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The progressing from "chaos to order" in the language system

The article considers the development of a language, in which, as in an open system, chaos and its ordering in the future are established. New elements entering the language are adapted into it, the rules and behavior in language change. In this case, such a process is observed from the synergetics position, which shows that in an open environment, the encountering of energy and substance creates chaos, which should tend to order. An attempt has been made to understand how the correlation of chaos and order is resolved in a communicative environment. The relevance of the article lies in the analysis of new models of word formation in speech, linguistic changes resulting from the interaction of factors of external and internal order. Internal and external factors of language development are considered as a manifestation of the conditions for the organization and disorganization of the system. Chaos and ordering of movements in the language, control of a complex, self-organizing, dynamic system allow observing the impact on the communicative environment and the ability to prevent the arising of deviations in the language.

Keywords: chaos and order, synergetics, linguosynergetics, dissipative system, bifurcation, bifurcation process, creative attractor, linguocreativity.

Introduction

In the 20th century, scientists from different industries became interested in the movement towards integration, a complexly organized system and non-linear thinking. In a measure, one can even see a certain interest in synergetics. Linguistics was no exception.

Synergetic is interdisciplinary knowledge. It studies a certain class of non-linear, dynamic systems, for which the concept of a state can be defined as a system in dynamics. Non-linearity can be viewed as the ability of a system to respond to external influences, those are specific and different, and also implies open non-linear systems. Opened and non-linear systems are called *dissipative systems.* This system implies the openness of the external world, where there is an inflow of information and some fluctuations appear in the system. Language is a system. The processes taking place in the language give reason to consider it from the synergetics position, as a complex self-organizing system. So, modern linguists have come to the general opinion that since the language is also in constant motion, development and ready for certain changes, the language is a dynamic, non-linear, open, self-developing system. When studying the emergence and formation of language, the questions of chaos towards new order, the process of formation of new elements in the language and their adaptation have always been relevant for linguists.

This general statement needs to be comprehended and concretized, which is a relatively new branch of linguistics linguosynergetics are working on. It requires an answer to the question of how the movement towards order occurs. For different categories of objects, their specificity is noted. So, by interaction of languages, we usually consider the influence at the level of language and at the level of speech. The manifestation of the influence of another language in speech develops into the formation of patterns. If foreign features are fixed in a given recipient language according to its rules, then this is an act of organization. It is inevitable. Language can only exist in a systemic organization. Synergetic analysis involves appealing to communication, usage, predicting the behavior of innovations based on knowledge of the behavior of the system. Moreover, using the example of language interactions, one can identify potential interference, which can develop into transference – the transition of a phenomenon into a language system. The language factor is not absolute. Sociolinguistic conditions, the inertia of former usage, and sometimes political reasons also influence the choice. New units entering the language are adapted into it, sometimes changing the rules and relations in the language (for example, fricatives – *ф* or – *в* entered the phonetic system of the Kazakh language). With social, economic, political life conditions, the communicative environment also changes. How-

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ever, there is also a reverse movement: the established speech formulas affect not only the colloquial speech of society, but the formation of the massive consciousness of the language community.

The necessity to develop the system from chaos to order as new systemic interactions of the communicative process, movement from the beginning of the idea of formation and transition to the rooting of new language units, observation of the behavior of speech activity in a new environment, is noted. New units entering the language are adapted into it, the rules and relations in the language are changing, a new communicative environment is emerging, new views that affect not only the colloquial speech of society, but the development of modern society. Therefore, the linguosynergetic approach is recognized as effective for this problem.

The openness of the linguistic system and its dissipativity provide an impact on it from the outside. As a result, the internal fluctuations occur, which generate new meanings, new models of word-formation. Linguistic changes occur in time, respectively, so their study assumes an appeal to the time of their formation in the usus (usage *eng*) and in the language. The historical retrospective of language development has become the subject of diachronic linguosynergetics. We believe that the role of diachronic linguosynergetics lies in getting and comprehending the states of formation precisely, in modeling the evolution of a particular language system with predicting options for its further change depending on multi-vector bifurcations and the variety of potential attractors. All require the creation of a new metalanguage. We use the vocabulary of linguosynergetics to explain developmental processes habitually, while there is an existence of artificial attracts of linguosynergetic categories to explain intense processes. Meanwhile, a meaningful attitude to synergetics allows seeing in it perspective approaches that are effective for analyzing changes in the language. They are used both for considering changes due to the influence of internal factors and for those are due to external influences; both synchronous phenomena and historical processes. So, the transitional moment and the transitional state are in the focus of researchers' attention.

