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OPEN VERBAL E-ENVIRONMENT: RESEARCH PREMISES AND ICT TOOLS

The paper is focused on the methodological argument and premise of open verbal e-environment structure, phenomenology, subject matter and corresponding ICT research tools. The phenomenological approach to integrative research directions, mechanisms, ways and means of the modern English open verbal e-environment, supplied in this paper, allows to highlight those aspects of English development, provides a generalized in-depth understanding of the phenomenological nature of linguistic reality encoding processes, linguistic recreation and mechanisms of neologozation, categorization, language reference, significative correlation, respectively.

Key words: *open verbal e-environment, phenomenology, cyberterm, ICT research tools.*

Introduction

Cyberspace stands an integral ontological entity (Davis, 1998), a unique environment in dire need of cognition and perception ways reinvention via complex philosophic, cultural, social, linguistic approaches, providing unlimited opportunities for human intellect and language development and subsequent research.

The paper overall *objective* is the investigation of open verbal e-environment phenomenology in the sphere of cybertechnologies. The cyberspace apparently presents a functional ontological as well

as a cognitive model of Reality, the linguo-semiotic manifestation of the latter taking place concurrently and prospectively within cognition and research grasp, as opposed to non-cyber-reality, linguo-onthogenesis of which could be retrospectively constructed on mostly hypothetical principles.

At the turn of the 20–21st centuries as an essential product of civilization, computer reality has been gradually separated into an independent existential whole, within which electronic and digital media, in particular, serve not only as a means of transmitting information or interaction, but fulfill their own world-building, sense-building and, consequently, logogenerative potential (S. O. Borchykov; Helenter D., P. Groot). Computer Being – CB henceforth – (a term by V. A. Kutyryev, A. V. Pastushkova, M. Heim) is a complex, integrated, multi-dimensional sphere synthesis of reality, human experience and activity, mediated by contemporary digital and information technology (Heim, 1995) and is an object of study of a wide range of academic branches – philosophy of modern humanities, psychology, sociology, cultural studies, etc. (R. F. Abdeiev; I. Yu. Alekseieva, L. I. Tiraspolskyi; G. P. Yuriev, Bell, M. Heim, J. Nyce).

By virtue of objective historical and geopolitical context (the cybernetization, globalization, informatization of society, the Americanization of global culture – J. Hamilton, G. Lewis D. Tapskott, V. V. Tarasenko, K. Shannon, M. MacLuhan; T. I. Ryazantseva.) at the turn of the millenium modern English, moreso – the American and British varieties of it – is a priority linguo-communicative medium of primary speech coding, speech and language representation, CB elements and structures mapping (M. Quinion, MacPhedris D., M. Tweedie, N. Owk, M. Shapiro). Methodological perspectives of the modern view of English language activity and that of the English-speaking community in the area of advanced technologies include a macro-factor of the vocabulary functional updates (Yu. Zatsnyy, S. Yenikyeyeva), a cognitive structure, a segment of supranational worldview of English speakers, a discursive communicative medium (I. S. Shevchenko, N. V. Rekonvald).

Open verbal e-environment methodology argument

The logocentric approach to integrative research directions, mechanisms, ways and means of the modern English vocabulary of CB, supplied in this paper, allows to highlight those aspects of English development, provides a generalized in-depth understanding of the phenomenological nature of linguistic reality encoding processes,

linguistic recreation and mechanisms of neologozation, categorization, language reference, significative correlation, respectively. The Logosphere is perceived as a synthetic linguo-philosophical concept that means:

1) a multitude of speech units that are the phenomenologically exhaustive implementations of abstract (substant, conceptual) and empirical (factual, objective) elements of different areas of life (M. Bakhtin, Yu. Lotman., E. Pauerannen);

2) integrable area of mind-speech continuum of a (linguistic) culture in general and specific (linguistic) cultures in particular (R. Barth, G.D. Gachev, N. V. Bardina, A. Losev).

