

## THE CONVERSATIONAL STYLE AND LEXICAL LAYERS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** This thesis examines the conversational style and lexical layers of the English language. It identifies conversational style as the most natural and spontaneous form of speech, marked by informality, dialogue, and emotional expressiveness. The study also discusses Galperin's classification of English vocabulary into literary, neutral, and colloquial layers, emphasizing their dynamic interaction. The research concludes that the balance among these layers ensures the richness, flexibility, and expressiveness of the English language.

**Keywords:** conversational style, lexical layers, colloquial speech, expressiveness.

Language is the most essential means of human communication, reflecting social, psychological, and communicative aspects of interaction. Among its functional varieties, the conversational style is considered the most natural and spontaneous, representing free, face-to-face communication between people. Many linguists define the conversational style as dialogic, informal, situational, and unceremonious. It emerges in everyday interaction and is characterized by simplicity, emotionality, and expressiveness (B. O'rinboyev, G. Mahmudova).

The main features of conversational speech include:

Elliptical structures, where the verb may be omitted but the meaning remains clear;

The significant role of intonation and tone in conveying meaning;

Frequent use of phraseological units and colloquial idioms such as *qo'li kaltalik qilmoq* ("to be short of money"), *burnini ko'tarmoq* ("to be arrogant");

Shortened personal names, e.g., *Gulnoza* → *Guli*, *Nilufar* → *Nilu*.

Two main lexical layers can be distinguished within the conversational style:

1. Neutral words related to everyday life;
2. Emotionally colored and expressive words.

These elements contribute to the naturalness and liveliness of spoken language.

Lexical Layers of the English Language According to Linguists

In English linguistics, vocabulary is also classified into three main stylistic layers:

1. Literary layer – used in written, scientific, and formal contexts;
2. Neutral layer – the core vocabulary used in all contexts;
3. Colloquial layer – typical of informal, emotional, and spontaneous speech.

This classification was introduced and developed by A. Smirnitsky, I. Arnold, I. R. Galperin (1981), O. Jespersen, N. Valiyeva, and L. Bobokhonova.

Their common viewpoints include:

The neutral layer forms the core of the language (Smirnitsky, Valiyeva);

The literary and colloquial layers constitute the peripheral zones;

There is a dynamic interchange among these layers—words may shift from one to another over time (Arnold);

The richness of the English language arises from the interaction between literary refinement and colloquial vitality (Jespersen).

In conclusion, the conversational style represents the most dynamic and natural aspect of language, reflecting real-life communication. In English, this corresponds to the colloquial layer, which coexists and interacts with the literary and neutral layers. The mutual relationship among these layers ensures the richness, flexibility, and expressive potential of the English language.

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