

How to Cite:

Yenikeyeva, S., & Klymenko, O. (2021). Synergy of modern English word-formation system. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S1), 1110-1122.
<https://doi.org/10.37028/lingcure.v5nS1.1495>

Synergy of Modern English Word-Formation System

Saniya Yenikeyeva

Zaporizhzhia National University, Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine

Olga Klymenko

Zaporizhzhia National University, Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine

Abstract--The article focuses on the study of synergetic approach to the principles of Modern English word-formation system structural organization and development. Word-formation is regarded as a complex open non-equilibrium system with non-linear scenarios of development. The structural organization of the English language in general and word-formation endo-system in particular ensures their ability to self-organize via accepting and adapting new language units, meanings and functions (in terms of synergetic – innovative substance, energy and information) or their dissipation. Special attention is paid to the phenomenon of language units' functional trans orientation which contributes to the enrichment of word-forming devices and leads to the improvement of verb creative mechanisms.

Keywords--functional trans orientation, modern English, self-organization, synergetic, verb creation.

Introduction

Active word-formation processes that take place in Modern English, ensuring the enrichment and development of the lexicon, are the focus of scientific research. In numerous works devoted to various aspects of Modern English word formation, the problems of taxonomy of word constituents by semantic, functional, etymological features are considered. Many scientific studies are devoted to determining the role of certain word-formation ways and means in the enrichment of the Modern English vocabulary (Aqchaboyevna, 2020; Zatsny 2000). Despite those numerous scientific studies devoted to various aspects of word formation in Modern English, the problems associated with establishing ways and mechanisms of word formation remain in the focus of contemporary studies. Synergetic methodology opens new opportunities for scientific research in this aspect (Klymenko 2013).

Linguistics and Culture Review © 2021.

Corresponding author: Klymenko, O.; Email: olga.klymenko.zp@gmail.com

Manuscript submitted: 09 May 2021, Manuscript revised: 18 August 2021, Accepted for publication: 27 Sept 2021

The topicality of the article is due to the orientation of linguistic research on a comprehensive and systematic study of the language structural organization and mechanisms of its self-regulation in the process of evolution. The importance of this work is determined by the functional role played by word formation in the development and enrichment of the Modern English lexicon, and the need for a comprehensive study of word formation as a synergetic system capable of self-organization, self-development and self-improvement. The aim of this paper is to clarify methods and mechanisms of self-organization of word formation in Modern English. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were outlined:

- To prove synergistic nature of Modern English word-formative processes;
- To determine the role of functional transorientation of linguistic units in enriching the word-forming tools and improving the mechanisms of verbocreation;
- To find out the ways, methods and mechanisms of word-forming elements creation in Modern English.

The object of the study became new lexical units, lexical-semantic variants and modified word forms, created during the last three decades. The subject was to define the mechanisms of self-regulation and self-organization of the word-formation system of Modern English. The development of language is the result of interrelation of two tendencies: the language system striving for stability, which ensures its ability to serve as a means of communication, and the need to respond to the social environment and language changes. The unity and struggle of these tendencies provide, on the one hand, relative stability, and on the other – dynamism and development. Changes in every language endo-system occur at different rates. The language constituents have different potentials of development, and thus cause the asynchronous development of the endo-systems, they are part of (Yenikeyeva 2006; Yenikeyeva 2007).

The lexical-semantic system is known to be the most mobile and dynamic. The vocabulary of the language is constantly rotating tokens: the lexical system is freed from words that denote outdated, irrelevant concepts, and replenished with new units that nominate new objects. Changes in the lexical-semantic system also occur due to the intra-level transorientation of lexical units, when, for example, auxiliary words become full-meaning words, proper names become common, and common names become proper. There is a dialectical connection between the development of lexical and word-forming endo-systems. Thus, the development of word formation leads to a greater systematic and orderly organized vocabulary, and the enrichment of vocabulary is accompanied by qualitative changes in the methods and mechanisms of lexical units' creation.

Research Method

The synergetic approach used to study the structural organization of the English language word-formation system, established the feasibility of the so-called "transitional, intermediate phenomena" in the language, made it possible to verify that these phenomena, which, incidentally, long time were considered as "asystemic", "superfluous", in fact are the result of self-regulation and a necessary factor of self-development and self-improvement of language as an open

nonequilibrium nonlinear system. Word formation as one of the most dynamic endo-systems of language proves the laws of synergy. It is an open nonequilibrium nonlinear system that is able to constantly exchange substance, energy, information with the environment. The openness of this system is due to the very nature of word formation, its transformative purpose, which is to form lexical units from the constituents of other levels of the language system. Word formation, as a system, is open not only to "substance" (constituents of different lingual levels), which it transforms into a qualitatively new substance (word), which is then "reset" to another (lexical) system, but also to a kind of "energy".

