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# SYSTEMATICITY OF THE FORMATION OF POTENTIAL WORDS AS AN EXPRESSION OF THE TRANSPARENCY OF THE LEXICAL SYSTEM OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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**ABSTRACT**

*The work is devoted to the study of potential nouns and adjectives. The purpose of the study is to identify the place of potential words in the word-formation system of the Russian language. The following methods of linguistic analysis were used in the work: a synchronous-descriptive method, including observation, comparison, juxtaposition, generalization, interpretation of linguistic data, and system analysis method. The material for the description was mainly the works of E. Yevtushenko. As a result of the analysis, it was revealed that potential words are a product of speech, not language. But they represent part of the general word formation and stand out in it.*

*Potential words are laid down by the word-formation system of the language itself, created based on productive models of the Russian word-formation system. They can fill in the empty cells of word-formation paradigms using productive word-formation models. The study of trends in the development of modern Russian word formation has an undoubted theoretical significance for the development of the science of word formation, which makes it possible to study the mechanism of the emergence of new words. Also, it makes it possible to practically apply the findings in university teaching of word formation, lexicology of the Russian language, in the practice of compiling dictionaries, etc.*

**KEYWORDS**: *derivation, methods of derivation, morphemes, derived word, potential word (potentialism).*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Potential words are a unique category of lexical units. They are often used in artistic speech and play an important role in conveying the imagery of the text. Their features and properties make this category of lexicon interesting for profound study.

The use of potential words is a special type of speech activity, which is an analyzed fact of linguistic reality. Their emergence based on the laws of language is an important factual and theoretical property that influences the structure and character of language [Bragina, 1974, 18].

Potential words and potential derivation are important and interesting aspects of language and speech, which have distinctive features that should be theoretically comprehended for a more accurate and complete understanding of the Russian language [Khanpira, 1972, 115].

The study of modern processes of Russian word formation makes it possible to reveal the key aspects of the formation of new lexical units observed in the derivation of potential words of the Russian language of nominal parts of speech, such as nouns and adjectives.

Interest in studying problems of derivation is reflected in numerous studies by Russian and Western linguists. It began in the first half of the 20th century. The theoretical foundations of the scientific study of word formation problems were laid in the works of Academician V.V. Vinogradov, E.A. Zemskaya, V.V. Lopatin, Yu.N. Nesvetaylo, I.S. Ulukhanov, E. Khanpira, N.I. Fel'dman.

The work aims to identify the place of potential words in the derivational system of the Russian language.

The subject of scientific research is a description of the derivation features of potential nouns and adjectives.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material for the study is potential words used in the works of Russian writers and poets.

Research methods. When describing the material, the following methods of linguistic analysis were used: synchronous-descriptive method, including observation, comparison, juxtaposition, generalization, interpretation of linguistic data, and system analysis method.

Until the second half of the 20th century, linguists did not distinguish word formation as a separate branch of linguistics. All word-formation aspects were considered within the framework of other branches of linguistics, for example, within the framework of lexicology or grammar (morphology).

Having considered numerous arguments of various scientists such as E.A. Zemskaya, E.S. Kubryakova, A.G. Lykov, V.V Lopatin, P.M. Karashchuk, L.M. D'yachenko, and others in favor of word formation as an independent science, it can be

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argued that word formation has every right to independence as a branch of linguistics, since it has its object of study – a derivative word, and it also uses special derivational means (affixes), which differ significantly from grammatical inflections.

The defining concept of word formation and the basic unit of word formation analysis is the derivative word. It is understood as a word formed or derived from some other word or phrase: *led – lednik, ledyanoy, obledenet'; kolot' led – ledokol; golyy led – gololed, gololeditsa* etc.

A characteristic feature of derivative words, namely the main consequence of their derivation from other words, is their semantic motivation: the meaning of derivative words is motivated, conditioned by the meaning of the generating words, and, as a rule, reflected in their structure: *do-govo-ri-t'* «finish speaking»; *dobr-yak* «kind person» etc.

Undoubtedly, the internal form of this concept already reveals the basis, which means that this word is a derivative, formed from another word or several words. It cannot be denied that this concept is wrong, but it is extremely one-sided and incomplete. As the starting point of our research, we took the concept – a derivative word, introduced by P.M. Karashchuk: *«Derivative word* is a complex of structural and semantic characteristics of a language unit. Derivatives include words formed using various derivational means: affixation, conversion, abbreviation, compounding, and other types of secondary word-formation constructions» [Karashchuk, 1977, 9-16].