Phenomenological approach (Oke, 2009) to the study of English lexical innovations in the new computer technologies sphere allows to efficiently investigate linguistic manifestation of cyberspace integrated onthology, to closely study the dimensions of cyberberspace as an outlook both generic an critical, to expose the phenomenological origin and upstream direction of cyberspace dynamics as a comprehensive linguistic and communicative structure.

A methodology of English computer vocabulary innovative elements phenomenological features identification is introduced supplying the template for a new study field – *phenomenological neology of English.*

The imminent study results provide for the innovative English computer logosphere definition and stock inventory in terms of its integrity as an analysis macro-body. Meaningful and formal boundaries, phenomenological and substantial features of innovative English computer logosphere microstructure constituent – innovative English computer tereminos (EICT) – have been defined. Integrity premises of innovative English computer logosphere have been outlined.

The given grounds are determined by innovative English computer logosphere microstructural and macrostructural phenomenological pattern isomorphism. An inventory of innovative English computer logosphere microstructure constituents – EICT – static and dynamic qualities, featured through successive content levels, is shortlisted. The EICT static and dynamic qualities portfolio provides for the volume, boundaries and content of innovative English computer logosphere micro- as well as macro-dynamics assessment.

Priority guidelines, structural and content patterns, methodologically relevant results of innovative English computer logosphere internal as well as external microstructure dynamic mobility are thus delineated.

The turn of the centuries determined a significant increase in the rate of English vocabulary enrichment. This the term "neologism" has become a driving force of the language progress in general, national languages including (I. V. Andrusyak, S. Volkov, J. Eichison, Yu. Zatsnyy, D. Crystal, M. Quinion), which determines the need for a holistic linguistic research in the innovative realm of anglophone areas (Quinion, 2013). A synchronous periphery of a specific national (in this case – English) logosphere within this research is positioned as an innovative English logosphere. English innovative computer logosphere (hereafter – EICL) is regarded as the multitude of English verbal units that are relatively comprehensive phenomenological correlates multi-substrate elements of computer being.

Taking into account all the above, the relevance of this work in the light of the latest trends of defining linguistic research issues in the context of phylogeny, sociogenesis and technogenesis of linguistic communities, due to the focus of our endeavor on a detailed study of complex substant and paradigmatic parameters of English innovative computer being logosphere as a macrointegrated and microintegrated object (where by "integration" of EICL perceived is the internal unity of its elements at the macro and micro levels, respectively), as well as the need for linguistic research in the field of integrated modeling processes of the a high degree of synchronous dynamics vocabulary (English at the 20–21st centuries turn being an exemplar specimen of this type of linguistic systems).

The study is founded on the principles on the multidisciplinary study of complex dynamic constructs of linguistic phenomena and entities, due to methodological context of postmodern paradigm of the second half of 20^{th} – beginning of the 21^{st} century, in general (J.-F. Lyotar, M., Heidegger, U. Eco, Derrida J., H.-G., Gadamer, J. Deleuze, I. Hassan) and linguistic science in particular (R. Barth, U. Eco, A. Coquelin).

Patchwork, simulative and multi-dimensional nature of the research module defines prioritized methodological context, allows to identify the substantive nature of English computer innovation (i.e., the ability to serve as a comprehensive phenomenological cognate to the roughly corresponding elements of existential sphere (Heim, 1995), which is provided and implemented by the complex identification of multi-substrate interaction (language, time-space, essential, anthropometric and social) settings of English innovative computer being logosphere. As an operational methodological framework for the study of EICL, given

the typological characteristics of an innovative logosphere as object and subject of linguistic research (i.e. – profound synchronous density rates and the results of the parallel development of verbal, onthological and anthropological continuum of CB (D. Crystal, M. Heim, M. Levy), a logocentric approach to understanding global semiotic integration of macro-and microstructure English innovative computer being logosphere is incorporated, meaningful structural substant principles and orientation of the object being studied in the realm of modern English lingvoculture. The work combines modern linguistic theories of nomination, neology, terminology and derivation with linguophilosophical views on the language system (Aristotle, M. Bakhtin, M. Heidegger, V. F. Humboldt, E. Husserl, A. F. Losev, R. Barth, M. Mamardashvili, A. Potebnya).