When a new phenomenon and process in the society is worth naming, in the collective consciousness of native speakers there is an increase in "mental anxiety", which is caused by the contradiction between the needs for communication and lack of verbal means to meet this needs. Energy tension is transmitted from the outside to the word formation, transforming into an intense search for those mechanisms and means by which it would be possible to create a token that most adequately and accurately would reflect the essence of the phenomenon that requires nomination by communicators. The word-formation as a systemic formation exists in the minds of each individual, that's why there is a "supertask" – to create a nominative unit on the basis of the existing word-forming tools and methods. As a result of verbo-creative activity of individuals, one or more language signs are created to name a new referent. Having fulfilled, thanks to the work of human consciousness, a verbo-creative task, the word-formation system is "freed" from the "innovative product", thus "releasing" energy tension beyond its limits.

The word-formation system of the English language has several sources of nourishment (constituents of the morpheme, lexical and syntactic levels of the language system) and only one, but very powerful "outflow" – the vocabulary of the language. Such an organization of the verbo-creative process can be considered as a structure of the word-forming system, because, according to synergetic principles, the structure is "a process localized in a certain part of the environment" (Knyazeva, Kurdyumov, 2007). The structure of the word-forming system is thus formed by ordered and interconnected mechanisms and methods of verbo-creation. So as word structure is a dynamic process, it is "programmed" to vary and change. Based on the principle of positive feedback, any open system is able to absorb external influences, being in constant change - fluctuations. Such "random deviations of instantaneous values of quantities from their average values" Knyazeva, Kurdyumov (2002), can lead the system to directed changes, to the emergence of various new, relatively stable structures. Examples of fluctuations in language can be various kinds of occasional formations.

Metabolic processes take place not only across the borders of the synergetic system, but also in each of its links. In modern English, one can observe various "accidental deviations", which in the future can lead to the formation of new, mostly complex, ways of word formation and new means of verbo-creation. Thus, at the end of the XX – beginning of the XXI centuries lexical innovations, created by unconventional methods, appeared in the English language, such as: *B4*, *B2B*, *B2C*, *CYL8R*, *dotcom*, *eco-friendly*, *Eurocrat*, *G7*, *G8*, *3G*, *Gen X*, *Gen XL*, *Gen Y*, *Gen-Z*, *X-mas*, *X-press*, *X-tra*. Various deviations (fluctuations) in the process of

verbo-creation, as a rule, introduce an element of uncertainty into the ordered system of word-formation and in the future, through the formation of new word-forming tools, models and even new ways of word-formation, can lead to its reorganization. Thus, fluctuations at the micro-level determine the choice of one development scenario from a range of possible directions of system evolution.

The whole process of system development is an alternation of branches of evolutionary paths, when for one reason or another the system loses equilibrium and its main feature becomes the "virtual nature of alternative scenarios of further evolution" and periods of "stability", equilibrium when the system is organized around attractors. The bifurcation zone is characterized by fundamental unpredictability: which of the possible structures the system will choose, which way its further development will go or even its disintegration will take place - all this depends on random factors and is completely unpredictable. At the micro-level, bifurcation zones should be considered as choosing the ways of forming the verbal units for nomination of a certain object of reality. In Modern English, we can observe the phenomenon of so-called "poly-nomination" – the formation of a series of verbal signs for the name of a particular object, phenomenon, feature, process. Especially many such "nominative-expressive synonyms" Zatsny (2000), are found among the "cyber-neologisms". An example is the terms denoting the "global computer network", in the process of their creation the native speakers used different ways of word-and-phrase formation, such as: *cyberspace*, *cyber world*, *e-bahn*, *global information highway*, *info-highway*, *information superhighway*, *i-highway*, *internet*, *net*, *World Wide Web*, *web*. The language of the world of computer technology is called *bitespeak*, *cyber babble*, *cyberlingvo*, *cyber speak*, *cyber jargon*, *computer speak*, *net-speak*, *software-speak*, *technobabble*.

Although the word-formation system of Modern English has a rich variety of affixes, word-formation models, various mechanisms of verbo-creation, in the process of verbo-creation sometimes lexical innovations are formed by means of contradiction to existing rules and regulations. Such micro-chaos has a constructive character, as it can lead to the formation of new word-forming elements, word-forming models and methods. Thus, the formation of words by analogy with a particular word, increasing the number of lexical innovations created by means of "non-standard" word-forming element, so to say, "spreading" chaos in the environment contributes to the visualization of a new word-forming element. In general, chaos is constructive, because it is necessary for the system to reach the attractor, the inherent trend of development, to initiate the process of self-completion. In the process of verbo-creation, such an attractor of "search" activity becomes the "invention" of the nominative unit, which would adequately reflect the essence of the phenomenon and would be associated with the object of nomination. It is the attractor that determines the selection of language material, its processing, layout.