Derived words formed by conversion are formed as a result of transposition, and recategorization of the producing base [Adol'f, 2007, 51]. The main unit of classification in word formation is a word-formation model or word-formation type, which is a scheme, template, analog, model, everything that establishes the rules for the construction of derivative words that allow us to take into account the nature of the generative bases and word-formation means, as well as the generalized semantics of similar words that arise as a result of their interaction [Kubryakova, 1975, 501]. All words can be divided into derivatives and non-derivatives. Derived words often have a meaning and sound that is determined by other words of the same root in modern language, which are called derivatives.

Derivative bases, according to F.F. Fortunatov, include those that "are divided into a stem and an affix, i.e., which themselves, by separating them from the affixes of whole words, contain a form formed by divisibility into a stem and an affix" [Fortunatov, 1956, 141]. Derived words can be compared to grammemes, but unlike them, they are not combined into contrasting elements limited in number. They are not closed and represent a strictly structured set, as in the morphological category. Derivational meanings are expressed in a less standardized way, in contrast to formative meanings, which allow for more varied meanings. If we present the structure of the word-formation paradigm in a table, for example, for the paradigm of names "producer of action", formed from verbs of active action, then we will find many empty cells [Maslov, 1987, 29].

When one word is used with different verbal constructions, different meanings and motivations appear. Each motivation has its unique word-formation structure, which reflects the relationship between the generating stem and the suffix, which makes it possible to form a word-formation model, according to which a given compound of a derivative word is formed. Word structure is a system in which derivational stems, word formation, and affixes for morphogenesis are located in time series and semantically [Charykova, 2010, 58].

## 3. RESULTS

In the modern Russian language, there are morphological and non-morphological methods of word formation.

I. The morphological method is a method of forming a new word using morphemes. It represents the main method of Russian word formation. The following types of morphological word formation are distinguished: prefixal, suffixal, prefix-suffixal, affixless, and addition methods.

1. Suffix method – the formation of a new word by adding a suffix to the deriving stem: *les – les–ok. donosi-t' – donosi –tel'. vod-a – vod-n-yy.*
2. The prefix method is the formation of a new word by adding a prefix to the deriving stem: *uchit' – vy- uchit', dobryy – pre- dobryy.*
3. The affixless method is the formation of a new word from a generating stem without adding affixes: *ukhodit' – ukhod, zelenyy – zelen'.*
4. The prefix-suffix method is the formation of a new word by simultaneously adding a prefix and a suffix to the deriving stem: *okno – pod-okon-nik, mor-e – pri-mor-sk-iy, slozhn-yy – u-slozhn-i-t'.*
5. Addition of stems is a method of derivation in which two or more stems are combined to form one word: *bledno-rozovyy, kosovorotka, parokhod.*

II. Non-morphological methods of word formation include:

1. Forming a new word by merging a whole phrase: *sey chas – seychas, s uma shedshiy – sumashedshiy, nizhe podpisavshiysya – nizhepodpisavshiysya.*
2. Formation of a new word as a result of a different meaning; for example, together with the word *kosa (devich'ya kosa, ostraya kosa).*
3. The emergence of a new word by moving from one part of speech to another, for example, an adjective and a participle into a noun: (*U Iry noven'iky telefon. – Imya prilagatel'noe, poskol'ku soglasuetsya so sushchestvitel'nym telefon v muzhskom rode, edinstvennom chisle, imenitel'nom padezhe: bluzka noven'kaya*) [Adlivankin, 1977, 98].

Methods of word formation are techniques for changing the formative word or phrase, resulting in the emergence of a new word [Rozental', 1985, 301].

Each linguistic fact represents a unique association between linguistic units such as phonemes, morphemes, and words. However, when assessing the suitability of a particular

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linguistic unit, it is important to take into account its potential, capabilities, relevance, system, and norms. In the combination of morphemes that form a word, it is necessary to distinguish between the possible and the impossible, taking into account the system and norms of the language.

It is also necessary to take into account the fact that words can be formed according to standard word-formation paradigms, but each paradigm has predictive power, which makes it possible to expect the derivation of new words with one or another word-formation meaning. As an example, we can take the constant replenishment of the paradigm of certain names with new formations that are capable of realizing all the meanings created by the word-formation affixes of a certain word-formation paradigm of the word [Bragina, 1973].