Open verbal e-environment structure and research ICT tools set

The interdisciplinary nature of the study provides for rethinking traditional linguistic perspective and semantics research tools of English innovations lingual paradigmatics.

The problem of a new emergent verbal unit in an open e-environment is twofold as per usual:

- ***Nonse-word***
- unit outside LS;
- no paradigm network;
- unique.
- ***Neologism***
- unit of LS;
- formal paradigm;
- semantic paradigm;
- recurrent.

As Paul McFedries (2004) stated "Why go to all this trouble? After all, aren't new words, at best, mere trifles soon to be forgotten or, at worst, signs of linguistic decay? I have to respond with a big, fat "No!" on both counts. It's my unshakeable belief that, putting it as simply as I can, new words matter. Word Spy is the product of that belief" (McFedries, 2004).

The structural premise embraces the following principles of **open verbal E-environment** development:

1) ***synchronisity***

› cybervocabulary development pace → pace of technosphere elaboration (ontology, phenomenology, anthropology, cogniton)

≈11-20 units per 1 month, that sum totals to an average of **180 units per 1 year (≈49-60 % of emergent English vocabulary units** as per *WordSpy, WorldWideWords, Merriam-Webster Online engines*)

2) ***isomorphism***

‣ *cognate verbal coding of computer and real realities respective structures.*

The outer contour of a separate national (in this case – English) logosphere in synchrony within this study is positioned as an innovative English logosphere. Innovative English logosphere itself (multidimensional, of complex, dynamic system) is a kind of "test-ground" for linguistic actualization of life. That is, linguistic (lexical-semantic) representation of new modes of reality exists within reach of the human mind, and therefore is subject to immediate perception and comprehension.

3) ***flexibility, adaptivity, dynamics of cybervocabulary development***

‣ unit information density, hybridization, morphological status and function redefinition

Accordingly, the phenomenological approach to the study of English cybervocabulary allows to:

‣ identify the semiotic substrate of emergent units as an empiric source and result of cyberspace substance reveal;

‣ identify cyberterm as a specific intralingual and extralingual phenomenon turns out to be both the cognitive means of perception and comprehension as well as the ontological categorization source of cyberspace and adjacent technosphere.

‣ identify the cyberlanguage meta-study status: object, subject matter, tool of cyberspace research (mixed reality – P. Milgram and A. F. Kishino – / Web 3.0 type structure).

The creed of ICT research tools for the open verbal e-environment consists of the following types of ICT tools:

1) Comprehensive Database Pretools *(see sample in Fifure 1)*

The functions of those comprise:

– identification;
– cummulation;
– search;
– storage;
– sorting;
– preprosess.