Actually, the verb creative act is preceded by a preparatory stage, which can be characterized as a state of generative chaos, when knowledge of the mechanisms and means of verb creation is activated in the mind and a constructive search begins. In the course of word-formation searches there is an increase in energy, which ultimately causes an emerging innovative explosion of verb-creative

thought. For all the chaos of search and chance, the probability of results, human word formation is a process controlled by the "author's" consciousness. It controls the sequence of execution of the verb-creative act, selects word-formation algorithms, and strives to prevent possible deviations from a given vector of verb-creation. Theoretically, due to the use of different word-formation tools and mechanisms, different combinations of elements, it is possible to create a large number of "virtual" variants of the nominative unit, but the author's consciousness, which controls the process of verb-creation, seeks to select one optimal variant. Consciousness not only determines the choice of word-formation, but also controls its implementation. In the process of verb-creative activity a certain "automatic algorithm" is used, which correlates with the existing language tradition. The work of the author's consciousness is aimed at maintaining the established mode of the verb-creative act and preventing deviations from the specified algorithm.

In the process of verb-creation one can observe the interaction of the principles of determinism, probability and chance. Their connection and interaction ensure the harmonious existence and development of the whole system, as some aspects always remain predictable, those that meet language standards, and if we consider only them, the process will seem continuous and smooth, others – predictable with a certain degree of probability, the third – completely unexpected and unpredictable. The results of the study of ways and means of word formation in Modern English indicate the effect of all three principles.

Discussion and Results

The most neologisms are created in traditional, standard ways by means of: compounding (*baby-bank, flat-tax, knowledge-worker, roadmap, spin-crew*); affixation (*bacheloric (bachelor + -ic), blockist (block + -ist), blogger (blog + -er), disengagement (dis- + engagement), unschool (un- + school)*); blending (*adult + kid > adid, beautiful + perfect > beautifect, car + Armageddon > carmageddon, Chinese + English > Chinglish, generation + vacation > genervacation, land + skyscraper > landscraper, lockdown + nostalgia > lockstalgia, movie + karaoke > movieoke, television + computer > teleputer*), abbreviation (*genetically modified organism > GMO, improvised explosive device > IED, living apart together > LAT, neighborhood electric vehicle > NEV, not under my back yard > NUMBY, World Health Organization > WHO, Black lives matter > BLM, low-alcohol, low-sugar > LALS*).

However, a significant part of neologisms is created by means of affixoids - word-forming elements that pass the stage of formation. Thus, the creation of a number of lexical units by analogy with "artificial" words, authorial neologisms of the writer D. Orwell *Old speak* and *Newspeak*: *agentspeak, airlinespeak, artsspeak, auto speak, bite speak, bespeak, black speak, cyber speak, Eco speak, econospeak, education speak, Euro speak, geek speak, group speak, guru speak, gay speak, guy speak, guy speak, hacker speak, rap speak, techno speak, surf speak, TV-speak. Vatican-speak*– contributed to the "affixalization" of the element -speak and consolidation in the minds of native English speakers of the word-forming model *N + speak*. High verbo-creative activity of the new affixed formed as a result of affixalization of word stems or their fragments (*-abuse, agri-, - (a)holic, - (a)thon, -babble, -bot, cyber-, -crat, -cracy, docu-, e-, -erati, Euro-, -free, -friendly, -*

gate, i-, info-, -junkie, -kini, -mail, -led, -naut, near-, -nomics, once-, petro-, -preneur, -razzi, robo-, -savvy, -speak, -something, -style, -tainment, tele-, techno-, -watcher, -wise, -zine) makes their transition to the category of normative affixes possible.

In addition to traditional and probable phenomena, in English word-formation there are also random, irregular cases, from the point of verbo-creating laws. For example, some lexical units are created by abbreviations and digital signs (homophones of words). Some terms are formed in this way, such as: *B2B = business-to-business, B2C = business-to-consumer, B2B2C = business-to-business-to-consumer, C2B2C = consumer-to-business-to-consumer, B2E = business-to-employee, P2P = producer-to-producer / person-to-person / peer-to-peer*. Abbreviations with digital elements are also often found in e-mails, for example: *BBL8R = be back later, b4 = before, f2f = face to face, 4ever = forever, 4get = forget, 4u = for you, sk8 = skate*. The stages of the word formation process are from the intention of the nominative unit to the specific implementation of the idea. At the time of the explosion (in our case verb-creative) there are no mechanisms of causality and probability, the choice of the future is realized as a coincidence. As a result of the explosion, any element of the system can become dominant. However, the next stage of adaptation of the new unit to the conditions of this system is already predictable (Allen, 1988; Bache & Jakobsen, 1980).