Potential words can fill empty cells of word-formation paradigms since they are created based on productive word-formation types [Bakina, 1977, 78].

On this basis, it can be assumed that word-formation paradigms are capable of predicting words. If a typical word-formation paradigm consists of words with one or another word-formation meaning, then one can expect the appearance of any derivative word of one or another lexical-semantic group. Thus, words denoting animal meat can potentially be formed from any name of the animal, e.g. *kityatina, slonyatina,* and even *kenguryatina.*

In this regard, according to V.V. Lopatin, it is necessary to create a dictionary of occasionalisms and potential words: «What can a dictionary of occasionalisms provide? – writes A.A. Bragin, who also dealt with this problem, in a review of the monograph by V.V. Lopatin «The birth of a word». Dictionaries of occasional words and potential words demonstrate the inexhaustible possibilities of linguistic creativity… Such dictionaries will reflect words - variants, words – "sketches", which have absorbed the searches, fluctuations, and discoveries of human thought in the past and our present, will reflect linguistic trends, norms and systems, linguistic conservatism and linguistic mobility and, of course, linguistic fashion» [Bragina, 1974].

Thus, based on the above, it can be assumed that the issue of studying potential words has not lost its relevance at present.
«Their appearance is due to the desire to find a word that most fully expresses the complex image that arises in the writer's work» [Vvedenskaya, 1968, 92]. M.A. Bakina believes: «The main reason for modern poets to turn to word creation is, apparently, the desire for maximum use of the expressive capabilities of the word, the desire for novelty of expression, for a fresh, unusual, unexpected verbal image» [Bakina, 1977, 79].

According to A.I. Smirnitskiy, such new formations can be called "potential words": «Any word created in speech for a given occasion... can come into circulation... But until such a word... begins to be reproduced on a social scale in the process of communication, it, can only be recognized as "potential" a word... not included in the vocabulary of the language» [Smirnitskiy, 1954, 5]. Potential words are characterized as systemic new formations. Potential and occasional words V.V. Lopatin characterizes them as "words that are absent in the linguistic tradition and therefore created at the moment of speech, since all other words are reproduced at the moment of speech and are reproduced as ready-made units of language." Referring to the class of "occasionalisms" [Lopatin, 1973, 70-71]. For this reason, potential and individually authored words cannot take a place in explanatory dictionaries. L.V. Shcherba notes that «*pisal'shchik, chital'shchik, kovyryal'shchik* have never been and are not yet included in the dictionary, but can always be made and correctly understood» [Shcherba, 1973, 51]. G.O. Vinokur combines occasionalisms and potential words: «In every language, along with the words used in everyday practice, there are, in addition, a kind of "potential words", that is, words that do not exist, but which could exist if a historical accident wanted it» [Vinokur, 1991, 320].

E.A. Zemskaya and E. Khanpira think completely differently. They believe that potential and occasional words are opposed to each other and belong to different groups of words. According to E.A. Zemskaya, «words of the first kind implement productive rules that govern the mechanism of word formation. Words of the second kind do not arise according to the rules. They realize creative individuality and live not in series, but alone» [Zemskaya, 2005, 181]. These groups of words have significant differences.

Occasionalisms and potentialisms are united only by their belonging to speech. Occasionalisms and potential words that are not fixed in speech are rarely used in everyday speech. But potential words may have greater potential for entry into the language and consolidation in the normative vocabulary, due to their structural features.

One of the features of functionally unique words is that they are created only once in a specific speech situation to convey the uniqueness of this situation. In this case, occasional or potential words become an integral part of the linguistic culture and allow authors to express their thoughts and feelings at a more precise and vivid level than is possible using standard words and expressions. Examples of such words include *«lun'»*, or *«zyb'»*, used by different authors in different texts, but remaining functionally unique and unique for a given speech situation. Thus, the mastery of creating functionally unique words becomes an important aspect for any writer seeking to express the fullness of his thoughts and feelings in writing»:

*«I tol'ko **lun'** skol'znet nesmelaya, / Kak ten' po sklepu na stene» (A. Tufanov),*
*«Tikho tyanet sytyy kon', / Dremlet Bogatyr'. / Blednoy **lun'yu** pleshchet bron' / V shelkovuyu shir'* [Popova, 2005, 30].

