

LEXICOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIONAL MOTION VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK DICTIONARIES

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Abstract: *This thesis analyzes the lexicographic representation of directional motion verbs in English and Uzbek dictionaries from a comparative semantic perspective. It examines how verbs expressing path, orientation, deixis, endpoint, manner, and aspectual meaning are defined and exemplified in both languages. The findings show that English dictionaries usually describe directionality through verb meanings, prepositional patterns, and phrasal combinations, while Uzbek dictionaries rely more on root verbs, derived forms, compound constructions, auxiliary elements, and contextual meanings. The study reveals both universal cognitive principles and language-specific lexicographic features in the description of motion verbs.*

Keywords: *directional motion verbs, lexicography, English, Uzbek, motion semantics, dictionary description, comparative linguistics, verbal semantics.*

Introduction

Motion is a fundamental domain of human experience, and language represents it through lexical and grammatical means. Directional motion verbs are especially significant because they express movement toward, away from, into, out of, across, upward, downward, or back to a reference point. English verbs such as *come, go, enter, leave, return, and cross*, and Uzbek verbs such as *kelmoq, bormoq, kirmoq, chiqmoq, qaytmoq, and o'tmoq* show that directionality is encoded differently in the two languages.

The lexicographic description of these verbs reveals how dictionaries classify meanings, distinguish semantic nuances, and present usage patterns. In English dictionaries, direction is often expressed through verbs combined with particles or prepositions, as in *go out, come in, and walk across*. In Uzbek dictionaries, directionality is frequently represented through root verbs and complex constructions such as *kirib kelmoq, chiqib ketmoq, yetib bormoq, and qaytib kelmoq*.

The relevance of the study lies in comparing how English and Uzbek dictionaries describe motion events. The aim is to identify common and distinctive features in the lexicographic treatment of directional motion verbs from semantic and structural perspectives.

Methods: The research is based on comparative-semantic and lexicographic analysis of selected directional motion verbs in English and Uzbek explanatory

dictionaries. The English material includes verbs such as come, go, enter, leave, arrive, depart, return, rise, descend, and cross, together with related phrasal constructions. The Uzbek material covers corresponding verbs such as kelmoq, bormoq, kirmoq, chiqmoq, yetmoq, qaytmoq, ko'tarilmoq, tushmoq, o'tmoq, and yaqinlashmoq, as well as complex verbal forms with auxiliary or directional components.

The analysis considers the structure of dictionary definitions, explicit directional markers, polysemy, illustrative examples, phrasal and compound verbal units, literal and metaphorical meanings, and deictic orientation. The comparative method helps identify semantic correspondences and structural differences between English and Uzbek lexicographic descriptions, while cognitive semantics provides a framework for analyzing motion through figure, ground, path, manner, source, goal, and deictic center.

The results show that English and Uzbek dictionaries describe directional motion verbs through similar semantic categories but different lexicographic mechanisms. Both languages include basic oppositions such as come — kelmoq and go — bormoq, yet English dictionaries usually explain direction through deictic reference, destination, particles, and prepositions, while Uzbek dictionaries often present broader contextual meanings and complex predicates.

English directionality is frequently distributed between the verb and satellite elements, as in go in, go out, go back, and go across. In Uzbek, direction is more often expressed through verbal combinations such as kirib kelmoq, chiqib ketmoq, olib kirmoq, and olib chiqmoq, where movement, direction, completion, and aspectual meaning are closely connected.

The analysis also shows that Uzbek directional motion verbs often contain stronger resultative meaning. For example, yetib bormoq implies reaching the endpoint, while chiqib ketmoq combines exit, departure, and completion. English equivalents may require additional lexical or syntactic elements such as reach, get to, go out, or leave completely.

Metaphorical meanings are also important in both languages. English verbs such as rise and fall may express increase or decline, while Uzbek ko'tarilmoq and tushmoq can denote physical movement as well as improvement, decrease, status change, or emotional state. Overall, English dictionaries tend to provide more explicit semantic decomposition, whereas Uzbek dictionaries often rely on synonymic explanation, contextual examples, and collocational behavior.

Discussion: The findings show that lexicographic description is closely influenced by the typological features of each language. English often encodes direction through satellites, particles, and prepositional combinations; therefore, verbs such as run acquire clear directional meaning in forms like run into, run out, run across, and run away. Uzbek, by contrast, frequently expresses direction through

verbal compounding, auxiliary verbs, and contextualized predicates. Verbs such as *kelmoq*, *bormoq*, *chiqmoq*, and *kirmoq* may express not only physical movement, but also completion, intention, arrival, departure, and speaker-oriented perspective.

The analysis also shows that directional motion verbs are highly polysemous. Spatial meanings often develop into temporal, social, psychological, and evaluative meanings, as seen in English *advance* and Uzbek *oldinga siljimoq*. Therefore, dictionaries should describe such verbs as semantic networks rather than isolated lexical units. In bilingual lexicography, mechanical equivalence should be avoided, since pairs such as *come* — *kelmoq*, *go* — *bormoq*, *enter* — *kirmoq*, and *return* — *qaytmoq* do not fully coincide in grammatical behavior, collocation, or deictic interpretation.

Conclusion: the lexicographic description of directional motion verbs in English and Uzbek reveals both universal cognitive principles and language-specific semantic mechanisms. English dictionaries tend to emphasize phrasal constructions, particles, prepositions, and usage-based distinctions, while Uzbek dictionaries reflect verbal complexes, auxiliary components, contextual meaning, and resultative-directional interpretation. A more effective English-Uzbek lexicographic model should include semantic decomposition, literal and figurative meanings, deictic orientation, constructional patterns, and illustrative examples..

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