WORD-FORMATION BACKGROUND OF A LEXICAL NEO-QUANTOR EPISTEMOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION

The word-formation process may be considered as a manifestation of language knowledge in linguistic signs. Actually, linguistic signs as verbal representatives of some quanta of information about the surrounding world are treated in the research as lexical quantors (LQ). In this paper major emphasis is laid on the issues of new knowledge presentation by LQ, i.e. LQ embedded in new words or neologisms. Such a type of LQ is termed as lexical neoquantor (LNQ).

Word-formation is considered as a major source of replenishing a language wordstock and contributes to coining new words which designate new notions, objects, properties, etc.

The disputable status of word-formation in language is manifested in its sharing the domains of both lexicology and grammar. On the one hand, word-formation deals with new words formation or word-structure in general, thus, belonging to lexicology. On the other hand, the word-formation elements are predominantly grammatical formal markers expressed by different morphemes and, as a result, referring to one of the parts of grammar – morphology. But in any case, word-formation process is a means of representing knowledge in a linguistic sign.

The objective of the paper is to analyze the types of language knowledge the word-formation means can convey in respect of coining new words or neologisms, i.e. as represented in LNQ.

The suggestion has been made in the paper that all word-formation means may be grouped in epistemological aspect on the basis of three types of knowledge they express, namely: aggregate, condensed, and modified.

Basically, all word-formation means may be reduced, in broad sense, to various degree of derivation (morphological, word-building, or semantic). Each word-formation element, however, conveys some quantum of information about the word structure making possible to name the segment of the surrounding world and facilitating its cognition. As E. Kubryakova remarks in her works[1],

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[1] Кубрякова Е. С. Деривация, транспозиция, конверсия. Вопросы языкознания.. 1974. № 5. С. 64–76.

Кубрякова Е. С. Части речи в ономасиологическом освещении. М. : Наука, 1978, 114 с.

the derivatives fix such structures of knowledge that contain different information because they are able to name various modifications of actions, the holders of different properties, designate these very properties[2].

Evidenly, the main criterion in word-formation is matching the appropriate word-formation pattern and the absence of synonyms for a given word in standard literary language. Any new word representing new knowledge may be pertinent only when it differs from the existing already in a language by its emotional and expressive colouring or shade of meaning, possible collocation with other words.

One of the major categories of word-formation is the ability of a derivative, having both lexical and derivational meaning, to serve a means of cohesion and realization of bilateral relations: both in semantics and in generalized word-forming meaning with simultaneous actualization of various associative (paradigmatic) relations – synonymic, antonymic, and hierarchic ones. Each of its types serves the means of actualization of various aspects of a complex mechanism having an activity nature[3].

The exhaustive description of the structural elements of lexical fund of a language is a vital factor in disclosing LNQ content, the knowledge it represents in communication process.

1. Aggregate Knowledge

Aggregate knowledge is understood as a process of adding (augmentation) of meanings explicitly represented by the elements of LQ structure and expressed by certain word-formation processes (affixation, compounding)[4]. LQ-non-derivatives fix some segments of language worldview (LWV) while LQ-derivatives function a bit differently. Though being able to do the same as LQ-non-derivatives, i.e. to name a certain action, object, or to single out and identify a fragment of the world, they also indicate at the same time its relation to another action, property, object, for instance: *cracker, actioner, ageful, alphabetism (*here and further on LNQ examples are taken

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[2] Кубрякова Е. С. Части речи в ономасиологическом освещении М. : Наука, 1978, 114 с.

[3] Полюжин М. М. Функціональний і когнітивний аспекти англійського словотворення. Ужгород:: Закарпаття, 1999, 240 с.

[4] Бялик В. Д. Морфологічні неологізми як автономні словоформи. Проблеми навчання та викладання практичної граматики іноземної мови у вищому навчальному закладі. Дрогобич : Коло, 2005, С. 133–147.

Бялик В. Д. Афіксація як репрезентант мовного знання в англійському лексичному неокванторі. *Наукові записки. Філологічні науки. Мовознавство.* Кіровоград : РВВ КДПУ ім. В. Винниченка, 2013. Вип. 115. С. 467–472.

Бялик В.Д. Епістемологія лексичного квантора : монографія. Чернівці: Золоті литаври, 2012, 420 с.

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from lexicographic sources[5]. – V.B.). This helps combine new experience with old one, learn the new through the known and, as a result, facilitates the access to knowledge.

Very often the genesis of derivatives takes place in accordance with the law of analogy in compliance with the basic word-formation functions: nominative, constructive, and expressive. They set going any active language models or realize available in language "specific samples". All ties and relations of the word-formation system, words of one word-formation type, one word-formation category, and paradigm, cluster, basic and derivative are realized in a text. Modern word-formation is characterized by active functioning of word-building in all spheres of English language communication, fiction, everyday speech, and journalism being most important.