N.I. Fel'dman writes about this as follows: «The close connection of homemade words with the context from which they seem to grow makes them appropriate and especially expressive in their place, but at the same time, as a rule, prevents them from breaking away from the context and finding life outside of it» [Fel'dman, 1957, 66].

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It should be noted that dependence on context in occasional and potential words has different degrees of expression. Potentialism represents a word is a word formed "according to the language model of high productivity" [Zemskaya, 1972, 25]. Therefore, it is less dependent on the context than occasionalism itself, which is created in a specific way.

Potential words «*pomogatel', tvoritel'* (examples from colloquial speech; compare usual *pomoshchnik, tvorets*) are clear and do not require context for their actualization, since the meaning of such a derived word is entirely derived from the sum of the meanings of its constituent components» [Zemskaya, 1972, 25].

Potentialisms include words that are created through the use of productive word-formation models by the author, while unproductive models are random. There may be doubt about the authorship of potential words, but occasional words that are created based on a modified linguistic model are more individualized and give rise to little doubt about authorship. Both types of words are united by the fact that both of them are derivative formations that are not fixed in the language, they are accessories of speech.

E.A. Zemskaya believes that «both of them demonstrate the possibilities inherent in the language system, only in the first case these are possibilities that are about to become reality, in the second these are deep-seated possibilities, only sometimes, with difficulty rising to the surface» [Zemskaya, 2005, 223].

Nouns in the language of fiction perform not only a cognitive function but also play an important role in the aesthetics of a work of art. Their use in the text can be determined not only by extralinguistic factors, which include the theme of the work. It, in turn, forces the author to refer to certain lexical and grammatical categories of nouns.

Nouns play a significant role in literary language and often have linguistic, as well as cultural, and emotional value. These features give the work of art additional depth and symbolic context, making it more interesting and unique.

The use of nouns often serves to perform not only an aesthetic function, but they can act as a vivid source of expression.
Among the new formations used in the works of G. Shcherbakova, nouns that are created based on productive word-formation types of the modern Russian language often have a significant share. Among them, potential words formed using the suffix **-ost'** stand out. For example: «*Do **skeletosti** obnazhilos' vse napisannoe do etogo*» (motivating word – *skeletnyy*) or «***nepotsarapannost'** dushi*» (motivating word – *potsarapannyy*).

The potential words that G. Shcherbakova used belong to a certain productive word-formation model. So, such formations as *payatel', laditel'* can be included in the productive word-formation type of verbal nouns denoting "a person performing an action named by a motivating word". Such designations of persons, motivated by verbs *payat', ladit',* give a negative assessment of the content. *(Slabost' vashego pokoleniya v tom, chto vy vse **payateli**.* From *«payat'» ... I eshche **laditeli**.* From *«ladit'» ... Zachem? Kogda vse i tak yasno)* [Shcherbakova, 2008, 150].

Of interest are formations with the suffix –**izm**, which is literary in nature and serves to form words denoting various areas of socio-political, scientific and cultural life.: *sotsializm, futurizm, sentimentalizm*. The literary suffix is attached to the productive stem of a colloquial word, which gives the newly formed word a bright expressive coloring: *ved'mizm* (*Priverzhentsy chistoy nauki vpolne mogut otrubit' emu ruki za ved'mizm*) [Shcherbakova, 2008, 189].

Many formations of a potential nature are found in the works of the famous poet E. Evtushenko.

In the derivation of potential nouns, the morphological method of formation is actively used.

Formations with the suffix **-ost'** are very productive**.** It is known that the suffix **-ost'** is a suffix, with which a large number of words occur in the Russian language. It regularly participates in the formation of abstract nouns of feminine gender with the meaning of an abstract attribute, motivated by the basis of qualitative adjectives.

*A posle ty ljubish', a mozhet byt' net,/a posle ne ljubish', a mozhet byt', ljubish',/i list'ja i lunnost' menjaesh' na **ljudnost'**,/na lipkij ot vodki i «Teatry» parket,/(Ja starshe tebja na tvoi tridcat' tri)* [Evtushenko, 2008, 105]. Formations from prefix-suffix adjectives with a prefix **ne-** are also possible**:**
«*Je, bratec,/ Jeta – slozhnyj material»,-/ i ja truslivo uskol'zal v **neslozhnost'** i, «mozhet byt' velikuju vozmozhnost',/ ljubvi nerazdelennoj poterjal(Nerazdelennaja ljubov')// Ne ischezaj… Ischeznuv iz menja,/ razvoplotjas', ty iz sebja ischeznesh',/ sebe samoj naveki izmenjaja,/ i jeto budet nizshaja **nechestnost'**. (Ne ischezaj)// Takzhe chastotny slova bez-(bes-)/ Ja uezzhaju ot **bezdonnosti**. / kak budto est' chemu-to dno. // Ja uezzhaju ot **bezdomnosti**, / hotja mne jeto suzhdeno. (V vagone sharkajut i shamkajut)* [Evtushenko, 2008, 112].