The starting point of researching is the recognition that innovation does not immediately fit into the system of language. Initially, they look like *deviations*. The special features of this process are non-standard, unusual use in the language environment and linguistic creativity, which stand out against the background of language norms and lead to certain changes in the language environment. This article aims to determine the position of linguosynergetic to explain the changes and their adaptation in the language and during its functioning. The synergetic approach has a special explanatory power specifically for the problems of functioning, the interaction of languages, where dynamic chaos is observed, the system becomes more complex, providing the possibility of obtaining information from the outside. Synergetics explains the results of interaction in opened nonequilibrium systems of such opposite tendencies as instability and stability, disorder and order, disorganization and organization, accident and necessity [1; 114]. The thesis of the simultaneous integral character of connections, nonlinearity as a set of variables and the existence of options is accepted.

The adaptation of new elements to the system occurs through the stage of speech mutation and can lead to linguistic diffusion. Speech mutation is the appearance of innovations, foreign phenomena in the speech of an individual (in the case of language contacts, this is interference, intercalation). Linguistic diffusion is deeper, as it affects the language system. These concepts were introduced into scientific use by the Kazakh scientist A.E. Karlinski [2; 139]. The scientist means the facts of languages' interaction. In other cases, not only during linguistic contacts, linguistic changes, innovations are adapted, first in speech, and then in usage and the language system. Many linguists studied the processes of order and disorder formation, destruction and order in the development of language (N.D. Arutyunova, V.G. Gak, A.V. Vdovichenko, Yu.P. Knyazev, V.P. Grigoriev, A.F. Losev, G.H. von Wright, and others). The mutation primarily affects phonetic and lexical changes in colloquial speech, which can change the connection between derived words. The study of such processes is the main central theme of synergetics – the science of self-organization of various spheres of reality and the material, social and spiritual world.

Experimental

In the functioning of the language, due to dynamic processes, chaos in a state of stable equilibrium forms a new type of order, new systemic interactions. Chaos begins spontaneously, but it can acquire logical features in length of time to come to the emergence of meaning, to order, opening up new opportunities for researching the object in it. Immersion in chaos opens the path to innovation since it is chaos that acts as a mechanism for self-organization and self-completion of structures, removal of excess, a mechanism for reaching relatively simple structures-attractors of evolution, a mechanism for switching and changing different modes of system development, transitions from one relatively stable structure to another. In the process

of language development, periods of chaos and periods of order are also observed. These changes occur according to the laws of analogy and inertia, when language changes are realized with the interaction of internal and external causes. Thus, we do not deny the position of language as an open, non-linear, self-organizing, dynamic and new system.

Change, innovation must be accepted by the language community. There are two possibilities for this:

1. Adaptation to the existing norm;

2. The emergence of a new norm.

On the one hand, the emergence of such a phenomenon contributes to the formation of the norm, the creation of "order" in the language. On the other hand, there is a destruction of the norm, the emergence of new semantics, new meanings, perceptions [1; 115]; [3; 286]. If these innovations take root in the language, then they lead to renewal, the development of other features, initiate a restructuring in the system. This process creates a model of complex and different behavior in speech because only through speech and usage, new elements enter the language system. There is a spontaneous emergence of new linguistic elements, which become a problem in terms of their compliance with the system, especially the literary standard.

During the study, deviations, fluctuations are revealed. In the system of the language, new structures and models of behavior begin to form with the inevitable striving for order. This is possible when instability tends to order, and the system tries to possess everything that does not fit into it. There is a new description language is being created with its concepts in synergetics, in which the most important is "order through fluctuation". To enter a new state, the system should lose stability. Due to random fluctuations, the transition is proceeding. To describe coordinated interactions, the concepts of "coherence" and "attractor" are used. Any systemic elements of the language are built into the system. The linguosynergetic approach aims are to clarify the ongoing processes and qualify them either as the emergence of a new norm, regularity, or as a special status.