Affixation. One of the most powerful sources of expressing language knowledge in LNQ and wordstock replenishment is affixation, i.e.: the formation of words with a help of adding word-forming elements – affixes-to the word stem"[6]. Affixation is a productive way of word-formation with a help of prefixes and affixes that add thematic connotation, i.e. a quantum (part) of new knowledge (added-on) to the basic word. It also requires knowledge of both an "old" word root and an affix: *cyber- (cybercasing), Diana-(Dianabilia, Dianamania), -gate (Monicagate,), -ee (arrestee, contractee, murderee), -ette (piecette, drinkette).*

It has been established that one of highly productive noun-forming suffixes which convey new aggregate (added-on) knowledge is the suffix **–ization** represented mostly by the pattern $Q_nN<N_{q1} + ization_{q2}$, where Q_n – LNQ (*moralization, McDonaldazation*). The productivity of other suffixes like **-dom, -hood** *(lovedom, barterdom, microboredom),* which were considered to be unproductive earlier, has increased, especially in British English. Highly active are the affixoids *-fest, -phile, -phobe, -phobia:* $Q_nN<N_{q1} + fest$ **(-phile, -phobe, -phobia)**$_{q2}$ (*Baracknophobia, cyberphobia, europhile, homophobe, nerdfest, hyperfest, sponsorfest, wikiphilia*).

The suffix **-able** has extended its word-forming potential. Earlier it used to form adjectives from verbs: $Q_nAdj. <V_{n1} + able_{q2}$: *adopt – adoptable, clip – clippable,* but now it takes part in "manufacturing" adjectives from nouns more often than ever, like in the pattern: $Q_nAdj. <N_{q1} + able_{q2}$: *cartop –cartoppable, microwave – microwaveable, oven – ovenable.*

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[5] Зацний Ю. А., Янков А. В. Інновації у словниковому складі англійської мови початку XXI століття : англо–український словник . Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2008, 360 с.

Зацний Ю. А., Янков А. В. Нова розмовна лексика і фразеологія: Англо–український словник. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2010, 224 с.

[6] Полюжин М. М. Диахронно-семантический аспект префиксального словообразования в английском языке. М. : РАН, 1992, 265 с.

LNQ involves traditional suffixes or their combination to express new knowledge. Apart from the suffix **-able**, (*accomplishable, aidable, clippable, occupiable, colonizable, derivable, T-shirt-able),* there are also other suffixes, such as -**ac** *(autodoriac)*, **-aceous** *(carbonaceous)*, **-age** *(grimmage, webbiage)*, **-aire, -arian** *(apiarian, libertarian, nuditarian, octogenarian, vulgarian),* **-ate** *(polgonate),* **-ation** *(incarcerotation),*-**cide** *(gericide, hubricide, adulticide, insurancide),* **-dom** *(lovedom, barterdom),* **-ectomy** *(appendectomy),* **-ed** *(underdecided),* **-ee** *(trustee, fundee),* **-eer** *(econeer, greengineer),* **-eering** *(greengineering);* very productive: **-er** *(birther, deather),* **- (e/a)ry** *(antiversary),* **-ese** *(crosswordese, internetese),* **-esque** *(burlesque, Moresque),* **-ette** *(etiquette),* **-eur** *(aberrateur, culturateur),* **-euse, -ey** *(trey),* **-fication** *(notification, falsification),* **-fy** *(gollify, netify),*-**graphy** *(selenography, xerography),* **-ian, -iatrics** *(psychiatric),* **-ic** *(lafconic, egomorphic),* **-ical** *(aeronautical),* **-ics** *(socionetics, mistakonomics);* the noun-forming suffixes: **-ie** чи **–y** *(exitality,celebrity),*-**in** *(nupkin),* **-ing** *(planking, podcatching),* **-ion** *(hateration),* **-ish** *(globbish),* the most widely used suffixes are: **-ism** *(mathism, irrigasism,),* **-ist** *(infernalist, warmist),* **-ite** *(lakofirite),* **-ity** *(ideality),* **-wise** *(likewise)* etc.; LNQ-adjective-forming suffix, **-y** *(chairy).*

Such observations as for the role and inventory of affixes in modern neological space of the English language which represents new knowledge are in full agreement with the assertions of other scholars[7].

Some suffixes as well as prefixes are formed as a result of a word-forming contamination, e.g.: *breath* and *analyzer* were contaminated into the word *Breathalyzer*, and the ending *- (a)lyzer* acquired the status of a suffix in the word *eye (a)lyzer*. The conventional words *secretariat* and *proletariat* have become the source for the suffix **-ariat** in the words *infantariat* and *salariat, commentariat*. Likewise this shortening the word *inflation* has brought about a new affixational form **-flation** in LNQ *gradeflation, oilflation, taxflation*, which in some words may stand for a stem in *un-flation*, which is an alternative to already existing *deflation*. Another suffix formed by word splitting is **-holic**, which renders the aggregate knowledge, like in the pattern $Q_nN<N_{q1} + holic_{q2}$ from alcoholic, etc.