The dynamics of the system development are interspersed with random, stochastic dissipative processes and periods of entering the attractor structure – the most stable state of the system. Continuity of language phenomena is manifested in the nuclear-peripheral principle of organization of the language endo-systems. The word-formation system of the English language also has a "zonal" organization – a clear core (traditional methods and means of verb-creation) and blurred periphery (probable and accidental ways of verb-creation). Periodic modernization of nuclear means and mechanisms of verb-creation due to peripheral use of combined word-formation methods, enrichment of the arsenal of word-formation means by reorientation of language units and simultaneous "reset" to the peripheral zone of "obsolete" verb-creatively passive English language material (Arregui et al., 2006; Bock et al., 1999).

One of the main mechanisms of self-regulation and self-organization of the language super-system in general and macro-system of word-formation in particular is functional trans orientation of lingual units, which is specifically manifested in lexicalization of morphemes, affixalization of lexemes and their fragments, lexicalization of syntactic constructions, functional transposition of language units. Functional trans orientation, carried out by affixalization of stems and fragments of words, leads to the enrichment of the stock of English word-forming means. Affixalization of lexical units is a complex and consistent process of transforming a syntactically free, independent stem into a connected, word-forming formant deprived of communicative independence. The first step in the process of affixalization of lexemes should be considered as entry into the composition of components. If, by analogy with a complex word, a series of neologisms with an invariant component is created, the latter can gradually turn into a word-forming formant, as the increase in the number of words with this component contributes to its semantic modification and word-formation. Thus, by analogy with the word *thirty-something* (the name of the TV series of the 1980s

about the life of thirty-year-old Americans) were created neologisms *twenty-something*, *forty-something*, *fifty-something*, *sixty-something*, *seventy-something* in which the element *-something* actually performs the function of a suffix and has a generalized meaning "*more than (relative to age)*".

In modern English, there is a large group of verb-formants, created by affixalization of lexical units, which "generated" hundreds of lexical innovations, for example: *-abuse* (*alcohol-abuse*, *child-abuse*, *drug-abuse*); *-aid* (*live-aid*, *sport-aid*, *school-aid*); *-babble* (*Eco babble*, *Euro babble*, *technobabble*); *-compatible* (*downward-compatible*, *upward-compatible*, *plug-compatible*); *-based* (*community-based*, *faith-based*, *euro-based*); *-free* (*cost-free*, *crash-free*, *crowd-free*, *debt-free*, *duty-free*, *fat-free*, *flicker-free*, *GE-free*, *passport-free*, *risk-free*, *sanctions-free*, *tax-free*); *-friendly* (*business-friendly*, *family-friendly*, *gay-friendly*, *market-friendly*), *-intensive* (*calorie-intensive*, *labor-intensive*, *research-intensive*); *-line* (*chat line*, *child line*, *guide-line*, *helpline*, *link line*, *parent line*); *-person* (*businessperson*, *chairperson*, *spokesperson*); *-something* (*twenty-something*, *thirty-something*, *forty-something*); *-speak* (*agent speak*, *auto speak*, *chat speak*, *corporation-speak*, *geek-speak*, *UN-speak*); *-style* (*Bordeaux-style*, *bug-style*, *September11-style*, *western-style*); *-watcher* (*Clinton-watcher*, *industry-watcher*, *China-watcher*); *-wise* (*experience-wise*, *money-wise*, *power-wise*).

The vast majority of word-forming elements created by affixalization of lexemes are suffixed (new word-forming forms of the suffix type). However, in English there are several affixalized lexemes of a prepositional nature – prefixed. For example, *near-*, which means "almost, approximately" (*near-dictator*, *near-impossible*, *near-independence*, *near-retiree*, *near-victory*), or *once-* - "once in the past" (*once-chairman*, *once-dominant*, *once-matchless*, *once-marginalized*, *once-proudly*). A special class of word-forming elements are the so-called "combining forms". These are language units of ancient Greek or Latin origin that are etymologically lexemes or root morphemes, and as a result of their use as word-forming elements in various European borrowing languages, in particular English, began to be associated with verb-creative formants (Haken, 2006; Knyazeva, 1999). For a long time they functioned in various scientific and technical texts with etymological meaning. In the late XX and early XXI centuries, these word-forming elements began to be actively used to create a new Standard English vocabulary in a new modified meaning. The high productivity of these word-forming elements in new semantic variants contributed to the transformation of these formally and functionally familiar language units with a special status of combining forms into verbo-creative affixes of Standard English. Among such word-forming elements the most productive are:

- The prefixes *bio-* (in the meaning of "related to biotechnology": *bio computer*, *bio economy*, *bio hacker*, *bio industry*, *bioinformatics*, *bio manufacturing*, *bio prospecting*, *bioremediation*, *bio robot*, *bio steel*, *bio surgery*, *bioterrorism*, *bio war*; in the meaning of "natural, environment-friendly": *bio ceramics*, *biodiesel*, *biofuel*, *biogas*, *bio glass*, *bio house*, *biomaterial*, *biopolymer*), *cryo-* (*cry bank*, *cry birth*, *cry cooler*, *cry plane*, *cryopreservation*, *cry protectant*, *cryosurgery*), *eco-* (*eco-alarmist*, *Eco bomb*, *eco-city*, *eco-correctness*, *eco-defender*, *eco-extremist*, *eco-guerrilla*, *eco-industrial*, *Eco mania*, *Eco park*, *Eco policy*, *Eco radical*, *Eco resort*, *ecosabateur*, *eco-sound*, *Eco tax*, *Eco*

terrorism, eco-threat, ecotourism, ecotourism, eco-travel, eco-warrior), hyper- (hyper car, hyper commercialization, hypercompetitive, hyper democratic, hyper fiction, hyper growth, hyperinflation, hyper intelligence, hypermarket, hypermobile, hypermedia), gig- (gig bucks, gig chip, gig burger, gig links, gig people, gig store, gig world), macro- (macro-control, macroeconomics, macro-environment. Macro-level, macro-perspective, macro-social), mega- (mega-agency, mega-airline, megabank, megablockbuster, megabrand, mega change, megacity, mega contribution, megacorporation, megadeal, mega development, mega firm, megahit, mega hotel, mega industry, mega loss, megamall, megaproject, mega restaurant, mega rich, mega seller, megaship, mega show), nano- (in the meaning of "related to nanotechnology": nanoage, nano-business, nano-electronics, nano-techie; in the meaning of "microscopic, extremely small": nano-assembler, nano-computer, nano-device, nano-machine, nano-material, nano-powder, nano-satellite, nano-tube), neo- (neoblast, neocapitalism, neonatal), super- (super carrier, superchip, supercomputer, super-energetic, super fit, super food, super hacker, super-investor, super loose, supermajority, supermall, super nerd, super note, super salesman, supertaster, super thriller, super virus, super weed, super wealthy), tele- (telebanking, teleconference, teleconsultation, telecottage, telecourse, teledemocracy, telehealth, tele-education, telemarketing, telemedicine, teleradiology, teleshopping, teleteaching, telework);

- Suffixes *-mania* (cyber mania, eco-mania, info mania, instamatic, zoo mania), *-phile* (audiophile, technophile, homophile, videophile), *-philia* (audiophilia, cinephilia, neophilia, taphophilia, technophilia, videophilia), *-phobe* (biphobe, ephiphobe, heterophobia, homophobe, transphobe), *-phobia* (arachnophobia, biphobia, cibophobia, ephiphobia, heterophobia, homophobia, transphobia, sit phobia).

The enrichment of the word-formation means is also due to verbocreative elements, which are "fragments" of words. The formation of new derivational tools, the material expression of which are fragments of lexical units, occurs mainly in three ways: 1) blending – when the fragment, which is part of the blend-word, begins to function as an affix; 2) reduction of the full form of the word and the use of this language unit as a prefix morpheme; 3) due to the free division of a word (usually borrowed from another language) into pseudomorphemes, when one of such morphemes starts functioning as an affix. Blending is not only a very productive way of verb-creation, but is also a source of new word-formation tools. Some elements that are part of the blend-formations can function in the language as word-forming morphemes, gradually evolving into affixed with increasing productivity, and in standard affixes. Due to the high frequency of blending elements to create structurally identical lexemes, they develop a typical meaning inherent in affixes. Thus, the result of analogy with the blending-word *glitterati* (*glitter* + *literati*), is a number of neologisms: *belligerati*, *chatterati*, *cinerati*, *corporate*, *cultrate*, *digerati*, *geekerati*, *jazzerati*, *journalarati*, *ligerati*, *numerati*, *slopperati*, *technorati*, element *-erati* acquired the standardized meaning of "elite; people known in a certain field". In fact, this word-forming element is a semantically modified fragment of blending, in which the affix multiply the words-etymon *-i* and is reinterpreted into the affix of the collective noun. It was blending that created the conditions for the formation of such derivational means as the prepositional elements *docu-* (*docuhistory*, *docufantazy*, *documusical*, *documovie*,