Results and Discussion

The position of linguosynergetic can be explained that it fits especially well into the characterization of dynamic processes. The general strategy of synergetic is as follows: it begins by considering an already known state of the system using certain accepted parameters. These parameters can change, which leads to system instability. Let us consider some examples. So, in the syntagma, compatibility by gender is broken: *врач написала (doctor wrote); парикмахер постригла (hairdresser cut); стилист работала (stylist worked); корреспондент сообщила (correspondent informed); администратор ушла домой (administrator went home).* Many years ago such combinations above were wrong. The freedom of system is growing, so we can see the destabilizing of rules, its entropy. The language forms are growing too. The reason for this predicative relationship is that social norms are changing. These professions are mastered by women, but the corresponding feminine nouns have not been created, as, for example, in German with the addition of the suffix -in to the productive base. Thus, the social dictates the adoption of a norm that is contrary to grammatical rules. When the control parameters change, the system can become unstable [1; 116]. The use of traditional ties of agreement, coordination are possible, when talking about a woman: *Врач назначил пить это лекарство, хорошая врач (a doctor said to drink this medicine, she is an amazing doctor); Анна Ивановна – хороший бухгалтер, профессионал своего дела (Anna Ivanovna is an amazing doctor, she is a professional).* A model was accepted rebuilding syntactics in the development. Nouns that are presented in our examples had to be built into the system. Despite the formal characteristics of the masculine gender, they are considered as general nouns [4; 134]. This category exists now *(задира, забияка)*, having endings -a, inherent in forms of both the feminine and masculine nouns. A number of names have formal signs of masculine noun, but they combine masculine and feminine verb forms. It was originally like this. Then, to this was added the agreement of adjectives: *хороший врач, хорошая врач (an amazing doctor), знаменитый блогер, знаменитая блогер (famous blogger).* This happened because the language never developed an opposition for the names: *врач (doctor), хирург (surgeon), профессор (professor), стилист (stylist), няня (nurse), парикмахер (hairdresser), бухгалтер (accountant), дизайнер (designer), повар (cook), аналитик (analyst), фотограф (photographer), блогер (blogger),* etc. When grammatical patterns require an indication to gender of nouns, the speaker is forced to solve this problem by self. Then such abnormal combinations appear. Cyclic causality arises: illogism manifests itself in the fact that the profession, which both men and women are now engaged in, does not receive an opposing designation in its nomination. In syntactics, the system forces to subordinate these asystemic elements to its laws, focusing on attractors associated with the category of gender and the meaning of the person. The agreement, which clearly contradicts grammar, is

justified by the formation of a special subgroup of nouns with the meaning of a person as a category of names of a general gender. This is a necessary device, because in the system, all nouns, even unchangeable ones, acquire the meaning of gender. Normally, in the category of animate nouns, generic pairs are formed. This is the order parameter. Let us compare: *мужчина – женщина (man – woman); король – королева (king – queen); спортсмен – спортсменка (sportsman – sportwoman); спутник – спутница (companion); герой – героиня (character); официант – официантка (waiter – waitress); актер – актриса (actor – actress); продавец – продавщица (shop assistant); писатель – писательница (writer); лаборант – лаборантка (laboratory technician); художник – художница (painter).* There is no gender opposition for a large number of animate nouns. The common gender category for person names is a compromise solution. As soon as the order parameters are established, a conclusion can be drawn about the behavior of individual parts. In this case, this is a conclusion about the possibilities of syntactic agreement by gender in the structure of a phrase or combination of words. The degree of system is growing. There is a straggering of the norm, its measure of chaos and disorder. It may already be abnormal, vernacular. Nevertheless, even with such a freedom to use asystem elements, there are severe restrictions. For example, as vernacular speech there may be *профессорша*, but still there is no *академичка* or *академиха; поэтка, авторка, охранница.* The problem can be solved by syntactics. There can be allowed combinations as *усатый нянь.* Sometimes they inter the usage and then oppositions are rebuilt or new ones appear as a *доярка – дояр (milkmaid), бизнесвумен – бизнесмен (businesswoman – businessman), санитарка – санитар (medical orderly), ткачиха – ткач (weaver), медицинская сестра – медицинский брат (nurse), уборщица – уборщик (cleaner).* The order parameters allowing the absence of opposition for a number of individuals' names by profession cease to control a certain group of names, they are built into the system. A new dimension arises that rebuilds compatibility: syntactic links are rebuilt due to the grammatical meaning of a given noun (for example: *Хорошая врач назначила лекарства*). Self-organization means that the agreement associated with one category of nouns changes. This applies only to this subgroup of names. The system builds it in, establishing order.