Sometimes new suffixes are borrowed from classical languages, e.g.: **-tron** from Greek to name equipment and instruments: $Q_nN<N_{q1} + tron_{q2}$ *(mesotron, magnetron, synchrotron).*

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[7] Зацный Ю. А. Обогащение словарного состава английского языка в 80-е годы. К. : УМК ВО, 1990, 87 с.

Зацний Ю. А. Неологізми англійської мови 80–90 років ХХ століття. Запоріжжя : РА «Тандем–У», 1997, 396 с.

Зацний Ю. А. Розвиток словникового складу сучасної англійської мови. Запоріжжя : Запорізький державний університет, 1998, 431 с.

As a suffix does not only form LNQ but also refers it to a certain lexico-grammatical class, i.e. part of speech, LNQ may be classified in accordance with a part of speech principle.

The noun-forming suffixes for LNQ-nominnatives are as follows: **-age** (*grimmage, webbiage*), **-ance/-ence** (*imperitance*), **-ancy/-ency** (*constancy*), **-ant/-ent** (*flawdent*), **-dom** (*lovedom*), **-er** (*fleener, upstander*), **-ess** (*actress*), **-hood** (*motherhood*), **-ing** (*bloodening, drunkening*), **-ion/-tion/-sion/-ation** (*incarcerotation, rackognition*), **-ist** (*warmist*),**-ism** (*mathism*), **-ment** (*ignorement, returnment*), **-ness** (*fizzness*), **-ship** (*e-upmanship*), **-ty** (*celebrity*).

The most spread adjective-forming suffixes for LNQ appeared to be: **-able/-ible/-uble** (*colonizable,audible, voluble*), **-al** (*cultural*), **-ic** (*ergomorphic, bacheloric*), **-ical** (*cubical*), -**ant/-ent** (*repentant*), **-ary** (*secondary*), **-ate/-ete** (*accurate, complete*),**-ed/-d** (*intexticated*), -**ian** (*Arabian*), **-ish** (*childish*), **-ive** (*naive*), **-ful** (*thoughtful*), **-less** (*useless*), **-like** (*lifelike*), **-ly** (*friendly*), **-ous/-ious** (*curious*),**-some** (*troublesome*), **-y** (*rainy*).

Verb-forming suffixes for the LNQ under consideration are as follows: **-ate** (*articulate*), **-er** (*cratter*), -**en** (*shorten*), **- (i)***fy* (*eventify, gollify*), **-ize/-ise** (*recognize,sofalise*), -**ish** (*furnish*).

Adverb-forming suffixes for LNQ: **-ly** (*coldly*), **-ward (s)** (*northward*), -**wise** (*likewise*).

In the process of the research performed it has been proved that the following suffixal elements of a word-formation structure appeared to be most vital to render new knowledge: **-d**, **-ed** (*underdecided*), **-dom** (*barterdom*), **-en** (*sharpen*), **-fold** (*threefold*), **-hood** (*adulthood*), **-ing** (*planking*), **-ish** (*globbish*), **-less** (*shiftless*), **-let** (*poblet*),**- like** (lifelike), **-lock** (deadlock), **-ly** (lovely), **-ness** (*fizzness*), **-ock** (*hillock*), **-ite** (*rurbanite*), **-er** (*technoconsumer*), **-ship** (*sexationship*), **-ize** (*thesaurize*), **-ward** (skyward (s)), **-way** (*flatway*),**-wise** (*archwise*)**, -y** (*chairy*), і що запозичають, переважно з латинської: (**-able** (*occupiable*), **-ible** (*audible*), **-al** (*millenial*), **-ant** (repentant), **-ic** (*thermobaric*), французької (**-age** (*webbiage*), **-ance/-ence** (*imperitance*), -**ancy**/-**ency** (tendency), **-ard** (orchard), **-ate** (*polgonate*), **-sy** (*fussy*), італійської **-erati** (*literati*), **-azzi** (*rumorazzi*), грецької **-ist** (*warmist, sewist*), **-ism** (*laudophilism*), **-ite** (*lakofirite*).

The suffixal LNQ are characterized by three goups of patterns: 1) highly productive, 2) medium productive and 3) low productive. The first type is exclusively relevant to LNQ-nominatives to verbalize such a neological macroconcept as substantivity. The medium and low productive patterns are used to form LNQ- adjectives (quality, characteristics), LNQ-vverbs (action, process, state) and LNQ-adverbs (manner, modification). It should be also noted that the nucleus of the suffixal space of LNQ is formed by both highly

productive and medium and low productive patterns. The most highly productive patterns are:

V+ing→N: *planking, bloodening;***V+er→N:** *upstander, grinter, net-surfer;* **N+ing→N:** *porching, finching, , downaging;* **N+er →N:** *hypermiler, downager, truther;* **N+ism→N**: *mathism, laudophilism, alphabetism;***N+ist→N:** *infernalist, cyberartist, survivalist;***N+arian→**Adj.: *celibatarian, disciplinarian vocabularian, vulgarian;***N+ify→V***: eventify, scientify, theorify, netify, gollify.*