It should be noted that V.D. Pjatnickij in his article «They are not in dictionaries», published in the journal «Russian Speech», lists a fairly large number of potential formations with the suffix **-ost'**, which, he believes, are already used so often that they can be recorded in explanatory dictionaries [Pjatnickij, 1969, 32-34].

There are a large number of formations using the suffix **-stvo.** Nouns with the specified suffix are formed from verbs and denote an action on the verb.

*Kak bezuderzhny my v lesti, / v **lobyzatel'stve**! // My bezuderzhny*
*I v mesti, / i v **lizatel'stve**. // (Bezuderzhnost'). //*
If nouns are formed from the stems of adjectives with the suffix **-stvo**, then they have the meaning of "an object, a phenomenon characterized by a feature called a motivating word:
***Dopotopstvo**-// inache skazat' ne mogu-// **dopotopstvo.** // (Dopotopstvo). //*

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It is also possible to distinguish many nouns that have a noun as a productive stem. Such formations express the property or occupation of a person called the motivating basis.

These include the formation of names with suffixes of subjective assessment. Among them, words with a diminutive-endearing or augmentative-dismissive meaning stand out, for example, formations with suffixes **-ishk-, -ink-, -on'k-, -ink-** etc.

*Mne by – tol'ko klevera sladinku na gubah zastyvshih uberech'.//Mne by – tol'ko maluju **slabinku** – Vse-taki sovsem ne umeret'.// (Zashumit li klevernoe pole…)// I ja, slovno sivuch,/ hvatajas' hot' za malen'kuju **nadezhdinku** vyzhit',/ podyhaju polzkom,/ gotovyj popast'sja na ljubuju zamaninku – lish' by pomanili pal'chikom,/ glazkom.// (A na komandorah)* [Evtushenko, 2008, 107].

To denote the enormous size of the object in question, the suffix **-ishh-** is used. E.g. in E. Evtushenko's poetry:
*Pret tolpishha prebol'shaja k ravnodushiem udushennomu, / Vnov' ljubov'ju udushaja. // (Bezuderzhnost')// Dazhe na razvalinah, / grjaznyj i razodrannyj, kak Zorba, / prazdnuja pozorishhe, pljashi. // (Spasibo)* [Evtushenko, 2008, 112].

It is possible to form potential words using the prefix method. These include formations with the prefix **ne-.** They denote the absence of something or the opposite of what is called the producing basis:
*I u menja na lbu takie skladki,/ Zhestokie, za vse so mnoj sochlis',/ I u menja v dushe v neravnoj shvatke/ **Nemolodost'** i molodost' soshlis'.// (Skver velichavo list'ja osypal)// Ni v voskresen'e, ni v subbotu/ Pokoju dat' mne ne hotjat.//Za sobstvennuju **nesvobodu**/ Moeju **nesvobodoj** letjat.// (Stihi po zakazu)* [Evtushenko, 2008, 115].

The specified derivation type is distinguished by a high degree of productivity. But, in contrast to such words as *neurozhaj, neudacha,* such nouns have a certain degree of unusualness, novelty, and freshness.

Of particular interest are prefix-suffix derivatives. In the works of E. Evtushenko, words formed in a prefix-suffix way include potentialisms, the basis of which are nouns. Most common with the prefix **bez**- and the suffix **-j-**. The group of words under consideration expresses a phenomenon, a state that is characterized by the absence of what is indicated in the motivating stem:
*Kogda est' drug, to **bezljubov'e** ne strashno nam, / hotja i draznit bog legon'ko/ po vremenam. // (Upala kaplja i propala)// **Bezdruzh'e** propast'ju ne stanet, / kogda ljubov' stenoj pered obryvom stavit svoju ladon'. // (Upala kaplja i propala)* [Evtushenko, 2008, 117].

