

Semantics and Creation of Eponyms in the English-Speaking World

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Abstract

The relevance of the topic of the article is determined by the importance of researching derivational processes in the modern English-speaking world, in particular using the example of eponyms, with the aim of tracking the transition of proper names to common names, creating occasional vocabulary and its unification and codification at the national or international level. The purpose of the article is the structural-linguistic analysis of eponymous units with regard to the sphere of everyday life in different contexts (medical, political, social), the study of various derivational models functioning in the English-speaking environment. The main method is a comparative study of various productive word-forming classes on the example of the development of the English language system, a historical-typological study of the mechanisms of adding elements to its derivational composition. This article reveals the main word-formation models that are most characteristic for the formation of eponymous vocabulary (conversion, suffixation, composition, blending, acronymization), analyzes the metaphorical and metonymic features of figurative reinterpretation during the transition of a linguistic unit from the composition of its own vocabulary to general use, points out the grammatical nature of eponyms (noun, adjective, verb, adverb), highlights productive suffix morphemes, indicates the linguistic potential of various means of word formation, the main lexical-semantic transformations as a result of the implementation of derivational models, and special attention is paid to suffixation as the main way of forming new eponyms. The materials presented in this paper will further help in the study of various language systems in view of the derivational, lexical-grammatical, structural features of a separate national language, the study of global influences on the linguistic culture of creating occasional vocabulary and its standardization and codification in the national language space.

Keywords: derivative processes, anthroponym, word formation, productivity, suffixation, structural and semantic group

1. Introduction

The relevance of the article's topic is determined by the constant changes and the dynamics of derivational changes in modern linguistics, the activity and effectivization of productive word-forming classes involved in the most accurate reflection of extra-linguistic realities by means of verbalization in eponymous units, which are often terminological in nature. A consistent and complex study will allow to determine the main derivational mechanisms and focus attention on word-formation issues, in particular focusing on those unexplained questions regarding word-formation that arise in the English-speaking world. Modern linguistic papers demonstrate how the discourse of understanding the word-formation paradigm has changed in recent years, as well as allow noting the current vectors of the development of linguistic science today (Akanova et al., 2022). Since the conceptual field of onyms and eponyms increases every year due to the active development of medical, political, economic, and technological terminology systems, the issues of research only expand, so it is worth following the main derivational, lexical-semantic and grammatical-structural trends (Rakhimberdinova et al., 2022).

C.-M. Popescu and F. Popescu (2021) consider such concepts as eponymization, eponym and eponymism, pointing out the morphological diversity and activity of derivational processes, highlights the lexical-semantic criteria for evaluating such linguistic units, considers the differences between eponyms and non-eponymous lexemes acting as synonymous constructions to the previous ones, correlates the limits of knowledge from extra-linguistic realities and terminological experience on the example of eponymous constructions. Quantitative-qualitative analysis by scientist J. Mezyk (2021) highlights problems in eponymous lexicon when translating lexical units and during the process of their internationalization. The author defines the main range of problematic issues that persist in the scientific space on the example of English and Polish lexemes from choreographic terminology. He notes the importance of the communicative goal when creating eponyms. Medical literature has a lot of inconsistency in the reproduction of shades of meaning, in

particular inconsistency and a large synonymous layer of terms with the same semantic content, which hinders effective communication between the doctor and the patient, as well as in the education of students and medical practice (Buttner et al., 2021; Crimi et al., 2019).

Analyzing the use of eponyms in anatomical and physiological medical terminology, A.V. Shalajeva and I.V. Semenko (2019) investigate various productive terminological options, classify and define the main features of eponymous and non-eponymous terms, trace the linguistic and non-linguistic character of terminological changes. Linguist O. Kovalchuk (2019a) pays attention to derivational processes and forms word-formation models of English eponyms on the basis of anthroponyms and toponyms, singles out suffixation and categorical transfer as the main means of word formation, notes the most frequent semantic and structural groups of onymic sources, determines the potential of different parts of speech when forming new lexical units, draws attention to the role of denotation and connotative elements in derivational processes. The architecture of the term system is often formed on the basis of general vocabulary. This is why there is a large share of metaphorized terminological units based on a figurative perception of reality, while the word-forming capabilities of lexical units are often determined by non-linguistic factors (Podoliak, 2021). The structural and semantic groups of eponyms include anthroponyms, toponyms, mythonyms and biblical sayings. Grammatically, eponymous structures are two-component, built with the help of agreement or control. The main component is substantive, while the dependent one is attributive (Seidakhmetova et al., 2021).