Prefixation as a word-forming means of conveying aggregate knowledge rarely changes the grammatical character of LNQ. There are few prefixes of native origin in the research– **a-** *(a-brickity),* **un-** *(un-googleable),* **be-** *(be-schrijf),* **fore-** *(fore-burden),* **mid-** *(mid-buy),* **over-** *(over-voting),* **with-** *(with-drawer),* **out-** (*out-grabe),***up-** (*up-stander),* **under-** *(under-decided).* Prefix **mis-** *(mis-gloze)* is of a mixed type (Germ. *mis,* Lat. *minus,* Fr. *me, mes*); **dis-** *(dis-love),* **in-** *(in-innocent),* **non-** *(non-versatio),* **con-** *(con-flagnation),* **re-** *(re-ment)* are borrowed predominantly from Latin and French.

Still, there are some prefixes that change the grammatical status of LNQ: **be-, de-, dis-, en-, out-, un-, anti-, ex-, over-, post-, a-** ($be_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nV$: *to becloud, beslave*; $de_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nV$: *to defriend, to dejab* $dis_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nV$: *to dislove, to disfigure;* $en_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nV$: *to enjoice, encash;* $out_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nV$: *to outirod;* $un_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nV$: *uncage, undulipodia;* $be_{q1}+Adj._{q2}=Q_nV$: *bedim, belittle;* $en_{q1}+Adj._{q2}=Q_nV$: *enfeeble, enfrostic, embitter;* $over_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nAdj.$: *overvoting, overage;* $post_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nAdj.$:*postverse, postresionism).*

But, generally, prefixes are neutral as for the information about LNQ grammatical category: **a-** *(abrickity),* **anti-** *(antidictionary),* **arch-** (*archangel),* **co-** (*cocoon),* **contra-** *(contradictionary),* **counter-** (*counter-cruising),* **demi-** *(demi-relievo),* **dys-** *(dyscomsync),* **dis-** *(dislove),* **epi-** *(episcopocryphy),* **ex-** *(exacterous),* **fore-** *(foreburden),* **hemi-** *(hemiphonia),* **hyper-** *(hypermiler, hyperdating),* **hypo-** *(hypodogmania),* **in-** *(indumb),* **mis-** *(misgloze),* **non-** *(nonversatio),* **out-** *(outgrabe),* **over-** *(overvoting),* **post-** *(postresionism),* **pre-** *(prescrimination),* **pro-** *(progradic),* **sub-** *(subnuminous),* **super-** (*super-altered),* **sur-** *(surment),* **un-** *(unscrubscribe),* **under-** *(underdecided).*

The English neological space is also characterized by the semantically negatively charged prefixes: **de-** *(defriend),* **dis-** *(dislove),* **in-** *(indumb)* and their variants **im-, ir-, il-** (*ininnocent, imprescience, illepf, irreality),* **non-** *(nonversatio)* i **un-** (*unbreed).*

Compounding. Compoundind as well as affixation may be considered as additive means of rendering language knowledge in LQ when the extensive way of LQ elements addition indicates to the informational potential of LQ. The estimates show that compounds constitute a large portion of a language wordstock (derivatives 27% while compounds 53% among neologisms)

[20; 24; 236]. The results of the conducted research have also proved this assertion (derivatives –31% and compounds –59% of the LNQ studied).

Compounds may be formed in terms of combining both word-formation and word composition resulting in compound derivatives with an appropriate affix, like in patterns $N_{q1}+V_{q2}+er_{q3}=Q_nN$ – *bot-herder, beehacker, copyfighter*; $N_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nN$ – *homedebtor*; $Adv._{q1}+V_{q2}+er_{q3}=Q_nN$ – *early-riser*.

The structural and semantic relations between the stems of compound nouns are built, usually, by their types which are characteristic for word combinations and sentences. All highly productive types of word combinations in English are correlated with the appropriate types of compounds. For example, attributive word combinations are structurally presented in such LNQ-compounds: $N_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nN$ (*sleeveface*), $Adj._{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nN$ (*hardlink, busy brain*).

In other words a compound may be regarded as a condensed word combination which can be easily transformed into a phrase, but structurally a compound is more complex than a word combination as it may imply many structures. So in the plane of nomination, a compound is characterized by more flexibility, ability to name various structural types.

Mostly compounds are formed by mere adding stems, the so-called composition (*carrotmob, sightjogging, chickenability)*. This is the most typical type of wordcomposition in English and, as the research shows, may be represented by, at least, four productive patterns.

1. Compounds of the type **"noun stem + noun stem"** – $N_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nN$ (*gunshot, salt-cellar,blendmodern, nearshoring).*

2. Compounds of the type **"noun stem +gerund stem"** – $N_{q1}+Gerund_{q2}=Q_nN''$ are subdivided imto groups:a) the first component – noun stem – performs the complementary function for the second one (the first one completes, specifies the action, performed by the second): *crowdfunding, egocasting*; b) the first component performs the function of an adverbial as for the second one: *mindcasting, sightjogging*.