If attractors (a category of genus, its formal and semantic organization) contribute to the normalization of deviations, then repellers, which oppose the attractor, lead to fluctuations, the emergence of options. The given vernacular forms (*кассирша, врачиха, косметичка, маникюрша, директриса*) act as a repeller for the accepted literary standard. However, attractor structures are inevitably affected by processes in nonlinear and open environments.

The analysis of the asystemic elements order is aimed at explaining synchronous phenomena, but the appeal to diachrony builds a logical series taking into account historical patterns. What are the laws governing systemic change? If we talk about language, then as an example we can consider grammatical categories – the highest degree of abstraction that organizes all the elements of the system. It is enough to give the categories of gender, number, time. So, the category of time in English determines morphemics, morphonology, syntax.

In the process of the new elements' formation in the language and their adaptation, internal processes are distinguished, when the potential of the language is used, and external ones associated with borrowing. Adaptation of borrowings is carried out on different grounds: alignment by analogy, calquing, accompanied by fluctuations. Thus, the strengthening of analytism in the Russian language should be seen as the assertion of new features. Constructions of the *Астана-Моторс* type (as a variant of the spelling – *Astana Motors*) are an appositive combination that is not characteristic of the Russian language. There are more and more of them: *Алиби-Холдинг, Павлодар Энерго, Думан Сити, Интерфакс–Казахстан*, etc. The attractor is the category of analytical names, into which all units that do not obey the traditional principles of inflection are embedded. The principle of saving language efforts works.

Such formations leading to the coexistence of synthetism and analytism, changeable and unchangeable, are a manifestation of *bifurcation*, an extremely unstable state of the system. The development of any system has its own limit point, the boundaries of the existence of order, as a result of which its new qualitative state is formed, called *bifurcation process*. The fact of this process realization is important as a demonstration of self-organizing processes that make it possible to stabilize the non-equilibrium state of the language - new vocabulary. Language as speech has special system properties. Bifurcations in the language system lead to the emergence of a qualitatively new system that organizes its organization in a new way. Fluctuations in the using a number of names are explained precisely by bifurcation. The number of examples of the absence of inflection testifies to the tendency of analytism, which has long been proclaimed and is now increasingly intensifying in connection with borrowings from the English language.

The linguosynergetic approach is acceptable for explaining the actualization of communication models. In communication, in discourse, formulas for expressing meaning are refined. For instance, the word, completely unfamiliar to us two years ago – *ковид* (*covid*), is now one of the most frequent and word-formatively active: *ковид-диссидентство, ковид-паспорта, ковидиоты, ковидограничения, ковидвакцинация* (in different spellings – combined and separate), etc. New models of word formation are being created. It can be assumed that, according to the traditional model, there should be *ковиддиссидентство*, but the appositive model wins.

Thus, the language system is filled with new foreign words, which adapt to the new cultural environment. Indeed, the system controls their behavior. Self-organization of the system occurs according to the same rules, obeying the rules of the system. Foreign language semantics, getting into the system of the Russian language, acquires the grammatical category of gender. However, initially there is a coexistence of stable and variable elements. The *covid* word changes in cases, but in a number of cases we observe an analytical construction: *В Грузии умерли еще 11 пациентов, инфицированных Ковид–19* (admittedly *ковидом*). This freedom in the use of the term demonstrates bifurcation. The discourse promotes new concepts, linguistic signs that have not yet been codified, but function in the usage. In linguistics, such changes are understood as replacing obsolete lexical units, grammatical models with new language elements, emergence of a bifurcation with a specific set of parameters.

