I have a question in the text book written by Weinberg, In page 232, (page 316 in the Japanese translation version), there is a following description.

The spin representations, for which $A+B$ is half an odd integer, can similarly be constructed from the direct product of these tensor representations and the Dirac representation $(\frac{1}{2},0)\oplus(0,\frac{1}{2})$. For instance, taking the direct product of the vector $(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}))$ representation and the Dirac $(\frac{1}{2},0)\oplus(0,\frac{1}{2})$ representation gives a spinor-vector Ψ^μ, that transforms according to the reducible representation

$$(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})\otimes\{[(\frac{1}{2},0)\oplus(0,\frac{1}{2})]=(\frac{1}{2},1)\oplus(\frac{1}{2},0)\oplus(1,\frac{1}{2})\oplus(0,\frac{1}{2}).$$

There are not definitions of $\oplus$ and $\otimes$ in the text book, so I can't understand above equation. If you know the definitions, let me know. If you don't know, please ask members of your laboratory.