docuopera), *petro-* (*petro-addiction*, *petrocurrency*, *petro-economy*, *petro-optimism*, *petropower*) and the postpositive formants *-erati* (*fashionerati*, *journalerati*, *politerati*, *theaterati*), *-gate* (*debate gate*, *donor gate*, *file gate*, *hacker gate*, *oil gate*, *pardon gate*, *travel gate*, *weapon gate*), *-nomics* (*burgernomics*, *Bidenomics*, *culturenomics*, *cybernomics*, *Kerrynomics*, *Obamanomics*, *Trumponomics*, *womenomics*), *-plantation* (*geekploitation*, *sexploitation*, *exploitation*), *-preneur* (*biopreneur*, *ethnopreneur*, *infopreneur*, *pastorpreneur*, *technopreneur*), *robo-* (*robocop*, *robodoc*, *robolawyer*, *robolobster*, *robophobe*, *roboweapon*), *-scape* (*moonscape*, *mountainscape*, *streetscape*), *-tainment* (*advertainment*, *agritainment*, *eatertainment*, *merchantainment*, *shoppertainment*, *transportainment*, *utilitainment*); *-tel* (*airtel*, *boatel*, *condotel*, *floatel*, *moontel*), *-zine* (*catazine*, *e-zine*, *fanzine*, *ragazine*, *thriftzine*, *webzine*).

The arsenal of English verb-formants is also replenished due to the reduction of words and their subsequent affixalization. These derivational tools, as a rule, perform the functions of prepositional affixes: *agri-*, *bio-*, *compu-*, *cyber-*, *e*, *eco-*, *Euro-*, *i-*, *info-*, *narco-*, *techno-*. Many of them are verb-creative formants involved in the formation of so-called "cyber neologisms". For example, using the element *cyber-*, which is an abbreviated form of the word *cybernetics*, a series of neologisms were created: *cyber business*, *cybercafé*, *cyber-campaign*, *cyber clinic*, *cyber helper*, *cyber media*, *cyber politics*, *cyber phobia*, *cyber revolution*, *cyber servant*, *cyberspace*, *cyber stock*, *cyber thief*. The word-forming element *cyber-*, meaning "computer-related", has enormous verb-creative potential, as it can be combined with any stems or their abbreviated variants, modifying their semantics towards "cyber-specialization". Among the neologisms created with this prefix in recent years are such as *cyber-attack*, *cybercast*, *cyber commerce*, *cyber casino*, *cybercriminal*, *cyber culture*, *cyber-entrepreneur*, *cyber ethics*, *cyber gambling*, *cyber journalism*, *cyber learning*, *cybermall*, *cyber money*, *cyber ice cybershopping*, *cyber surfing*, *cyber terrorism*, *cyber vandal*, *cyber weapons*.

Another way of new word-forming elements creation is affixalization of pseudo-morphemes. Such derivational tools are formed as a result of arbitrary articulation of a word (usually a foreign etymology) and subsequent use of one of its "quasi-morphemes" as a verb-creative formant. Such a word-forming element, as a rule, absorbs the semantics of the original lexeme and, due to participation in the creation of a number of neologisms by analogy with the original word, acquires a typical meaning. By affixalization of word fragments, the affixoids were formed, such as: *-abilia* < *memorabilia*, *-aholic* < *alcoholic*, *-athon* < *marathon*, *-burger* < *hamburger*, *-cracy* < *aristocracy*, *autocracy*, *-gate* < *Watergate*, *-kini* < *bikini*, *-naut* < *astronaut*, *aeronaut*, *-preneur* < *entrepreneur*, *-azzi* < *paparazzi*. Inter-level trans orientation of language units is also carried out as a result of lexicalization of syntactic constructions. Poly-component lexical units, formed as a result of integration of phrases and sentences, are structurally correlated with source syntactic constructions, but differ in their semantic "fusion", phonological and graphic integrity and a single syntactic function. An indicator that the integrated one is a lexical unit can be considered its ability to become a basis for further derivation, for example: *do-it-yourself* → *do-it-yourselfer*, *do-it-yourselfers*; *matter-of-fact* → *matter-of-factly*, *matter-of-factness*.

