

COLLOQUIAL LAYER OF THE VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *This article explores the colloquial layer of vocabulary in English and Uzbek, focusing on its features, usage, and significance in communication. Colloquial words and expressions reflect the informal aspect of language, making speech more expressive and natural. The study examines similarities and differences in English and Uzbek colloquialisms, their sources, and their impact on everyday communication.*

Keywords: *Colloquial vocabulary, informal speech, slang, English, Uzbek, lexical differences, linguistic features.*

INTRODUCTION

Language consists of multiple layers, including formal, neutral, and colloquial speech. Colloquial vocabulary is widely used in everyday communication, reflecting the cultural and social identity of a language. In both English and Uzbek, colloquial expressions enrich spoken language, making it more dynamic and expressive. This article explores the characteristics of colloquial vocabulary in English and Uzbek, highlighting their functions, sources, and differences.

Characteristics of Colloquial Vocabulary

Colloquial vocabulary is marked by its informal nature, spontaneity, and regional variations. It is commonly found in casual conversations, social media, and entertainment. Key characteristics include:

Simplicity and Shortened Forms: Colloquial speech often uses contractions and abbreviations (e.g., English: gonna, wanna; Uzbek: bo'ldi instead of bo'ldi-da).

Expressiveness and Emotionality: Colloquialisms add humor, exaggeration, or irony (e.g., English: kinda cool; Uzbek: zo'r-ku).

Regional and Social Variations: Different regions and social groups use unique colloquial terms (e.g., British vs. American slang; Tashkent vs. Samarkand dialects).

Colloquial Vocabulary in English

English has a vast colloquial lexicon influenced by various factors:

1. **Slang and Idioms:** Informal phrases often originate from pop culture, music, and youth culture (e.g., chill out, hit the road).

2. **Borrowings:** English adopts words from other languages (e.g., cliché from French, taco from Spanish).

3. **Technological Influence:** The rise of social media has introduced new slang (e.g., DM me, selfie, flex).

Colloquial Vocabulary in Uzbek

Uzbek colloquial speech is influenced by cultural and historical factors:

1. Regional Dialects: Different regions have unique colloquial words (e.g., gap yo'q in Tashkent means "amazing").

2. Russian Influence: Due to historical ties, many Russian words are used informally (e.g., kurs for "exchange rate").

3. Youth and Street Slang: Younger generations introduce new words influenced by music, social media, and trends (e.g., gaplashamiz as "let's talk" in an informal tone).

Comparison of English and Uzbek Colloquialisms

Word Formation: English often shortens words (wanna, gonna), while Uzbek modifies suffixes (kichkina → kichir).

Borrowings: English borrows from Latin, French, and Spanish, while Uzbek integrates Russian, Persian, and Arabic words.

Cultural Influence: English slang is shaped by Hollywood and music, whereas Uzbek slang is influenced by local traditions and Soviet-era expressions.

Conclusion

Colloquial vocabulary plays a crucial role in everyday communication, reflecting cultural identity and social changes. While English and Uzbek colloquial speech differ in sources and structure, both serve the same purpose—making communication more expressive and engaging. Understanding colloquial vocabulary helps learners navigate informal conversations and connect with native speakers more naturally.

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