3. Compounds of the type **"gerund stem+ noun stem"** – $Gerund_{q1}+N_{q2}=Q_nN.$ The first components express the action associated with object designated by the second component. It is the object that can or cannot perform the action. The compounds of this type are subdivided into two groups: a) compounds that mean the object intended for something, the place where the action occurs: *mixing board, mixing desk, rapping iron;*b) compounds denoting an object intended for something and performs the action expressed by the first component themselves: *modelling tool, osculating element.*

Such words are widely used in different functional styles and may be written separately or hyphenated: *reading closet, dating agency, receiving place.*

4. Compounds of the type **"verb stem + adverb stem"**– $V_{q1}+Adv._{q2}=Q_nN$. The patterns are available in the language in which nouns with **in**-component are formed from verbal stems and possess the meanng of competition, contest, tournament, conference: *recite-in, swim-in, lobby-in.* However, the words with this component may be deprived of such meaning like in the words: *break-in, buy-in.*

A similar pattern is used to form nouns from verbs with other adverbs. Very often the same adverb is added to different verbs acquiring totally different meanings: **on**: *sign-on, signing-on* , **out**: *drop-out, lay-out , walk-out ,* **up**: *build-up, pile-up , cover-up , take-up , break-up ,* **over**: *switch-over ,take-over , push-over.*

This type of compounds is widely used in colloquial and social and political discourse.

In modern English not only compounds proper but compound derivatives are actively formed. The most typical compound nouns are with the agent suffix **-er** and less frequent is the usage of compound nouns with the suffix**–ness.**

Compund derivatives as LQ-nominatives with the suffix **-er** are formed according to the patterns: $(N + N) + $**-er** $= Q_nN$ (*beehacker, piggybacker*), $N + (V + $**-er**$) = Q_nN$ (*springspotter, earlatcher*), $($**Adj.** $+ N) + $**-er** $= Q_nN$ (*grandboomer, high-riser)*. In the first group the structures of the type „**noun stem+verb stem"** are singled out: $N+ (V+ $**-er**$) = Q_nN$:*shop-lifter, book-hunter, shopwalker, strap-hanger*. In the second group the compound derivatives are represented by the patterns: $(N + N) + $**-er** $= Q_nN$ and $($**Adj.** $+ N) + $**-er** $=Q_nN$: *ghostfarmer , car-topper , slow-milker , whole-timer.*

The compounds analysed above constitute the larger part of modern English lexicon and the patterns they are formed may be regarded as a prognostic tool of the formation of lexical units to designate some fragments of the surrounding reality and embedded in LQ or LNQ (e.g. *meeting-goer, pleasure- lover, pamphlet-reader, late-eater,etc.).* On the other hand, this type of word formation is another evidence of presenting information/ knowledge about the world in a compressed way, concisely, with minimum efforts applied by a speaker but, at the same time, to name an object, notion, or property in most accurate manner so that the receipient could get the objective idea of the versatility of the language worldview.

2. Condensed Knowledge

Condensed knowledge is viewed as the concentration of meanings in the process of the downsizing the word formation structure and also as an implicit representation of information in this structure by various word formation elements (various shortenings, abbreviations, blending).

Shortening. There has been observed a constant increase in shortening in modern English. They may be used to denote both the objects of the reality and important social phenomena: *SARS – severe acute respiratory syndrome, MoSoSo – Mobile social software, etc.*

Sortenening is first of all a kind of fusion. On the other hand, shortening can be considered as compressed or condensed knowledge in LNQ. The shortened full form of a word or a word combination is characterized by high frequency, popularity in use or even complexity of the structure.

Currently, in linguistics abbreviation is viewed as a complex system the structure of which is conditioned by a certain inventory of structural elements (abbreviated syllables, initials –letters and sounds) and the rules of their formation[8]. Abbreviation is the process of forming new lexical units of secondary nomination with a word status.

In the study under consideration the most frequent type appeared to be the initial letter abbreviations in modern English which can be divided into three groups by orphoepic principle: 1) those which can be pronounced as a combination alphabetic names of letters (*B2B2C – Business-to-business-to-consumer; DWT – driving while texting, AOS – all options stink, FOMO – the fear of missing out)*. Very often such shortenings are polysemantic, as, for instance *SPIN (Speech Interface* та *Small Plot Intensive)*; 2) the abbreviations of the second roup are pronounced as conventional words (*Obamacon [o'bamakon] Obama conservative; Par-Don ['pa: den] A person who splits his or her time between Paris and London);* 3*)* the abbreviations of this type consist of two elements: the first one is a full word while the second is a letter (s): *surgicalist – surgical hospitalis*t; or vice versa: *Tkday – Aperson's 10,000[th] day since birth.*

It is more often than not that some abbreviations retain only some consonants (*assn – association* або *fmn – formation, etc.).*

Various shortenings in modern English are highly productive that may be accounted for the very nature of the language and its tendency to monosyllabism[9].