Depending on the nature of the increment, lexicalized units are divided into semantically transparent and idiomatized. The meaning of such a lexeme can be directly derived from the semantics of its components, be structurally motivated, for example: *true-to-life*, *out-of-town*, *out-of-money*, *businessman-turned-politician*, *pop-singer-turned-first-lady*, *lawyer-turned-president*, *the-winner-takes-it-all*, *word-of-mouth*. However, among the lexicalized units there could be distinguished complex words, the meaning of which is formed in the process of various semantic reinterpretations. These include, for example, metaphorical transference (*box-of-teeth* – "accordion"; *kiss-and-tell* – "informing about intimate details of the lives of relatives and loved ones (about memoirs)"; *meat-and-potatoes* – "very important, the one that matters a lot (about the problem)"); metonymic transfer (*fly-by-wire* – "one that is related to the air traffic control system, the action of which is caused by electrical impulses sent by a computer"; *just-in-time* – "production activities using minimal stocks of raw materials and components"; *too-big-for-his-own-pants* – "a person who should have grown up a long time ago") (Dunkley et al., 2016; Su et al., 2018).

Functional trans orientation of units can occur within a single language level. For example, conversion is characterized by the fact that both the generative basis for the formation of a derived word and its peculiar "consumer" is the lexical level of language. Verb creative act is carried out via the use of mechanisms of semantic and morphological-syntactic modification (Verschure et al., 1992; Thorpe et al., 2000). Due to the lack of morphological indicators of parts of speech in English, the derived lexical unit, which is formed as a result of conversion, declares its new status by changing the paradigmatic relations and syntactic functions to new, previously not systematically fix. In other words, the conversion is associated with a change in the functional characteristics of the word while preserving its form – that is the essence of the functional trans orientation of language units. Conversion processes that take place in Modern English are of the following types:

- The dominant type of conversion is the verbalization of nouns (according to the model $N \rightarrow V$), for example, *blog* (*n*) → *to blog* (*v*), *office* (*n*) → *to office* (*v*), *pie* (*n*) → *to pie* (*v*), *pope* (*n*) → *to pope* (*v*), *text* (*n*) → *to text* (*v*), *wife* (*n*) → *to wife* (*v*).
- The creative basis for conversion are also composites, phrases (including phraseological units), abbreviated words, abbreviations, blending – mostly neologisms, for example, *to bottleneck*, *to back-burner*, *to Brexit*, *to car -bomb*, *to celeb*, *to e-mail*, *to e-file*, *to euro speak*, *to fast-track*, *to fly board*, *to front fire*, *to green wash*, *to home school*, *to kitchen-sink*, *to network*, *to SARS*, *to VCR*, *to VoIP*.
- As a source form for conversion are widely used proper names: names of people, names of companies, firms, enterprises, and so on. For example, *to Amazon* – "to oust from the market competitors who have long been leaders in a particular industry, by introducing more effective e-commerce" (the verb comes from the name of Amazon.com, which was the first to introduce trade through a computer network, thus very quickly capturing 75% of the book market, and squeezing out of it to the recent mega-company Barnes and Noble); *to Bork* – "to attack a political opponent using" dirty "methods" (the verb was formed from the name of Robert Bork, who was the subject of brutal

attacks and accusations during the hearings on his election to the US Supreme Court).

- There is a tendency to reduce the number of new conversion units due to the activation of other methods of verb creation (word formation, affixation, blending). Tran's orientation of a language sign, which is carried out as a result of modification of its content while preserving the formal expression, is a way of forming new lexical and semantic variants of existing words in the language. The use of an existing lexeme to name a new object of reality is due to certain associative connections between different referents. Thus, metaphor operates with figurative-associative similarity, which is inherent only in this mechanism of modification of meaning. The image that underlies the metaphor is a feature or set of features relevant to the creation of a new meaning. For example, the new meaning of the word *mover* – "a company whose shares are bought and sold in large quantities" was formed on the basis of the main feature of the original meaning "the one that leads to movement".

A new lexical-semantic variant of the word *suit* "a person, especially a manager, who, working in the office must adhere to a dress code" was formed on the basis of metonymy – the adjacency of objects (*man – his clothes*). By the way, the poly-semantic word *suit* also means "set, service", on the basis of which another lexical-semantic variant "set of computer programs" was formed by specializing the semantics of the original word. Thus, on the basis of two lexical-semantic variants of the word *suit*, two more new variants of meaning were created by applying different mechanisms of semantic derivation. Among the neologisms of recent years, created by the method of semantic derivation, we can name such as: *cloud* – "a system of services provided by a computer company"; *cookies (pl)* – "a program that automatically saves and activates the favorite sites of the personal computer user"; *firm* – "criminal organization, association of criminal elements"; *handshake* – "sending information from one computer to another with a message that the connection between them is established"; *spider* – "computer program that automatically searches for the desired web page on the Internet"; *surge* – "building a military presence", *submarine* – "a member of a terrorist cell waiting for the team to take action" (Guliyev, 2021; Kambarova, 2021).

