) kislotali – acidify /ə'sɪdɪfaɪ/ v [T,I] oksidlamoq – acidification /ə'sɪdɪfɪkeɪʃn/ n [U] – acidity /ə'sɪdətɪ/ n [U] kislotalilik, kislotalilik xossasi –</p>
<p>abide /ə'baɪd/ can't/couldn't abide sb/sth/doing sth chidamoq, sabr qilmoq, toqat qilmoq, ko'tarmoq – (ph.v) abide by sth bo'ysunmoq, amal qilmoq</p>	
<p>accelerate /ək'seləreɪt/ v [I,T] tezlatmoq, tezlashtirmoq, jadallamoq – acceleration /ək'selə'reɪʃn/ n [U] tezlashish; tezlanish</p>	

As can be seen from the above examples, manner lexemes are not supported by examples in translation dictionaries. In general, giving an example as a complete sentence is not typical of translation dictionaries. This is because changes in the syntactic structure of the sentence in translation and as a result the grammatical features of the keyword can lead to the formation of confusing conclusions in students. However, although these lexemes are not substantiated as words in translation dictionaries, it is appropriate to give them in the context of various phrases.

Instances of lexemes being given as examples in the compounds are common in English-Russian translation dictionaries. For example:

<p>complete [kəm'plɪt] I <i>a</i> полный; законченный; he is a ~ failure он совершенный неудачник; ~ works полное собрание сочинений; II <i>v</i> заканчивать, завершать; комплектовать</p>	<p>drop [drɒp] I <i>n</i> 1. капля; a ~ in the bucket (<i>или in the ocean</i>) = капля в море; 2. <i>pl med</i> капли; 3. глоток; to have a ~ in one's eye <i>разг.</i> хлебнуть лишнего; 4. драже; леденец; 5. серьга, подвеска; 6. падение, понижение; ~ in prices (temperature) падение цен (температуры); 7. падающий занавес (<i>в театре</i>); 8. расстояние между выше и ниже находящимися предметами; a ~ of 10 feet from the window to the ground от окна до земли 10 футов; 9. <i>спорт.</i> удар по мячу, отпрыгнувшему от земли (<i>в футболе</i>); 10. наличник (<i>замка</i>); II <i>v</i> 1. капать; выступать каплями; 2. ронять; 3. падать; спадать; 4. бросать; опускать; ~ me a line черкните мне строчку; 5. бросать (<i>привычку, занятие</i>); to ~ smoking бросить курить; 6. сбрасывать; 7. проронить (<i>слово</i>); to ~ a hint сделать намек; 8. прекращать (<i>работу, разговор</i>); to ~ one's friends покинуть своих друзей; 9. понижать (<i>голос</i>); потуплять (<i>глаза</i>); 10. падать, снижаться; 11. высаживать; довозить; оставлять; I'II ~ you at your door я подведу вас до вашего дома; 12. сразить (<i>ударом, пулей</i>);</p>
<p>record I <i>v</i> [rɪ'kɔ:d] 1. записывать, регистрировать; протоколировать; 2. увековечивать; II <i>n</i> ['rekɔ:d] 1. летопись, мемуары, рассказ о событиях; to bear ~ to удостоверить истину (<i>фактов и т. п.</i>); 2. протокол заседания суда; 3. официальный документ, запись, отчет; 4. памятник прошлого; 5. рекорд; to beat, to break, to cut the ~ побить рекорд; 6. <i>юр.</i> право на владение; право на отвод; III <i>a</i> рекордный</p>	

obvious in the example of articles in this dictionary. In English-Russian dictionaries, the main lexeme in the microsystem is given within the phrases, and such an approach enhances the informative properties of the dictionary. Encyclopedic dictionaries, academic dictionaries, and translation dictionaries are each designed for a separate audience. These dictionaries are designed for different purposes, and their functions are also different, so that their formation and structural differences are also noticeable. Each dictionary also has its own shortcomings, and these shortcomings are observed not only in manner lexemes, but in the entire dictionary macro system. For example, in encyclopedic dictionaries, although the etymology and interpretation of a word are widely covered, examples of the use of lexemes in speech are rare. In academic dictionaries, on the contrary, great emphasis is placed on examples, and the explanation of the word is very short. In modern thesaurus dictionaries, it is expedient to define the area of speech of the given semantic units. In translation dictionaries, microsystems are shorter, and in most cases, lexicographers limit themselves to quoting an alternative to the word in another language. As long as the whole sentence cannot be cited as an example, these lexemes can be given as phrases, and this should also be given directly in translation, without grammatical changes.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, it is expedient to give examples in philological dictionaries, which include level indicators and other semantic-syntactic features of words with manner semantics. Of course, it is difficult task to cover all lexemes with manner expression. Despite this, it is worth to note by identifying words that are actively used in oral, written, everyday speech, to define words with manner sema in good volume in this lexical minimum, substantiate them with examples showing all their parameters.

Our observations on the presentation of manner semantic lexemes in dictionaries, their interpretation on the basis of lexicographic principles have shown that English lexicography in traditional lexicography differs from lexical schools of world languages with its distinctive achievements. To date, English dictionaries are divided into three major groups such as encyclopedic annotated dictionaries, academic dictionaries, and specialty dictionaries. In this regard, the creation of academic dictionaries that differ from the annotated dictionaries with a number of indicators, such as the specificity of the interpretation of English lexicography, the limited number of lexemes, and on this basis as a product of gradual improvement of academic lexicon. And also we can note the emergence of a new generation of lexicographic sources, such as minimums, electronic dictionaries, as a special achievement of English linguistics. In addition, it is noteworthy that translation dictionaries are compiled not only by lexicographers who speak English as their mother tongue, but also by foreign experts.

As noted above, in traditional lexicography, English language has gained a major advantage over other languages. This leadership, in turn, has had a positive impact on modern lexicography as well. As a result, several large English language corpora, thesaurus dictionaries, and many electronic and online dictionaries have been created.

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