Blending. Blending is understood as "joining of fragments" of two or more lexical units or "fusion" of the reduced part of one word with a full part of another Вагому частину складноскорочених слів сучасної англійської мови

[8] Харитончик З. А. Способы концептуальной организации знаний в лексике языка. *Язык и структуры представления знаний*. М. : ИНИОН, 1992, с. 98.

Marchand H. The Categories and Types of Present Day English Word–Formation. Wiesbaden : Otto Harassowitz, 1969, 379 p.

[9] Мешков О. Д. Словосложение в современном английском языке. М. : Высш. школа, 1985, с. 155.

Мешков О. Д. Семантические аспекты словосложения английского языка. М.: Наука, 1986, 208 с.

складають так звані телескопізми – лексичні одиниці, створені шляхом «зрощення уламків» двох або декількох лексичних одиниць або ж «злиття» редукованої частини одного з повною формою другого слова[10]. The reduced "fragments" of lexemes which are used in blending as a rule "absorb" the semantics of their prototypes. The semantics of a blending is firmed in terms of its components "meaning overlapping"[11] and may be equal to the sum of meanings of the components (e.g., *camcord < camera + record 'to record with a portable camera'*), or besides a "summarized meaning" can contain additional information about an object or a phenomenon (e.g. *deskfast < desk + breakfast 'to have breakfast at office'*).

Many LNQ are formed according to the pattern **ab + cd → abd**, i.e. by means of "fusion" of a full form of the first word with apheresis of the second one, e.g. *aquaerobics < aqua + aerobics, civilogue < civil + dialogue, cowpooling < cow + carpooling, kidult < kid + adult, vacationary < vacation + missionary*. Among blending formations are LNQ which are coined by combination of apocope of the first word and a full form of the second one as in the pattern ab + cd → acd: *celeblog < celebrity + blog, robolawyer < robot + lawyer, passthought < password + thought*.

A large number of LNQ is coined in terms of the "fusion" of apocope of the first word and apheresis of the second one: **ab + cd → ad**: *advertorial < advertisement + editorial, agflation < agriculture + inflation, inloviduals < in-lover + induviduals*.

Sometimes there are also LNQ coined according to the pattern ab +cd = ac, i.e. apocope of the first word and apocope of the second one (*hydrail < hydrogen + railway)*.

There are also some LNQ coined by means of apharesis of two words as in the pattern: **ab + cd → bd** which was considered to be unproductive earlier (*netiquette < Internet + etiquette, netizen < Internet + citizen)*.

Blending may be considered as an autonomous way of word formation which is the kind of "hybrid" of word composition and form composition. The main mechanisms involved in the process are stem contraction (typical for word composition) and shortening (peculiar for the composition of a form). Blending, as a way of word formation, is a sort of univerbazation process, i.e. the process of condensing the semantics of a word combination within one lexical unit.

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[10] Омельченко Л. Ф. Телескопия – один из малоизученных способов глаголо-образования современного английского языка . *Филологические науки.* 1980. № 5. С. 66–71.

[11] Омельченко Л. Ф. Лексична семантика і структура англійських складних і складно-похідних лексем із суфіксом -er. *Вісник Житомирського держ. ун-ту ім. Івана Франка.* Житомир, 2006. № 27. С. 44–49

The substitution of a lexical unit for a "more economical code" facilitates the rationalization of speech activity and optimizes the word forming processes.

3. Modified Knowledge

Major part of a wordstock is represented by LNQ coined due to the modified knowledge. Modified knowledge is treated as a process of the informational modification, or modification of LNQ plane of content (conversion, borrowings, backformation, semantic derivation).

Conversion. One of the ways of translation knowledge by word forming means is conversion known as a kind of transposition when a word changes its part of speech characteristics without affixes[12]. The dominant pattern of this type of word formation is **N –>V**, i.e. the change of the grammatical category of a noun (nominal group) and its transition into the grammatical category of a verb (verbal group) as the transposition of the grammatical categories of other parts of speech is rare, though possible.

It should be noted that the activity of his type of word formation is not high which is in compliance with other scholars' data. So, Y. Zatsny asserts that lexical units formed by means of this type of word formation constituted 11% in the middle of the 20th century, in the 90s of the same century it was like 4% and at the beginning of the 21st century it is only 3%[13]. Obviously, we can state that there is a tendency for decrease of this type of word formation as an active means of replenishing language word stock and transference of language knowledge.

Borrowings. The word stock is replenished by a large amount of words from other languages enriching the arsenal of nominative and expressive resources. These language resources are the manifestation of interference and interaction of language knowledge. In the process of borrowings study they distinguish borrowings proper and foreign words corresponding to the stages of adaptation in the language – "borrowing" and "usage", the latter means only the functioning in a certain context of another language[14].