The purpose of this research is to identify productive classes for the formation of eponymous units in the English-speaking world, to understand the spheres of their functioning and daily use, to reveal the main derivational mechanisms characteristic of the English language, the semantics and structural features of the vocabulary that is dominant in word formation (the so-called source onyms), in particular, of a metaphorical and metonymic nature when the proper name is transferred to general use. The research object of this article is the English-speaking environment, in particular, modern medical and socio-political terminology in view of the derivational mechanisms involved in word formation of derived units.

2. Materials and Methods

The methodological basis of the paper is the theoretical understanding of aspects related to the functioning of eponyms in the English-speaking world, the study of lexical-semantic features and the grammatical structure of eponymous units, the study of derivational processes at the border of the root (source onym) and suffix units, as well as other word-forming models, in particular, contamination, clipping, blending, etc. on the example of English-language eponymous lexemes. Methods of historical-typological, comparative-comparative and structural analysis were also used. The theoretical basis of this article is built upon international and Ukrainian scientific papers that study the peculiarities of the functioning, application and formation of eponyms with different semantic components. Special attention is paid to the modern development of eponymous units in the English-speaking world, in particular medical and socio-political ones. Thanks to the involvement of a wide range of studies demonstrating various highly specialized areas of study of the abovementioned issues, it is possible to comprehensively consider in detail the key trends that exist in modern linguistic practice. Pre-selected fragments of scientific research were considered before writing the article, and the necessary sections and articles were translated into Ukrainian.

At the first stage of writing the paper, the main range of issues related to eponyms was studied in view of their structural, lexical-grammatical and semantic features, word usage, functioning in contexts of different styles, derivational processes at the junction of morphemes and the productivity of word-forming classes. The thorough theoretical basis of the article allowed to reflect the main directions of the study of eponyms in modern interdisciplinary science, in particular regarding the use of highly specialized medical terms, in order to show the main trends prevailing in modern linguistic science, to reveal the relationship between the development of linguistic resources and the reflection of extralinguistic reality as well as the use of such lexical units.

At the second stage of writing the article, a structural analysis of the language system (in particular word-formation structure) was carried out by identifying certain subsystems and elements and the hierarchical interaction between them (morpheme units) in view of the paradigmatic (associative) and syntagmatic (linear) relations between them. In the course of the analysis of derivational models, the method of direct constituents was used, which involved consideration of the word-forming structure of lexical units functioning in the English-speaking world. With the help of structural linguistics, the main word-formation techniques and methods were described, and various sets of differential features that were directly correlated with speech segments were considered. The distributive analysis elements were used when dividing the speech flow into morphemes and word forms, combining units of this level into different word-forming classes: productive and unproductive, establishing relationships between them. The comparative method was used to determine the basic and non-basic word-formation models, as well as their derivational activity and functionality. The historical and typological analysis made it possible to trace the stages of formation of the eponymous vocabulary and the origin of

onymic sources, on the basis of which eponyms arose.

At the final stage of the research, the conclusions and results of the paper were formulated, further directions of the development of the scientific paradigm in the modern linguistic space were determined, and promising ways to activate word-formation processes in the English-speaking environment were specified. An important conclusion was the outline of a range of issues that should be actively researched in the future, with an emphasis on key problems regarding the functioning of the eponymous vocabulary.