*Bezljubov'e* means lack of love, *bezdruzh'e* means lack of friendship.
In the poetry of E. Evtushenko there are complex nouns containing the first component of **samo**-. It expresses an action that is directed at the one who produces or experiences it, for example:

*Byt' pojetom ne **samoraskrytie**, / a **samovskrytie**, / i pojet – jeto samohirurg. // (Net sobytij vazhnee ljudej)* [Evtushenko, 2008, 117].
Such use of words with the indicated suffixes in literary works helps to increase the uniqueness and expressiveness of the text. They can create an original style and artistic value of the work. However, excessive use of words with these suffixes can also reduce the readability of the text and, instead of giving it additional expressiveness and beauty, the text can become unnatural.

Often in their performance, storytellers use the suffix -tel' in the generally accepted meaning of "performer of an action," but with different motivating bases compared to the literary language, for example,
*Kto ognjam byl **vyduvatelem**,*
*Kto luciny **podavatelem**,*
*Kto sveci byl **zazhigatelem**?*
*Kto vorot byl **otlazhatelem**,*
*Kto svatov byl **zapushhatelem**?*
*Hot' moja roditel' – matushka*
*Byla vorotam **otvorjatelem***
*I svatam da **zapuskatelem**.*

Storytellers quite often use words in which there is an unusual combination of a motivating stem with a derivative suffix.

***Muzhichonochki** drobjat da vse pogljadajut:*
*Uzhel' morjushko sine da priutihnet,*
*Mirovoj skoro l' **posrednichek** uhoditsja,*
*Za dubovyim stolom da priusjadetsja?*
*Bude vzyshhetsja odin muzhik smelugishhe,*
*O delah skazat' ved' on da vse o pravednyh…*

It should be noted that such word formation is not characteristic of the literary language and has a connotation of archaism.
Word formation of potential adjectives is also possible, which can be attributed to a characteristic feature of Russian word formation. The rich and flexible system of adjectives makes it possible to create a variety of figurative and expressive linguistic means, which makes the adjective indispensable for clarifying and concretizing the meaning expressed by the noun. Among potential adjectives, compound adjectives are of particular interest. They are created by combining the stems of two or more different adjectives and denote a feature, different aspects of which can be expressed by the constituent adjectives. In E. Evtushenko's poetry:
*Slushaj, devochka / Ty izvini za **peronno-bazarnyj** stil' / obrashhen'ja takogo… // (Proshhanie)//*
The word-formation series of such adjectives are distinguished by their productivity; they are practically unlimited by nothing except "common sense", the logic of things and the "order" of reality itself [Lopatin, 1973, 77].

In the works of E. Evtushenko some adjectives use suffixes of subjective evaluation. These include adjectives with the suffix **-on'k- / -en'k-**. They express some strengthening of the characteristic with a touch of endearment. Qualitative adjectives can be used as productive stems.

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*Pod odinokoj elkoj s lampochkami* ***tusklen'kimi****,/ posvechivaja belen'kimi tufel'kami,/ sidela zhenshhina,/ kak zhenshhina stroga./ (Zolushka)// …i, v chastnosti ot* ***zlobnen'koj*** *neschastnosti vseh teh, ch'ja tajna,/ chto – oni nichto.// (Strah glasnosti)// Poroju v nem/ pod skomoroshnym skotstvom/* ***maljusen'kij*** *talant… (Portret)* [Evtushenko, 1989, 94].

The described adjectives can combine an objective designation of the degree of detection of a feature with its assessment by the poet. A high degree of productivity is demonstrated by adjectives with the prefixes **pri-, nad-**, which are formed in a prefix-suffix way.

«*... Zhivet v odnom iz* ***priarbatskih*** *pereulkov Moskvy nemolodoj arhitektor*» [«Literature newspaper» March the 21st, 1964 г.]; *«Chtoby ne povredit' tonkij* ***nadmerzlotnyj*** *sloj pochvy, ego ne pashut, tol'ko boronujut»* [«Knowledge is power», 1963, № 12].

Each work of art represents a manifestation of the uniqueness of the author's personality, thanks to the linguistic design of the text. The writer's talent is manifested in the choice of words and expressions, and the originality of style. The artistic and aesthetic vision of the world is reflected in every detail of the work, forming the microstructure of a literary work. In the manifestation of the author's personality through language, a special role belongs to potential words, which allow one to reveal unusual creative possibilities.