Linguosynergetic introduces such a concept as a "creative attractor", as an area of attraction of linguistic elements, structuring and dynamic manifestation of oneself in a new environment. The set of linguistic attractors is constantly increasing due to the application of the attractor model to a wider range of linguistic processes. With the help of this phenomenon, the presence in the language of constant deviations from the language norm is explained, which ultimately leads to the formation of new and more complex forms of words. Thus, the creative attractor actualizes the vocabulary of the era of the pandemic. The word *ковид* (*covid*) appeared as a term for a new virus, further negativization in discourse generates many connotations. Now it is a mastered concept. The concept takes on a holistic form, organization, orderliness [5; 81]. *Covid* is an irreversible change that has turned our lives upside down. It is increasingly said that the world will never be the same again. The new communicative situation gives rise to new ideas, reactions to the still poorly understood situation of the pandemic, leads to the emergence of new meanings. A model of change, renewal is being formed, which boils down to the following: there is movement that has already been passed and not yet passed, i.e. under the first assumption, the movement is thought of as a trajectory between what was and what will be, and the relationship between these allocated areas is thought of as the ratio of cause and effect [4; 134]; [6; 7]. The language actively responds to global changes. The speaker is looking for ways to express the meaning that is just emerging, and is linguistically creative. O.K. Iriskhanova notes: "The concept of "*linguocreativity* " is not only in creating a new product as a text or a word, but it is also a non-trivial choice of one of the existing and known to the speaker means of construction, the image of an object, which in turn is due to the understanding of the subtlety of mechanisms creating something new in the language" [7; 14]. Linguistic creativity is most clearly manifested in the creation of innovations, in particular, word-formation, that is constructed words that do not correspond to the language norm, but are built according to the models existing in the language and corresponding to the language system.

The language of a creative attractor is close to modeling a new language norm. Thus, the analytism of constructions in the Russian language appears under the influence of English. English today is like a bridge of interethnic interaction, verbal understanding and new views of the younger generation. Borrowed lexemes penetrate the life of the territorial language, introducing new definitions and meanings into the human world. Their growth is noticeable. Non-declining nouns borrowed from the English language fluctuate the norms of synthetism of the Russian language: *старт-ап, занятия онлайн/оффлайн, фейс-контроль, трейдинг, кастинг, коуч, аккаунт, фолловеры, веб-камера, медиаконтент, пиар-индустрия, флеш-дизайн, кастинг, демо версия, арт-шоу, виджет, ивенты, дайрект,* etc. Analytical adjectives have become established in the language, for example, new color names: *бордо, хаки, «мокрый асфальт», «бристольский голубой», вайдовый, индиго, цвет фуксии,* etc. The "lazy" way of word formation is the appositive of the combinations: *ковид-диссидент, ковид-вакцинация, ковид-паспорта, ковид-глобулин.* The word «*ковид*» is characterized as both a substantive and an adjectival. This movement towards analytism is evidence of the dynamism and mobility of the language system. Signs of analytism are the presence of non-declining nouns or the use of potentially changeable names in the nominative case [8; 72]. A. Zelenin recognizes these features as characteristic of the book sphere of the Russian language of the last decade of the 20th century [8; 74].

The reasons for the approval of new norms should be seen in strong attractors. After all, nouns with the meaning of feminine did not become the norm according to the model with suffixes *-ш, -их (аптекарша (chemist); повариха (cook)).* They remain vernacular, although history knows examples of the transition from vernacular to literary language (for example, the word *учоба*). Let us give an example from the Explanatory Dictionary of D.N. Ushakova: *учеба (or учоба),* no plural, feminine (official, colloquial, earlier vernacular). 1. Act. on verb *учиться, процесс обучения, ученье. Школьная у. Литературная у. Послать на учебу. Партийная у.* 2. *Муштра, дрессировка, не вполне осмысленное обучение (с оттенком пренебрежения). ...Старая школа была школой учебы, школой муштры, школой зубрежки* [9].