3. Results

Given the active internationalization of the eponymous vocabulary, it is advisable to comprehensively study and understand the semantic-cognitive, conceptual and categorical nomination tools. At the same time, the national context of such names remains important, as they are highly significant in view of the social, historical, ethnographic component, etc. Also, special attention should be paid to the so-called "gray" zone – the transition between proper and common names (Kovalchuk, 2019b). When eponymous lexemes are created, they undergo the process of "acquiring meaning" through the involvement of mechanisms that suggest metonymic and metaphorical transfer of meaning. In order for a proper name or noun to become common, it is necessary for extralinguistic knowledge to become part of the speakers' linguistic knowledge. At the initial stages of the development of an eponymous lexeme, speakers are aware of its origin, but later these lexical units become institutionalized and established, which leads to a gradual loss of the primary meaning and awareness of the way of word formation (Lalic-Krstin, 2004). Eponymic units are in the middle between onyms and appellatives. The national-cultural character of deonymization and its historical conditioning can be clearly traced. The appellation of the eponymous unit indicates its connection with the source onym in view of the connotative component. When forming an eponym, connection is lost with the denotation, according to which deonymization is carried out, which has several levels: initial degree – partial appellation – full appellation (Kovalchuk, 2019a).

The following methods for the formation of eponyms were found during the analysis of the corpus of the English language: conversion, suffixation, composition, clipping, blending, acronym and reverse formation (Lalic-Krstin, 2004). Structurally, most eponymous units are simple, but prepositional, noun, and double constructions are quite common. Predominant is the suffixal way of creation and categorical transfer without changing the word form, blend eponyms and established eponymous phrases or sentences. Common is the partial or initial appellation of the source onym, which preserves the connection with the denotation and connotative element (Kovalchuk, 2019b). In the modern English-speaking world, word-building is the most productive way of word formation, and the share of telescopic innovations is also increasing, indicating an active transformation of word formation at the beginning of the 21st century (Saban & Matkowska, 2017). One of the most common ways of forming the first eponyms was to add an apostrophe ('s) (synthetic genitive case, possessive type) to the name of a scientist who was honored for their research, and later to the name of a person who suffered or even died from a certain disease (Carrion's disease, Pott's fracture). Until recently, this type of word formation was dominant in the English language, but now the language is undergoing constant changes, replacing possessive-type eponyms with others.

A typical construction was the use of a substantivized addition, in which a proper noun was used as an adjective without changing the form: Bell palsy, Levin tube, Pellegrini-Stieda disease. The ability to construct a phrase using two nouns, the first of which functions as an adjective without changing form, is among the most characteristic features of English syntax. An eponym can be formed using the analytic genitive case with the word "of": syndrome of Sisyphus (Mynbayeva et al., 2018). The largest number of lexical units is formed by conversion. The input units are exclusively proper nouns, and common names are obtained as a result of word formation: leotard, béchamel, macadam, biro, bobby, casanova, praline, quisling, raglan, shrapnel. For the most part, they went through two word-forming cycles: proper noun>common noun>verb, and were not formed directly from proper names. In some cases, the base undergoes phonetic changes: Duns>dunce, Macintosh>mackintosh, Stroganov>stroganoff. The initial units become potential input bases for further word formation processes: John Bullish, John Bullist, John Bullishness, John Bullism.

Suffixing has been most productive in scientific terminology, especially in biology, chemistry, and mineralogy, the vast majority of such nominations being the names of plants, bacteria, chemicals, and minerals. Suffixes used to form this type of lexemes have limited productivity: arfvedsonite, pickeringite, begonia, dieffenbachia, curium, rutherfordium, pasteurize. The following are considered the most productive: -ite (minerals, explosives, chemicals): allanite, arfvedsonite, dawsonite, fergusonite, dunnite, austenite; -ia (plants, bacteria): begonia, dahlia, fuchsia, gardenia, babesia, borrelia; -ium (chemical elements): curium, einsteinium; -ella (bacteria): brucella, Salmonella; -a (plants): allamanda, weigela; -ine (substances): brucine, nicotine. The following suffixes can be attributed to the second class of productivity: -ize with the meaning "to subject to the process indicated by its initiator" (boswellize, galvanize, pasteurize); -ism with the meaning "principles, doctrines or practices" (buddhism, chauvinism, spoonerism); -ic with the meaning "in style" Platonic, quixotic, Sapphic; -ist, -ite with the meaning "supporter or follower" Blairist, Rappist, Clintonite, hussite.