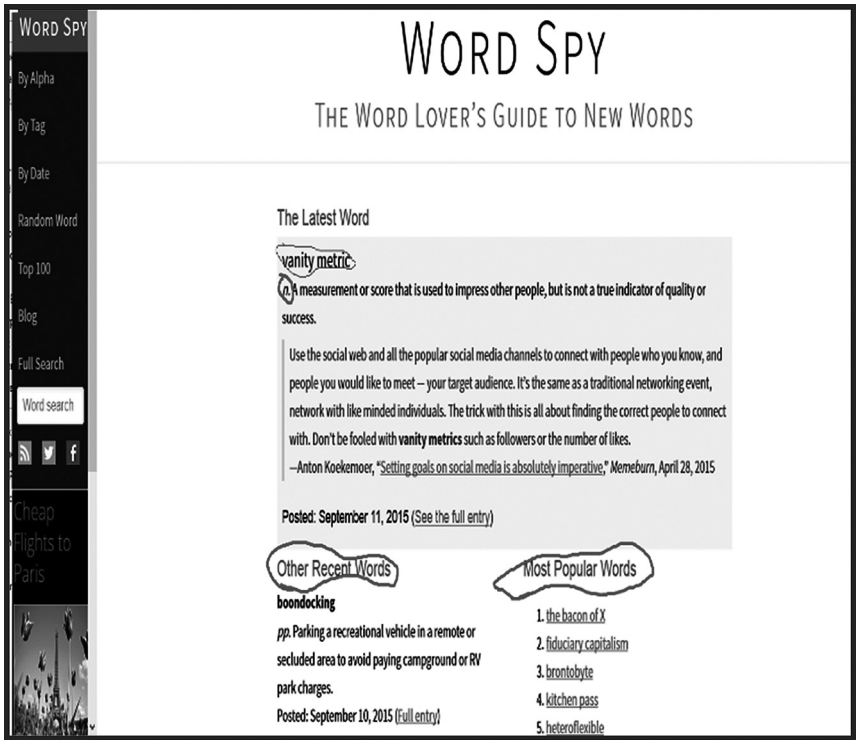

Fig. 1. Word Spy database engine

2) Process tools

The functions of those comprise:

- assessment;
- improvement;
- learning;
- multimodality;
- hypertext;
- interaction;
- review;
- sorting;
- sharing;
- augmentation;
- storage.

3) Integrated ICT tools (corpora)

The functions of those include:

– learning;
– sorting;
– sharing;
– cummulation;
– reference;
– identification;
– storage;
– research;
– processing of verbal and discourse data.

Conclusions

Specific differential features of an open verbal e-environmet as a linguistic-onthological, linguistic-phenomenological object are:

– normativity – arising from the parametric features of the concept of "logos" – (while maintaining the characteristics of dynamic variation and logosphere);
– lingual substantivity – phenomenological ("actualization") status verbal language signs membranes in reality;
– the principle of isomorphism of the signified and meaning.

It is considered appropriate to separate configuration and parameterization of a specified macrophenomenon of linguistic research – English innovative computer being logosphere. Thus the network innovation and relevant subsystems in modern English, the English innovative computer being logosphere (multidimensional, complex, dynamic system) is the most comprehensive quantitative and qualitative terms of language representation of the universe "test site" linguistic actualization of being, determined by a number of qualifying conditions of its emergence, existence and development, including:

1) exhaustive synchronization process of the object, phenomenological and anthropological field of computer being and development processes of the vocabulary of modern English;
2) exhaustive output of parameterization isomorphism of onthological (substance phenomenological) and anthropic, respectively, English and computer structures of reality;
3) flexibility, adaptability and dynamic potential of the vocabulary of the English language in correlation with the computer being (that is fulfilled, in particular through info-capacity, sign hybridization,

the evolution of the basic onthological and functional features of English neologisms in relevant areas).

Given signs of the logosphere as a specific onthological and linguistic-semiotic object, it is possible to distinguish the following substantial characteristics of innovative open verbal e-environment:

- the ability to synthesize substances at their own attributes, parameters and properties of ontological objects and phenomena and innovative verbal units, respectively;
- the ability to asymptotic (very close to exhaustive) implementing of the substantive and factual elements of modern computer being at their own substance as a whole and at the level of substantial characteristics of discrete verbal units that constitute the relevant innovation logosphere.
- exhaustive semantic, formal and constructive density of implementation (reveal) of substantive and factual elements of modern computer being in the onthological, epistemological and anthropological plane.

Further advance of the study can be defined along the following axis:

- to introduce elements language instruction (ESP) as integral part of E-learning environment;
- to exhaustively research language impact on E-learning tools efficacy;
- to construct a Web 2.0 model of e-learning environment, featuring linguistic dynamics as a corroborative parameter.

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