The vernacular word is accepted in the literary language. The assimilation of vernacular forms of the feminine gender (*аптекарша*) would more harmoniously include them in grammar, ensuring the preservation of the norm – the opposition by gender of individuals' names. However, the vernacular version did not win in this situation. This is due to the fact that in the 20th century, the authority of the literary form was strong for the Russian language.

Also, ways of attracting dialectal elements into the literary language at certain periods of the history of the language become productive. This is how the Norwegian Nynorsk Ivar Osen created, including the original dialectal vocabulary. Examples of this kind can be cited from the Kazakh language, whose literary dictionary includes dialect words. The attractor is not linguistic factors, but ethnopolitical ones.

Bifurcation always accompanies communication. New turns are being established in communication. So, in modern discourse, the situation is called *the history*, for example: *Продолжается история с регистрацией; Каждый год такая история: то елочки сажать, то канавы рыть. История с прививками – это способ зарабатывать.* The resulting combinations have become stable units of discourse.

Consider another example. There is a tendency towards weakening of the case functions. For example, occasions of wrong choice of case: *подтвердил о своём намерении, стратегия об уничтожении (правильно: подтвердил своё намерение, стратегия уничтожения).* What is the attractor of the appearance of these forms? Speech / thought verbs control the prepositional case: talk about what? The coexistence of other management models complicates phrase production. The common principle of analogy is at work. The attractor eliminates complications by building syntagmas according to a single model. These combinations break the path to the norm. Also, as the stress of the contract is moving towards the norm. Although such stress was the norm in the dictionary of R.I. Avanesov and S.I. Ozhegov in 1959. Then the norm changed, and educated native speakers showed it. But the colloquial stress on the third syllable continued to be used. Back in 2000, Kirill Sergeevich Gorbachevich, a well-known expert on the problems of norms, suggested adding both the *договóр, and дóговор* as equal options to the dictionary. In most cases, as a result of these fluctuations, the choice is made in favor of the speech of the educated. But the agreement remains a colloquial norm. Usage begins to win, perhaps by the law of analogy (comp.: *выговор*). Unfortunately, the authority of the book norm declines, media persons often represent the colloquial norm [10].

The language environment accepts new elements, changes meanings and destroys the norms. Here, it is important to control the manifestation of the behavior of new elements, to observe the movement and fluctuations of these elements in the language. Any changes begin with communication, usage. Communication strategies and tactics, the cognitive base are changing, concepts are filled with new content, and differential features appear in the vocabulary. The semantic structure of a word can be enriched owing to the axiological attitudes of the cultural community [8; 86]. Deeper changes concern grammar. Such changes in linguistic transformation often occur in a bilingual linguistic community, where elements of different languages and cultures are mixed. The study of this phenomenon is also popular in Kazakhstan. As a linguistic phenomenon, it reveals the "weak" parts of the language that undergo mutations in bilingual speech. These are predictable cases of deviance, potential interference or intercalation, which appear with the greatest regularity and which are established through dialingual analysis. Thus, it can be stated that the spontaneous appearance of new elements through the attraction of something new, carried out by attractors, denotes new trends. Gradually, there is an accumulation of new, a change in the old language in the system.

Conclusions

The constant movement and interaction of all living things undergo changes and transformations that affect the holistic perception of the world. The development and implementation of complex, self-organizing systems of various nature are observed. Synergetics considers the behavior of complex self-developing systems. When considering the functioning and system of a language, it is acceptable to recognize the language as a self-organizing synergistic system – the emergence of bifurcations, that give the ability to the system to