The composition is used in the word-forming process quite productively: boysenberry, youngberry, saxhorn, sousaphone, daguerreotype. Clipping is not a productive way of word formation, but there are still a few examples: bawbee [<Sillebawby], farad [<Faraday], knickers [<Knickerbocker], strass [<Strasser]. Infrequently used suffixes include blending: gerrymander [<Gerry + (sala)mander], Di-namite [<Di(ana) + (dy)namite], acronym: MiG (Mig, MIG) [<M(ikoyan) and G(urevich)] and reverse formation: mentee<*ment<mentor<Mentor. The structural groups of eponyms include those based on abbreviations. For example, the AWK lexem was formed from the names of three scientists: Alfred Aho, Peter Weinberger and Brian Kernighan. It denotes a Unix-based text/processing/macro programming language. Such lexical items are often associated with technological development and computer technology (Karavaeva, 2011; Bakhtibaeva et al., 2016; Sakibayev & Sakibayeva, 2016; Borisova et al., 2020).

Metaphor is less productive than metonymy (casanova, Cinderella, everest, houdini, pinkerton, Romeo), metonymic transference is more common (macadam, diesel, béchamel, McIntosh, praline, shrapnel). A special type of eponyms includes those based on the scientist's anthroponym: ampere, angstrom, bel, gauss. The original simple metaphors/metonymies often undergo further metaphorical/metonymic transfer. The metonymy turns into a metaphor (the word "sandwich" originally meant "two slices of bread with another food in between", but was metaphorically influenced and acquired the meaning of "any food that resembles sandwich", for example, in the expression "sandwich cake"). One metonymic meaning takes on the features of another metonymic meaning (the original meaning of the word "tarmac" – a mixture of tar and very fine stones used to cover roads – expanded to the meaning of "air- runway"). The metaphorical meaning acquires features of another metaphorical meaning (the word "burke" originally meant "to strangle someone", but later acquired the meaning "to suppress or get rid of something in some indirect way" (Lalic-Krstin, 2004).

Five types of most often used eponyms in the English-speaking world are distinguished according to the field of use and origin: market or production (aspirin, kleenex, xerox), historical or geographical (boycott, chauvinist, bohemian, philistine, bloomer, cardigan, raglan), literary (faustian, quixotic, Casanova, Don Juan), mythological (Achilles' heel, chimera, gorgon, atlas, erotic, odyssey), scientific and technical (Rudolf Diesel, James Watt, galvanism) (Wenkel & Wenkel, 2012). Lexical-semantic groups with toponymic or anthroponymic origin can also be distinguished among the structural and functional types: clothing (clothes, styles, headgear, accessories, shoes): bikini, cardigan, brandenburghs, caroline, albert, blucher, venetian, arras, kersey; food (food, drinks, dishes): cheddar, wiltshire, basque, coventry, bordeaux, Wiltshire, Madeira; plants and animals: dalmatian, ayrshire, widah, mangabey, harrisbuck, morris, apple-john, otaheite apple, ribston pippin (Kovalchuk, 2019a).

Phraseological units with an eponymous component can be divided into several categories: phraseological units based on ancient mythologems (A labor of Sisyphus, Achilles' heel), phraseological units based on a name associated with literary, folklore or everyday images (Hamlet with Hamlet left out), phraseological units based on male and female names (Jack and Jill), phraseological units built on the basis of anthroponyms: the names of prominent monarchs, political figures, scientists, inventors (Bloody Mary). Eponymic terms are divided into several groups: traditional terminological phrases based on their own name (Newton's law of motion), terminological combinations derived from proper names (Archimedean spiral), terms derived from proper names (Darwinism; Freudism); terms based on their proper name, which has completely changed to a common one (hertz, joule) (Wenkel & Wenkel, 2012).

