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THE USE OF STYLISTICALLY COLORED VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH

Annotation: This research will delve into the scope of use for stylistically colored vocabulary, considering its application in various literary genres, such as poetry, prose, and creative nonfiction. We will also explore its presence in different forms of communication, including speeches, advertisements, and social media. The aim of the present research is to provide a comprehensive analysis of stylistically colored vocabulary, its scope of use across different contexts, and its impact on communication and perception. By gaining a comprehensive understanding of stylistically colored vocabulary and its potential applications, writers and speakers can broaden their expressive repertoire and effectively communicate their intended message.

Аннотация: Данное исследование углубится в сферу использования стилистически окрашенной лексики, рассмотрев ее применение в различных литературных жанрах, таких как поэзия, проза и научно-популярная художественная литература. Мы также изучим его присутствие в различных формах коммуникации, включая речи, рекламу и социальные сети. Получив всестороннее понимание стилистически окрашенной лексики и ее потенциальных применений, писатели и ораторы могут расширить свой выразительный репертуар и эффективно общаться.

Annotatsya: Ushbu tadqiqot uslubiy rangdagi lug'atning qo'llanish doirasini o'rganadi, uning turli adabiy janrlarda, masalan, she'riyat, nasr va ijodiy noaniq adabiyotlarda qo'llanilishini ko'rib chiqadi. Shuningdek, biz uning turli xil muloqot shakllarida, jumladan nutqlar, reklamalar va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda mavjudligini o'rganamiz. Stilistik rangli lug'at va uning potentsial qo'llanilishi haqida keng qamrovli tushunchaga ega bo'lish orqali yozuvchilar va ma'ruzachilar o'zlarining ekspressiv repertuarini kengaytirishlari va samarali muloqot qilishlari mumkin.

Introduction

In the realm of language and communication, vocabulary plays a crucial role in conveying meaning and expressing ideas. However, beyond its functional purpose, vocabulary can also be employed to enhance the stylistic quality of written and spoken language. This phenomenon, known as stylistically colored vocabulary, encompasses the deliberate use of words and phrases to evoke specific emotions, create vivid imagery, or establish a distinctive tone. The use of stylistically colored vocabulary can enhance the writing and make it more engaging and compelling. However, it's important to use such language appropriately and in a way that suits the context and tone of the writing.

Thus it is important to classify the English vocabulary from a stylistic point of view because some SDs are based on the interplay of different lexical components and aspects of a word. The word stock of any language may be presented as a system elements of which are interconnected, interrelated and yet interdependent. This course paper explores the concept of stylistically colored vocabulary, focusing on its types and the scope of its use. Stylistically colored vocabulary refers to the intentional selection and use of words and phrases that convey specific tones, emotions, or cultural associations to enhance the overall stylistic effect of a text. Throughout this paper, we will examine the different types of stylistically colored vocabulary, ranging from figurative language such as metaphors and similes, to rhetorical devices like alliteration and parallelism. We will explore how these linguistic tools can be utilized to evoke specific emotions, enhance descriptions, and create a unique voice in writing. This paper aims to provide insights and guidance on harnessing the power of words to create compelling and impactful written and spoken discourse.

Literature review

The word stock of any language may be presented as a system elements of which are interconnected, interrelated and yet interdependent. Lexicology suggests many ways of classifying any vocabulary. According to D.E. Rosenthal the entire vocabulary of the English language can be represented as a synthesis of its three main components:

1. Neutral (interstyle)
2. Colloquial
3. Common literary

The category of bookish (literary) and colloquial vocabulary includes several lexical groups characterized by certain stylistic qualifications. The general property, according to which all components of the vocabulary are combined within a given category, is called —species qualification. Thus, the composition of bookish vocabulary has a literary specific characteristic. It is due to this feature that the composition of the vocabulary fund is distinguished by relative constancy. The composition of colloquial vocabulary is distinguished by a —alive¹, constantly changing character. The category of neutral vocabulary has universal properties. This is due to the unlimited use in various areas of vocabulary, as well as in all spheres of human activity. These features define this category as the most permanent of the above vocabulary components. The category of bookish vocabulary consists of lexical components that are traditional components of the English dictionary and do not have local, dialectal properties. The lexical group of colloquial style, qualified by most English and American dictionaries, does not have a strictly limited membership in a particular language group and its territorial characteristics. The composition of bookish vocabulary includes the following elements: 1) common (traditional) literary words; 2) terms; 3) poetic words; 4) archaisms; 5) foreign words and borrowings; 6) neologisms and occasional words. Colloquial vocabulary is divided into corresponding classes of words: 1) general colloquial vocabulary; 2) slang; 3) jargon; 4) professional words; 5) dialects; 6) vulgarisms; 7) colloquial neologisms. General book vocabulary, neutral words and general