In the formation of new words, potential nouns, and adjectives, suffixal, suffixal-prefixal methods are actively used. In the works of E. Evtushenko, potentialisms formed in a prefix-suffix way are motivated by the bases of nouns.

Compound nouns are freely formed with the first component self-, which denotes an action directed at the one who produces or experiences it. Potential adjectives have a special place here. The rich and flexible system of adjectives creates versatile figurative and expressive capabilities of the language, which makes the adjective indispensable in all styles of speech when there is a need to specify the meaning expressed by the subject word.

The study of the characteristic features of word formation processes in modern language has shown that they occur quite intensively. At the same time, word formation combines two important aspects - formal, structural, and semantic. Despite the fact that the main methods and types of word formation have their tradition and stability, the results of these processes are striking in the number of new words obtained.

In addition, word-formation creativity is based on certain patterns that are stored in the memory of native speakers. Thus, the process of creating new words consists not only of using ready-made words and their parts but also of applying rules that determine exactly how these parts should be connected. In other words, word formation is the process of creating new words from existing material according to already existing models.

The research carried out on this topic revealed the following aspects. Word formation in a language performs several functions:

1. It is used to form new words, including the creation of words directly in the process of speech.
2. Word formation carries a certain share of the semantic load of the statement and is even capable of performing this function relatively independently.
3. The meaning of a word-formation model is more abstract than the meaning of a specific word; the choice of the first can influence the choice of the second.

Potentialisms are created arbitrarily in the process of speech. They are not codified in language. Potential words demonstrate the potential that is inherent in the language system and which can become a reality. This reality is theoretically predictable, but not recorded in the usual dictionary. Potential words p can be realized only under certain conditions of discourse; therefore, they represent part of the general word formation and stand out in it.

Thus, systematicity is one of the characteristics of the words under study, but it is associated with methods and models of word formation, and not with the potentialisms themselves, which are not part of the language system. Because of this, the boundary between temporary and hidden words may be unclear. However, due to the common features of novelty, reason of formation, and systematicity, we can classify these units as "occasionalisms".

A work of art is, first of all, an expression of the individuality of its author, which can manifest itself both in a set of ideas and at the level of their linguistic implementation, which is manifested in his artistic and linguistic system: it is organized following the artist's style, artistic and aesthetic culture, and worldview and is embodied in the maximum context of the work - the microstructure of a given linguistic activity. One of the ways to realize the artist's individuality using the means available in a language is to create the artist's style, which also finds expression in the creation of hidden words that have exceptional features in the formation of images. Potential words are laid down in the word-formation system of the language itself. They become an integral part of linguistic culture.

The work examined the potential origin of nouns and adjectives. The given examples show the formation of a potential etymology of the Russian language, which is carried out using suffixal methods of word formation.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted, the following can be noted:

1. Potentialisms, also known as potential words, are neologisms that are created based on productive models of the Russian word-formation system.
2. Potential words appear only in speech; they indicate real possibilities inherent in the language system.
3. Potentialisms can fill the empty cells of word-formation paradigms using productive word-formation models.

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4. The revealed systematicity of the formation of potential words lies in the methods and models of their formation. It demonstrates the openness of the lexical system of the language.

By a language system we mean a set of related linguistic units of different levels - morphemes and lexemes, as well as the models by which they function. Possibilities that are not implemented in traditional dictionaries, but are theoretically predictable, are called potential words, while random words can help reveal the deep capabilities of the language system and are realized only under certain discursive conditions.

Thus, derived words – potentialisms are characterized by several unique features: motivation and secondary nature, the presence of lexical meaning, maintaining a connection with the original word, and agreement with the rules of word formation. Without derivative words, there would not be such a diverse vocabulary and the ability to create new words to denote new concepts and phenomena.

The study of trends in the development of modern Russian word formation has an undoubted theoretical significance for the development of the science of word formation, which makes it possible to study the mechanism of the emergence of new words, and also makes it possible to practically apply the findings in university teaching of word formation, lexicology of the Russian language, in the practice of compiling dictionaries, etc.

Analysis of word formation processes of our time demonstrates their high intensity and specific nature. Word formation, which is a combination of two plans - structural and semantic, is actively developing at present, becoming a key element of the language system. Despite the constancy of traditional methods and types of word formation, these processes manifest themselves very actively, creating a large number of new words. Modern language uses various word-formation models to express specific meanings, which significantly expands its vocabulary.

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