One of the largest groups of eponyms is medical, but their lack of accuracy is often caused by a chronological discrepancy regarding the first mention of the term to honor a person who made a significant contribution to the discovery, description or invention, since after the formation of the nomination historical studies are often found indicating that the discovery belongs to another scientist. An example of the creation of an eponym from a researcher's surname is the word "pasteurization", which comes from the name of the great French scientist Louis Pasteur. However, medical eponyms can also be formed from fictional literary heroes: for example, Pickwickian syndrome (an allusion to the novel "Posthumous Notes of the Pickwick Club"). About 30 medical eponyms were created on the basis of ancient mythology: the term "panic" is named after the Greek god Pan, who scared animals and people with his loud cry, and the biochemical term "Janus kinase" comes from the Roman god Janus (Korbozerova, 2021). Medical literature is filled with a dissonant number of eponyms that refer to different times of occurrence. For example, eponymous synonyms are used to designate the nodules of the semilunar leaflets of the aortic valve: the bodies of Arantius, nodules of Morgagni, the nodules of Valsalva. Eponymous polysemy is caused by the unsystematic and chaotic formation of terminological units in medicine: the term "Müller's muscle" is associated with the following nominations: Fibrae circulares, Musculus orbitalis and Musculus tarsalis superior (Buttner et al., 2021).

In the modern English-language journalistic world, nouns remain the most productive for word formation of eponyms, in particular two-component structures (first – the last name of the actor, followed by the second noun that determines the semantic character of the statement): Bush Depression, Obama Cookie, Trump-talk. Adjectives also often act as an onymic source: Obama Colored, Trump Stupid. There are also nominations with verb (trumphink), pronoun (Obama it), prepositional (Trump Out), numeral (Trump Ten) and even exclamatory (Obamalolz) origins. An active source of

production of occasionalisms in the modern English-speaking context are full and partial telescopisms formed by joining the full form of the first word with the apheresis of the second word: Baraxit: (Bara(ck) + (e)xit), Obamicon: (Obam(a) + (emot)icon). A special group comprises haplogs, which are characterized by the use of a common sound (sounds) at the junction of affixal morphemes: Barackberry: Barack + (Bl)ackberry, Trumpaganda (Trump + (pro)paganda). A combination of eponyms with borrowed lexemes from other languages is also characteristic: Bushenfreude (Bush + -en + freude (joy)). The suffixal method is the most productive among affixal ones: in modern media discourse, noun (-ac, -aholic, -ate, -athon, -ation, -crat, -esque, -eer, -fication -holic, -i, -ie, -ian, -ion, -ism, -ist, -ista, -ite, -itis, -kin, -le, -let, -mobile, -o, -oid, -osis, -phile, -phobic, -s, -ster, -tard, -ville, -y), adjective (-able, -al, -ed, -ian, -ing, -less, -oid, -y), verb (-fy) and adverbial (-ly, -ward, -y) suffixes are actively used for word-forming purposes (Saban & Matkowska, 2017).

Therefore, the eponymous vocabulary is actively used in various spheres of social and daily life. In particular, it can have an economic, political, medical, technological, informational character. Mythological and biblical stories are often the source of imagery. The English-speaking world is defined by a large share of eponymous vocabulary, which is later internationalized, characterized by a variety of derivational models and means of word formation, in particular, the use of a wide range of suffixal units, conversion, composition, clipping, blending, etc.

4. Discussion

There are many ways, in which linguistic elements can form names, but there is also a reverse process involving the formation of new lexemes using names. Such lexical units are called eponyms. Simple eponyms are proper nouns that have changed to common ones (Karavaeva, 2011). An eponym in linguistics is a word or phrase derived from a proper noun. In a broad sense this term is also used to denote a proper noun, i.e., a person, animal, place, thing, or phenomenon. In English, proper nouns or the part of the term with the same name are capitalized (Korbozerova, 2021). There are several types of eponymous structures: eponym, eponymous term, synonymous and polysemic terminological units (Buttner et al., 2021). Linguistic literature shows a distinction between "eponym" and "eponymous term". The eponym is directly related to the person or phenomenon, after which the researched object is named, while the eponymous term is a lexical nomination formed from a certain eponym. Adjectives, verbs and substantive adjectives can perform this function (Wenkel & Wenkel, 2012). The spheres of creation of eponyms are different, since proper names consist of different classes of names: they can be anthroponyms, geographical names or toponyms, names of beings associated with some religion or mythology. Names quite often act as donors for words of the same name, but this function is mostly performed by surnames. Eponymous units are widespread in politics, economy, technology, medicine, religion, and daily life, in particular, legends and mythological stories became the source of their creation (Karavaeva, 2011). The term "eponym" has several meanings used to denote various linguistic phenomena:

- lexeme derived from one's proper name;
- the name, from which such lexeme originates;
- the person whose name is used in this way;
- any proper noun that has become a common noun (Lalic-Krstin, 2004).