¹ Norova M.F. Connotative meanings in phonetic variants of verbal root-stems (as an example Of the English and Uzbek languages) // Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №1. – P.

439-442.

colloquial vocabulary are combined into one concept – the main vocabulary fund. Separate subgroups of words in the book vocabulary belong to special literary words; also, some words in the colloquial vocabulary are considered as special (non-literary) words.

Characteristic of neutral words is that they are primarily monosyllabic constructions. This characteristic is explained by the historical development of the English language. Over time, many parts of speech in English have lost their distinctive affixes (prefixes or suffixes). As a result, the English language has relied on conversion, which is the process of using existing words as different parts of speech without adding affixes. This process has been considered the most productive way of word formation in English. It is also stated that neutral vocabulary, unlike bookish and colloquial vocabulary, does not possess a specific stylistic characteristic. This suggests that neutral words are not associated with any particular stylistic coloring or register and can be used in various contexts without conveying a specific tone or formality.² Thus, —most neutral words are monosyllabic constructions, which is explained by the process of development of the English language (from the former to the modern version), when most parts of speech have lost their distinctive affixes. This led to the development of conversion – the most productive way of word formation. Unlike bookish and colloquial vocabulary, which has a certain stylistic coloring, the category of neutral vocabulary as a whole is devoid of a special stylistic characteristic.

Neutral words, which form the bulk of the English Vocabulary, are used both in literary and colloquial language. They are the main source of synonymy and polysemy. It is the neutral stock of words that is so prolific in the production of new meanings. Unlike literary and colloquial words, neutral words lack special stylistic colouring.

Common literary words are chiefly used in writing and polished speech. It may seem difficult to distinguish a literary word from a colloquial word as no objective criteria of classification have been worked out. The opposition between literary, colloquial and neutral can become more apparent in pairs/ groups of synonyms.

“ All scientists are linguists to some extent. They are responsible for devising a consistent terminology, a skeleton language to talk about their subject-matter. Philologists and philosophers of speech are in the peculiar position of having to evolve a special language to talk about language itself” (Ullman S. “Words and Their Use”. London, 1951.) This quotation makes clear that one of the wider characteristics of a term is its highly conventional character. A term is easily coined, easily accepted, and easily replaced. Terms belong to the language of science. But their use is not confined to this style. They can appear in other FS(s). Their function – to bear exact reference to a given concept – in this case changes. When used in belles-lettres style, terms may acquire a stylistic function – become a SD (when their two meanings are materialized simultaneously). Other functions of terms, if encountered in other styles, are either to indicate the technical peculiarities of the subject dealt with, or to make some reference to the occupation of a character whose language would naturally contain special words and expressions. For example, in Cronin’s “The Citadel” (the main character is a young doctor – Andrew Manson) the author uses a lot of medical terms. Neutral words, which form the bulk of the English Vocabulary, are used both in literary and colloquial language. They are the main source of synonymy and polysemy. It is the neutral stock of words that is so prolific in the production of new meanings. Unlike literary and colloquial words, neutral words lack special stylistic colouring. Common literary words are chiefly used in writing and polished speech. It may seem difficult to distinguish a literary word from a colloquial word as no objective criteria of classification have

² Moroxovskiy. ‘Stylistics of English language.’ Pp. 93-128.

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Neutral Vocabulary:

Neutral vocabulary aims to present information in an objective and unbiased manner. It is typically used in formal settings such as academic writing, professional communication, or when discussing sensitive topics. Neutral terms are chosen to avoid emotional connotations or personal biases. The goal is to provide factual information without adding interpretation or subjective language. By using neutral vocabulary, communicators strive to maintain a neutral and balanced tone.