realize different meanings for the same set of linguistic units, that is, different meanings can be assigned to a linearly ordered chain of words; attraction (structure-attractor) of a dynamic system, that position which attracts, structures the behavior of the components of the system; circular causality; alternation of transitions from chaos to order and vice versa. The complexity of this system requires a "holistic approach" that assumes a variety of aspects related to the functioning of the language. The emergence of new linguistic elements of chaos, their transformation into elements of order, gradually brings the language closer to the ideal and enrichment. Here, the adaptation of new linguistic elements is considered from the synergetics perspective as a self-forming, complex system, also as the system forms an order when an alien element invades it. Indeed, the invasion and introduction of new lexical elements can undergo many states of uncertainty, change in structure, etc. The recipient language considers the effect of self-organization, the effect of movement from chaos to order. The language norm is not absolute. Deviation (deviations from the norm) can be due to both internal and external reasons. Internal causes are related to the language system itself, external causes are those that are not directly related to the language. These can be social, ethnic, national factors of influence. In the modern world, the multiplication of language, dynamic exchange of information, language transformations are important parts of renewal, modeling, and development of language in society. The linguistic environment accepts new elements, changes meanings and meaning, destroys the norm, and here it is important to control the manifestation of the behavior of new elements, to observe the movement and fluctuation of these elements in the language, to avoid negative transformation and deviation in colloquial speech. The study of the functioning of systems and movements, the creation of orderliness and self-organization of new linguistic elements is useful for improving not only communicative interaction but also the social interaction of people in general.

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Тілдік жүйедегі «хаостан тәртіпке» прогресі

Мақалада тілдің дамуы, яғни ашық жүйеде хаостың шығуын анықтау және оны әрі қарай ретке келтіру қарастырылған. Тілге енетін жаңа элементтер оған бейімделетіндіктен, тілдегі ережелер мен тәртіп өзгереді. Бұл жағдайда осындай процесс синергетика тұрғысынан қарастырылады, оған ашық ортада энергиялар мен заттар еніп, хаосқа айналатын ретсіздік шарасы пайда болады, нәтижесінде тәртіп тудырады. Авторлар мақалада – мәдениетаралық және коммуникациялық ортадағы хаос пен тәртіп арасындағы байланыстың жағдайы мен дамуын анықтаған және талдаған. Тақырыптың өзектілігі – сөйлеу барысында сөзжасамның жаңа модельдерін, сыртқы және ішкі тәртіп факторларының өзара әрекеттесуі нәтижесінде туындайтын тілдік өзгерістерді талдау. Тіл дамуының ішкі және сыртқы факторлары жүйені ұйымдастыру және жүйедегі тәртіпсіздік жағдайларының көрінісі ретінде зерттелген. Тілдегі хаос пен қозғалыстардың реттелуі, күрделі, өзін-өзі

ұйымдастыратын, динамикалық жүйені бақылау коммуникативті ортаға әсерін және тілдегі ауытқулардың пайда болуына жол бермеу мүмкіндігін қадағалауға мүмкіндік береді.

Кілт сөздер: хаос/тәртіпсіздік және тәртіп, синергетика, лингвосинергетика, диссипативті жүйе, бифуркация, бифуркациялық үдеріс, креативті аттрактор, лингвокреативтілік.

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Прогресс от «хаоса к порядку» в языковой системе

В статье рассмотрено развитие языка, в котором, как в открытой системе, происходит установление хаоса и его дальнейшее упорядочение. Попадающие в язык новые элементы адаптируются в нем, меняются правила и поведение в языке. В данном случае такой процесс изучен с позиции синергетики, которая показывает, что в открытой среде столкновение энергии и вещества создает хаос, который должен стремиться к порядку. Предпринята попытка разобраться в том, как соотношение хаоса и порядка разрешается в коммуникативной среде. Актуальность темы заключается в анализе новых моделей словообразования в речи, языковых изменений, полученных в результате взаимодействия факторов внешнего и внутреннего порядка. Внутренние и внешние факторы развития языка определены как проявление условий организации и дезорганизации системы. Хаос и упорядочение движений в языке, контроль сложной, самоорганизующейся, динамической системы позволяют проследить влияние на коммуникативную среду и возможности препятствовать появлению девиаций в языке.

Ключевые слова: хаос/беспорядок и порядок, синергетика, лингвосинергетика, диссипативная система, бифуркация, бифуркационный процесс, креативный аттрактор, лингвокреативность.

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