Key eponyms have the structure of a figurative trope from the viewpoint of cognitive semantics. Understanding the structure of such lexical units and the context is an important feature of correct translation, while contextual clues and allusive constructions are used to accurately convey the thought. The processing of semantic information provides the translator with opportunities to identify the cognitive nature of a linguistic unit and search for an equivalent in the target language. In addition to the study of conceptual structures, it is necessary to take into account cross-linguistic variations and the participation of language recipients, who can be a translator, a reader or a listener (Madaeva & Toshov, 2019). According to Zh. Taubayev et al. (2016), since there is confusion in linguistics between eponyms and precedent names, the identification, collection and demonstration of the peculiarities of eponyms is a priority task. The main characteristics of the eponymous vocabulary are as follows:

1. Eponyms arise when there is a need for their nomination, i.e., when new terms, things, etc. appear, which are formed according to the word-formation models of eponyms (Downing Street – the name of the street from the surname).
2. For the most part, lexemes are written with a capital letter, while eponyms that have undergone metonymic changes are written with a small letter: nicotine (Jean Nicot de Villemain), sandwich (John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich), chauvinism (Nicole Chauvin), colossal (Rhodes Colossus).
3. Eponyms are concise and make it easier to inform the audience: for example, the term "Alzheimer's disease" implies memory problems, so for language economy, the best option would be to use an eponym to avoid long explanations (Elsheikh et al., 2021).
4. Eponyms have a memorial character, i.e., their lexical meaning preserves the name of an outstanding person from the

field of sports, medicine, literature, politics, economics: Nobel Prize from Alfred Nobel.

5. Eponyms are international: boycott (English), Boykott (German), boykot (Filipino, Danish, Turkish), boikott (Indonesian), boikote (Portuguese), boikott (Estonian, Norwegian),

6. Eponyms can have high and low motivation: for example, the lexeme "McDonalds" has a high motivation, because the McDonald brothers had a direct relationship with the opening of the business, while the lexeme "Pythagorean Theorem" has a low motivation, because it is not directly related to the creation of this eponym.

7. Eponyms can be idiomatic expressions or phrasal verbs: Achilles' heel, Cross the Rubicon, Trojan horse.

8. Eponyms are an important source of replenishment of the lexical or nominative composition of the scientific vocabulary.

Z. Seidakhmetova et al. (2021) believe that the architectural terminology was formed on the basis of commonly used vocabulary and under the influence of general cultural values, which is indicated by a large proportion of metaphorized terminological units. Associative connections based on the ideosemantics of the eponym give it a characteristic, form a figurative perception and determine the motivation of the eponym. Eponymic terms are determined not only by word-forming components and term-forming models, but also by the structure of knowledge. The study of structural and semantic features of eponymous terms allows dividing them into anthroponyms (46.2%), toponyms (36.5%), mythonyms and biblical sayings (17.3%). In structural and grammatical terms, eponymous names consist mainly of two components built according to the principle of agreement and control. According to grammatical affiliation, the main component is a substantive, and the dependent one has an attributive character.

In their monographic study, C.-M. Popescu and F. Popescu (2021) refer to eponymization, eponyms, and eponymisms, which are often considered as a complex nominative category that includes metaphors, metonyms, toponyms, and antonomasia, characterized by extreme formal flexibility, lexical diversity, morphological accessibility, as well as the ability to create new words, which distinguishes them from other onyms. The authors create a portrait of eponyms, grouping them into many taxonomies based on various semantic and lexical criteria, as well as draw a parallel between eponyms and their non-eponymous synonyms, use linguistic knowledge together with terminological experience when creating and using eponyms. Eponymic changes often occur gradually, and therefore, being aware of the issues, it is necessary to improve the current nomenclature. One way might be to use a combination of eponyms and descriptive names, which allows tracking of the semantic context for those unfamiliar with the term (Chaudhary & Silaj, 2021). Eponymy should be studied not only in a cultural-historical, but also in a broader linguistic context, in particular from the viewpoint of the secondary use of onomastic elements in word formation. At the same time, the development of a model for the description of eponyms should consider not only the derivational use of onomastic elements, but also the use of appellatives in order to deepen the understanding of the fundamental lexical opposition and the nature of the components.

