

LEXICAL LEVEL OF STYLISTIC ANALYSIS: CLASSIFICATIONS OF LEXICAL LAYERS AND STYLISTICALLY COLOURED VOCABULARY

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Abstract: *The lexical level of stylistic analysis focuses on the study of vocabulary and its stylistic functions in different types of texts. Words are not only carriers of meaning but also reflect social, emotional, and contextual nuances. This article examines the classification of lexical layers, including neutral, literary, and colloquial vocabulary, as well as stylistically coloured groups such as archaic words, neologisms, slang, jargon, and professional terminology. The study highlights how lexical choices influence tone, register, and expressiveness in communication. Furthermore, it explores the role of vocabulary in conveying cultural and social identity, emphasizing the importance of lexical analysis in stylistics and related linguistic disciplines.*

Keywords: *lexical level, stylistic analysis, lexical layers, neutral vocabulary, colloquial vocabulary, literary vocabulary, stylistic colouring, slang, jargon, neologisms*

Annotatsiya: *Stilistik tahlilning leksik darajasi matndagi so'z boyligi va uning uslubiy funksiyalarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. So'zlar nafaqat ma'no ifodalaydi, balki ijtimoiy, emotsional va kontekstual jihatlarni ham aks ettiradi. Ushbu maqolada leksik qatlamlar tasnifi, jumladan neytral, kitobiy va so'zlashuv uslubidagi leksika, shuningdek arxaizmlar, neologizmlar, slang, jargon va terminologiya kabi stilistik rangdor guruhlar tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot leksik tanlov nutq ohangi, uslubi va ifodaliligiga qanday ta'sir qilishini ko'rsatadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *leksik daraja, stilistik tahlil, leksik qatlamlar, neytral leksika, so'zlashuv leksikasi, kitobiy leksika, stilistik rangdorlik*

Аннотация: *Лексический уровень стилистического анализа направлен на изучение словарного состава языка и его стилистических функций в различных типах текстов. Слова выступают не только носителями значения, но и отражают социальные, эмоциональные и контекстуальные особенности. В статье рассматривается классификация лексических слоёв, включая*

нейтральную, книжную и разговорную лексику, а также стилистически окрашенные группы: архаизмы, неологизмы, сленг, жаргон и терминологию.

Ключевые слова: лексический уровень, стилистический анализ, лексические слои, нейтральная лексика, разговорная лексика, книжная лексика, стилистическая окраска

The lexical level is one of the most important aspects of stylistic analysis, as vocabulary serves as the primary means of expressing meaning in language. Every word carries not only denotative meaning but also connotations that reflect emotional, social, and stylistic nuances.

In stylistics, the study of vocabulary helps to understand how authors achieve particular effects in their texts. By selecting specific words, they can create tone, convey attitudes, and influence the reader's perception.¹ Therefore, the analysis of lexical units is essential for interpreting both literary and non-literary texts.

The lexical level involves examining the choice and use of words in a text. This includes analyzing their meanings, stylistic colouring, and contextual usage. Words can differ in their degree of formality, emotional intensity, and social acceptability.²

Stylistic analysis at the lexical level focuses on identifying how vocabulary contributes to the overall meaning and effect of the text. For instance, the use of formal or informal vocabulary can significantly change the tone of communication. Similarly, emotionally coloured words can evoke specific reactions from the reader.

Another important aspect is the distinction between denotative and connotative meanings. While denotation refers to the direct meaning of a word, connotation includes additional associations and emotional оттенки that enhance stylistic expression.

One of the key concepts in stylistics is the classification of vocabulary into different lexical layers. These layers reflect the functional and stylistic distribution of words in language.

The first layer is neutral vocabulary, which includes words that are widely used in all types of communication without any specific stylistic colouring. These words form the core of the language and are essential for everyday communication.

The second layer is literary (bookish) vocabulary, which is typically used in formal contexts such as academic writing, official documents, and literary works. This layer includes elevated words, poetic expressions, and terms that convey a high level of formality.

¹ Galperin I.R. Stylistics. – Moscow: Higher School, 1981.

² Vinogradov V.V. The Russian Language. – Moscow: Nauka, 1972.

The third layer is colloquial vocabulary, which is characteristic of informal speech. It includes everyday expressions, conversational phrases, and sometimes non-standard forms.³ This type of vocabulary helps create a natural and realistic tone in communication.

These three layers interact with each other and can be combined in different ways to achieve specific stylistic effects.

In addition to general lexical layers, stylistics also studies specific groups of vocabulary that carry distinct stylistic colouring.

One such group is archaic words, which are outdated or no longer commonly used. They often appear in historical texts or are used deliberately to create a sense of antiquity.

Neologisms are newly created words or expressions that reflect changes in society, technology, and culture. They are especially common in modern discourse.

Slang and jargon are informal types of vocabulary used by specific social or professional groups. Slang is often associated with youth culture, while jargon is used within particular fields or professions.

Terms or terminology belong to specialized fields such as science, medicine, or law. They are characterized by precision and lack of emotional colouring.

Another important group includes emotionally coloured words, which express feelings and attitudes. These words are widely used in literature and everyday speech to create expressive effects.

Lexical choice plays a crucial role in shaping the stylistic features of a text. By selecting specific words, the author can control the tone, mood, and level of formality.

For example, the use of colloquial vocabulary can make a text more relatable and conversational, while literary vocabulary can give it a more formal and sophisticated character. Similarly, the use of slang can create a sense of authenticity, especially in dialogues.

Lexical choices also contribute to characterization in literary texts. The way a character speaks can reveal their social status, education level, and personality.

The lexical level of stylistic analysis is closely related to other branches of linguistics. Lexicology studies the vocabulary of a language and its structure.⁴ Semantics focuses on meaning, while pragmatics examines how meaning is used in context.

Sociolinguistics explores how social factors influence vocabulary choice. Psycholinguistics studies how words are processed in the human mind. Additionally,

³ Crystal D. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. – Cambridge: CUP, 2003.

⁴ Lyons J. *Semantics*. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977.

discourse analysis examines how lexical units function in larger texts and communication. These connections demonstrate the interdisciplinary nature of lexical stylistics.

In conclusion, the lexical level of stylistic analysis is fundamental for understanding how language functions in communication. The classification of lexical layers and the study of stylistically coloured vocabulary provide valuable insights into the expressive potential of language.

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