Conclusion

Thus, the main mechanism of self-regulation of the word-formation system of Modern English is the transorientation of language units. Affixalization of lexemes leads to the enrichment and development of word-forming system, and lexicalization of syntactic constructions, functional transposition and semantic derivation improve the mechanisms of verbocreation and verbotransformation. The results of this study could also outline the problems for further development. First of all, further study of synergetic parameters of the organization of other endo-systems of the language super-system, identification of ways of self-regulation and self-organization of the language super-system through the interaction of its constituent objects is promising.

References

- Allen, R. C. (1988). The growth of labor productivity in early modern English agriculture. *Explorations in economic history*, 25(2), 117-146. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0014-4983\(88\)90013-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0014-4983(88)90013-7)
- Aqchaboyevna, X. M. (2020). WORD-FORMATION IN MODERN ENGLISH. *Science and Education*, 1(5).
- Arregui, A., Clifton Jr, C., Frazier, L., & Moulton, K. (2006). Processing elided verb phrases with flawed antecedents: The recycling hypothesis. *Journal of memory and language*, 55(2), 232-246. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2006.02.005>
- Bache, C., & Jakobsen, L. K. (1980). On the distinction between restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses in modern English. *Lingua*, 52(3-4), 243-267. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-3841\(80\)90036-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-3841(80)90036-4)
- Bock, K., Nicol, J., & Cutting, J. C. (1999). The ties that bind: Creating number agreement in speech. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 40(3), 330-346. <https://doi.org/10.1006/jmla.1998.2616>
- Dunkley, B. T., Baltaretu, B., & Crawford, J. D. (2016). Trans-saccadic interactions in human parietal and occipital cortex during the retention and comparison of object orientation. *Cortex*, 82, 263-276. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cortex.2016.06.012>
- Guliyev, F. A. O. (2021). Metaphor as an object of the synergy paradigm study. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.37028/lingcure.v5nS1.1309>
- Haken, H. (2006). Synergetics of brain function. *International journal of psychophysiology*, 60(2), 110-124. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2005.12.006>
- Kambarova, M. M. (2021). Semantic and functional features of lexical units in the field of architecture and construction in English and Uzbek. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(1), 64-74. <https://doi.org/10.37028/lingcure.v5n1.503>
- Klimenko, OL (2013). Semantics of international affixes as a part of English-language innovations. *Bulletin of Luhansk Taras Shevchenko National University. Philological Sciences*, (14 (1)), 105-111.
- Knyazeva, E. N., & Kurdyumov, S. P. (2002). The Foundations of Synergy. Modes with Aggravation, Self-organization, Tempoworlds.
- Knyazeva, E. N., & Kurdyumov, S. P. (2007). Synergetics: nonlinearity of time and landscapes of co-evolution. *M.: Com Kniga*.
- Knyazeva, H. (1999). Synergetics and the images of future. *Futures*, 31(3-4), 281-290. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287\(98\)00132-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287(98)00132-3)
- Polyuzhin M. M. (1992). Diachronic-semantic aspect of prefix word-formation in English. Moscow:Vysshaya shkola.
- Sun, G., Li, Y., Li, Y., Liao, D., & Chang, V. (2018). Low-latency orchestration for workflow-oriented service function chain in edge computing. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 85, 116-128. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.future.2018.03.018>
- Thorpe, M. F., Jacobs, D. J., Chubynsky, M. V., & Phillips, J. C. (2000). Self-organization in network glasses. *Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids*, 266, 859-866. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3093\(99\)00856-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-3093(99)00856-X)
- Verschure, P. F., Kröse, B. J., & Pfeifer, R. (1992). Distributed adaptive control: The self-organization of structured behavior. *Robotics and Autonomous Systems*, 9(3), 181-196. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0921-8890\(92\)90054-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0921-8890(92)90054-3)

- Yenikeieva, S. M. (2004). Formation of new derivative elements by affixalization of lexems in Modern English. *Formuvannia novykh slovotvorchykh elementiv anhliskoi movy shliakhom afiksalizatsii leksychnykh odynyts*, 85-90.
- Yenikeieva, S. M. (2007). Blending as mechanism of enrichment of word-forming means in Modern English. *Rol teleskopii u zbahachenni arsenalu slovotvorchykh zasobiv suchasnoi anhliskoi movy*, 264-270.
- Yenikeieva, S. M. (2006). Synergetics of lingual units functional trans-orientation (based on the material of Modern English). *Visnyk SumDU*, 2(11), 95.
- Zatsny Yu. A. (2000). English-Russian dictionary of new words and phrases (turn of the century). Zaporizhzhia: ZGU.
- Zatsny Yu. A. (2007). Modern English-speaking world and enrichment of vocabulary. Lviv: PAIS.