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[12] Большая советская энциклопедия .(Гл. ред. А. М. Прохоров). М. : Сов. энциклопедия, 1974, с. 235.

[13] Зацний Ю. А., Янков А. В. Інновації у словниковому складі англійської мови початку XXI століття : англо–український словник. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2008, с. 56.

Зацний Ю. А. Розвиток словникового складу сучасної англійської мови. Запоріжжя : Запорізький державний університет, 1998, с.132–133.

[14] Зацний Ю. А. Розвиток словникового складу сучасної англійської мови. Запоріжжя : Запорізький державний університет, 1998, с. 235.

The following properties are characteristic for a borrowing: recurrent functioning in the contexts of the language-recipient, paradigmatic characteristics (participation in word-building processes, semantic evolution).

Modern English is characterized by the increase of the role of "inner" borrowings as a result of the interaction of national variants and stylistic subsystem of the language, tendency to democratization of the language, and approximation of the standard variant with the colloquial one. These borrowings do not only contribute to the replenishment of the vocabulary but also determine qualitative changes in the development language processes in terms of word formation and semantic evolution[15].

The current stage of the English language development is characterized by the use of borrowings from different languages which preserve their meanings (*aiki-jutsu, kelim, kletten prinrip)*. Many LNQ are borrowed from French (*fresee, fromage, pêcher, unijombist, foiegras, profiterole),* German (*kletten pririp, blitz angst).*

Some borrowings from Italian, Dutch, Spanish are the evidence of cultural ties with these countries and communities (Sp. – *èl niňo, nacho, guerilla, junt*; Ital. – *pizza, motto*; *paparazzi*, *pasta,* Port. – *favela, favelado* , etc.).

In the material under analysis there have been traced borrowings from Turk languages (*badian, irbis, jougara, kelim, etc.),* African languages (*tote, gumbo, jambalaya, vezuvela),*Hindi (*paneer, ghari, kabitrer).*

It should be emphasized the increasing role of the languages of the countries of the Far East, not only Japanese but also Chinese and Korean (*samsung = three stars; hyundai= present time etc.).*

The language interaction as a result of the globalization processes is a major cause for borrowings which designate the national cultural peculiarities and with time the general human knowledge[16]. Borrowings, as the research shows, constitute a large part of modern English lexicon, especially if we take into consideration that the English language itself is a donor for other languages.

Backformation. Backformation is also known as regressive derivation[17], reversion. The backward development is treated as a word formation process when a new word conveying new knowledge is formed by means of clipping the affix of the derivative word[18]. LNQ formed by this type of word formation

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[15] Зацний Ю. А. Розвиток словникового складу сучасної англійської мови. Запоріжжя : Запорізький державний університет, 1998, с. 12.

[16] Бялик В. Д. Мовна комунікація у процесі глобалізації суспільства. *Colocviul International de Stiinteale Limbajului "Eugen Coseriu"* (col. red. Eufrosinia). Chisinau : CEPUSM, 2006. Vol. 8 : *Strategii discursive* : P. 2. P. 718–727.

[17] Мурзин Л. Н. Основы дериватологии. Пермь : Изд-во Перм. ун-та, 1984, 56 с.

[18] Ibid. C. 49.

are, basically LNQ-verbs derived from LNQ-nouns (e.g. *emote (emot<u>ion</u>), to intuit (intuit<u>ion</u>),), to baby-sit (baby-sitter), to barkeep (barkeep<u>er</u>, to vacuum-clean (vacuum-clean<u>er</u>))*.

The backformation process often includes meta-analysis of rethinking of the word structure. For example, the word combination *shotgun marriage* gave rise to LNQ-verb as a result of omission the final *-age*. The word was reinterpreted from *shotgun + marriage* to *shotgun marry + -age*.

Sometimes the prefix is omitted in the process of backformation (*ruly English –unruly*), or the words are substituted (*jump-shoot* from noun *jump-shot*). But the majority of backformation units are characterized by omission of suffixes, or by the "de-suffixation" process[19].

The most productive patterns of this type of word formation are as follows: *-ed: brown off, chicken-fry, custom-make;-er* or *-or: baby sit, book-keep,;-ing: air condition, brainstorm;-ion: air-evacuate, -ious: contage (v);-y: stinge (v)appetize (verb) ←appetizer (n)contage (v) ← contagious (adj.).*

Backformation is a unique word formation process that contributes much to the human knowledge and objective perception of the worldview.

Semantic derivation. The language economy as an essential feature of language functioning requires avoiding the increase of the units in the plane of expression and focuses its nominative activity on the secondary nomination[20]. Semantic LNQ are represented by new lexico-semantic variants of words coined on the basis of available old ones[21].

The replenishment of the word stock is the result of two processes: "the increase process" when new words enter the language system and "the change process" when the existing lexical units are subjected to meaning change.