J. Mezyk (2021), who carried out a quantitative and qualitative analysis of Polish eponyms and their English equivalents, identifies the issues that a translator may face in the course of their work. A study of choreographic terminology showed that 30 out of 56 eponyms (54%) had the same form in the analyzed pair of languages, which suggests an important communicative purpose of eponymous units, with the help of which dancers can communicate and understand each other regardless of where they are. The analyzed terminology comes from many different languages, i.e., it is international (e.g. anglez/anglais from French, kujawiak from Polish, salsa from Spanish). A.V. Shalajeva and I.V. Semenko (2019) analyze the use of eponyms in anatomical and physiological medical terminology on the example of the Croatian national terminological database Struna, as well as investigate the word formation of terminological variants. Accordingly, they classified the analyzed eponymous terms and their non-eponymous synonyms according to changes both at the level of the term and at the level of the concept. Emphasis is placed on how linguistic and non-linguistic changes lead to term change.

P. Kumar et al. (2022) explore medical eponyms in the field of medical oncology, highlighting the positive role of linguistic economy, despite the contradictions and imperfections of the terminological system. A.F. Bayomy, et al. (2021) explore the use of eponyms in orthopedics and pediatric sports medicine, summarizes and describes the history of common eponyms related to pediatric sports pathology, examination, as well as surgical procedures. The current study by R.L. Wisner et al. (2021) evaluated students' familiarity with eponyms at the beginning of a histology course and contributed to the improvement of terminology study methods. J.L. Kricka et al. (2021) research eponyms from the field of clinical chemistry and molecular diagnostics, which are used in clinical chemistry journals. The eponymous vocabulary is studied from the viewpoint of the sphere of use, functionality, origin, derivational arsenal, etc. It also demonstrates a high level of internationalization in different languages. In modern practice, highly specialized studies prevail, in particular those devoted to the functioning of eponyms in specific medical fields, as well as consideration of the main terminological problems associated with such lexical units.

5. Conclusions

The identification of key derivational classes marked by high productivity, the search for the main mechanisms of regulation of word-formation processes, the structural analysis of the morpheme structure of lexical units became possible thanks to the active involvement of a wide range of papers with a linguistic component of world and Ukrainian scientists. The theoretical basis of the paper made it possible to achieve the main goal of the research by comprehensively analyzing in detail the characteristic ways and mechanisms of creating eponyms on the example of English-speaking samples. Structural linguistic analysis helped reveal the relationship between different word-formation units during derivational changes.

In the course of the research, the main methods for the formation of eponymous vocabulary in the English-speaking world were revealed. In particular, special attention was paid to conversion, suffixation, composition, clipping, blending, etc. An analysis of metaphorical and metonymic transformations accompanying the complex process of the transition of a proper name to common vocabulary was carried out. Modern word-formation trends were considered on the example of medical terminology and socio-political innovations. The reasons for their occurrence, features of functioning and issues associated with such processes were analyzed. Among the affixal methods of word formation, suffixation was noted as the most productive. The main morphemes for the formation of noun, adjective, verb and adverbial eponyms were indicated. The lexical-semantic structure, anthroponymic and toponymic origin of such units, which formed the basis of the eponymous terminological field, were analyzed. The peculiarities of English derivation are indicated, in particular, the linguistic potential and arsenal of word-forming tools in view of the lexical-grammatical structure of the language.

In practice, the paper can be used for conducting active linguistic research on the functioning, scope of use, as well as derivational ways of word formation on the example of different national language systems, carrying out a frequency analysis of the lexical composition of a certain literary work, colloquial, daily, technical or medical vocabulary, etc., unification and stabilization of lexical meanings of eponyms in the terminological field. Scientific tasks in the future should include the study of the derivational capacity of various word-formation means in different linguistic systems, the comparison of the performance of derivational models and classes, as well as the identification of new word-formation trends on the example of occasional vocabulary.

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