Literal Vocabulary:

Literal vocabulary refers to the use of words and phrases in their exact or primary sense. It involves conveying information directly and explicitly without the use of figurative or metaphorical language. Literal language focuses on the precise meaning of words and phrases, often used to describe physical objects, actions, or events. It is commonly found in technical writing, scientific reports, and instructional materials where clarity and accuracy are paramount.

Colloquial Vocabulary:

Colloquial vocabulary consists of words, phrases, and expressions that are commonly used in informal conversations or casual settings. These terms are often specific to certain regions or communities and may include slang, idioms, or informal expressions. Colloquial language is characterized by its familiarity, informality, and relaxed tone. It is commonly used among friends, family members, or in casual social interactions. However, it is important to note that colloquial words may not always translate well or be universally understood in formal or professional settings. When deciding the appropriate level of formality in communication, it is crucial to consider the context. Factors such as the purpose of communication, the audience, and the setting play a significant role. Formal situations, such as academic or professional contexts, generally require the use of neutral or formal vocabulary to convey professionalism and respect. On the other hand, informal or casual situations allow for the use of colloquial vocabulary to create a sense of familiarity and informality.

It goes without saying that these synonyms are not absolute, there is always a slight semantic difference in a synonymous pair but the main distinction between synonym remains stylistic. And it may be of different types- it may lie in the emotional tension (small-little-tiny) connoted in a word, or in the degree of the quality (fear-terror awe) denoted, or in the sphere of its application(opponent-rival-foe).³ Colloquial words are always more emotionally colored than literary ones. The neutral group of words has no degree of emotiveness, nor have they any distinctions in the sphere of usage.

There are people who are apt to assume that speech is a sort of device for making statements. They forget its numerous other functions. Speech also expresses the speaker's attitude to what he is talking about, his emotional reaction, his relations with his audience. He may wish to warn, to influence people, to express his approval or disapproval or to make some parts of what he says

³ Davlatova Mukhayyo Hasanovna. (2021). LINGUISTIC AND COGNITIVE FEATURES OF PERFORMING EFFECTIVE ACTIONS. World Bulletin of Social Sciences, 3(10), 41-44.

more emphatic. All these pragmatic factors introduce into the lexical meaning of words additional overtones. These again are apt to be confused. Using terms like “expressive”, “emotive”, “affective”, “evaluative”, “slang”, some authors are inclined to treat them as synonyms, thinking, for instance, that an emotive word is of necessity also a stylistically coloured word, or considering all stylistically coloured words as emotional.⁴ We shall see that this is not always the case.

Often the muscular feeling of the emotional word or phrase is more important than its denotational meaning. Its function is to release pent-up emotions, pent-up tension. This may explain why hell and heaven have such rich possibilities, while paradise has practically none.

It must be noted that emotional words only indicate the presence of emotion but very seldom are capable of specifying its exact character.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of stylistically colored vocabulary has revealed its significance in language usage and communication. This research has explored different types of stylistically colored vocabulary, including slang, jargon, and euphemisms, and examined their scope of use in various contexts. Through a comprehensive analysis of relevant literature and examples, it has become evident that stylistically colored vocabulary serves as a powerful tool for expressing emotions, establishing group identity, and adding depth and richness to language.

The findings of this study highlight the importance of understanding the nuances and connotations associated with stylistically colored vocabulary. It is crucial for language users to be aware of the appropriate usage of different types of stylistically colored vocabulary in order to effectively convey their intended meaning and connect with their target audience. Moreover, this research emphasizes the need for further exploration and investigation into the evolving nature of stylistically colored vocabulary, as language continues to evolve and adapt to the changing social and cultural landscape.

Moreover the study of stylistically colored vocabulary provides valuable insights into the dynamic nature of language and the ways in which it is shaped by social, cultural, and contextual factors. By delving into the various types and scope of use of stylistically colored vocabulary, researchers and language users can enhance their understanding and appreciation of language as a complex and multifaceted system.

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⁴ Bally Ch. *Traité de stylistique française*, Genève: Georg et Cie, 1909.