The semantic LNQ are formed as a result of the secondary use of a name to nominate notions associated in our conscience with certain generalized relations. Inner semantic relations are the means of organization and fixation of conceptual structures. This allows considering them as a certain type of conceptual associations taking place at the semiotic and usage level.

The simulative relations in the semantic structure of LNQ are represented by metaphor. Metaphorization is most vividly realized in LNQ-nouns (*blip, bridge, highway, menu, niche, etc.*) and less among LNQ-adjectives (*creative, lethal, mezzanine, up-front, wired*) and verbs (*load, massage, nuke, trawl*).

[19] Зацный Ю. А. Обогащение словарного состава английского языка в 80–е годы. К.: УМК ВО, 1990, с. 28.

[20] Заботкина В. И. Семантика и прагматика нового слова . М.: Наука, 1991, с. 23.

[21] Жлуктенко Ю. А. Английские неологизмы / Ю. А. Жлуктенко и др. (под ред. Ю. А. Жлуктенко). К.: Наукова думка, 1983, с. 135.

As soon as metaphor is treated as a cognitive structure which combines mental representations with sensual and empirical basis, the conceptual projections are directed from abstract sensually non-perceived sphere into the sphere which is able to perceive sensually and specifically. That is why the role of metaphor is most important in manifestation of the reality fragments which are not directly perceived, in the formation of abstract notions and denotation of specific new phenomena[22].

The extensive use of metaphor proves the cognitivists' assertion that "human conceptualization and language semantics in particular has a metaphorical character, i.e. interpreting of complex notions is based on the reinterpreting of basic notions of a person's experience"[23]. Metaphor, thus, is "gnoseological model of human conscience"[24].

There are also many LNQ coined on the basis of metonymy. Metonymic transference is based on the associative relations between the notions. For example, the word *suit* is used in new meaning "administrator", "manager"; compound *grey hair* in American English stands for a senior person. Very often the semantic LNQ are coined as a result of euphemization, i.e. an attempt to substitute some words which are considered by the community to be inappropriate or rude for "softer" ones, more acceptable by the speaking community.

No doubt, the notion of "semantic LNQ" may acquire broader sense in English when various national and cultural variants and their interaction are taken into account.

CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge stands for the information which is interiorized, interpreted, and included into a certain level of a language personality structure in the process of his/her socialization. One of the most essential characteristics of knowledge is that its major depository and translator is language.

Language knowledge, new knowledge in particular, is represented by a word formation structure of LNQ.

LNQ as a verbal and informational structure operates knowledge manifested in word formation and word building, where word-building is treated as an individual and creative process.

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[22] Земская Е. А. Словообразование как деятельность. М. : Наука, 1992, с. 126.

[23] Квеселевич Д. І., Сасина В. П. Практикум з лексикології сучасної англійської мови. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2003, с. 127.

[24] Петрова Л. А. Информационное декодирование концептуальных структур в художественной картине мира. *Филология в пространстве культуры*. ДонНУ. Филологический факультет. Донецк: ООО «Юго-Восток», ЛТД, 2007, с. 261.

The basic word forming means of new knowledge presentation are affixation, compounding, word composition, shortening, blending, back-formation, conversion, and semantic derivation. These word forming types render three types of language knowledge, namely: aggregate, condensed, and modified knowledge.

Aggregate knowledge is understood as a process of adding (augmentation) of meanings explicitly represented by the elements of LNQ structure and expressed by affixation, compounding.

Condensed knowledge is viewed as the concentration of meanings in the process of the downsizing the word formation structure and as an implicit representation of information in this structure by various shortenings, abbreviations, blending.

Modified knowledge is a process of the informational modification, or modification of LNQ plane of content and is manifested by conversion, borrowings, backformation, and semantic derivation.

Word formation patterns as employed for language knowledge manifestation in LNQ are considered to be cognitive means. Cognitive word formation indicates to the ways of optimization of the structural organization of LNQ represented by structural patterns while rendering language knowledge.

The further research envisages the study of linguocultural characteristics of LNQ in the process of transference language knowledge from one language code into another. This process is characterized by the asymmetry of transference of language knowledge amount verbalized by LNQ due to several factors, among them: heterogeneity of the structural organization of language codes, differences in the amount of semantic load of the translated concepts, and asymmetry of the world perception by the speakers.

SUMMARY

The article dwells on the problem of word formation in modern English and its role in rendering new knowledge as represented by LNQ. It has been emphasized that a LNQ as a linguistic sign is a linguocognitive unit which contains some quantum or quanta of information about the surrounding reality. It has been determined that that word formation process is a powerful source of presenting verbalized knowledge in LNQ. The basic word forming means of new knowledge presentation are presented by word forming patterns. It has been proved that new verbal knowledge is rendered by affixation, compounding, shortening and abbreviation, conversion, backformation, blending, and semantic derivation. These word formation types are the basis of language knowledge typology. As a result of the research it has been found out that word formation means represent three types of knowledge: aggregate, condensed, and modified.

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