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NEUTRAL, COMMON LITERARY AND COMMON COLLOQUIAL VOCABULARY

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Abstract

This article examines three main types of vocabulary in the English language: neutral, common literary, and common colloquial vocabulary. Each type plays a significant role in communication and stylistics. Neutral vocabulary is widely used in all spheres of life, while literary vocabulary is typical for formal and written speech. Colloquial vocabulary, in contrast, is characteristic of everyday informal communication. Understanding the differences between these groups helps learners improve both their spoken and written English.

Introduction

Vocabulary is one of the most important components of any language. It reflects culture, social norms, and communication styles. English vocabulary can be divided into several layers depending on its usage and stylistic features. Among them, neutral, common literary, and common colloquial vocabulary are the most frequently used categories.

Neutral Vocabulary

Neutral vocabulary forms the core of the English language. These words are used in all types of communication, regardless of the situation or style. They are neither formal nor informal and can be found in both spoken and written language.

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Examples include words such as book, table, go, come, good, bad. These words do not carry any stylistic coloring and are easily understood by all speakers. Neutral vocabulary is essential for basic communication.

Common Literary Vocabulary

Common literary vocabulary is typically used in formal speech, academic writing, and literature. These words often sound more sophisticated and are less frequently used in everyday conversations.

Examples include commence instead of start, reside instead of live, and terminate instead of end. This type of vocabulary helps create a formal tone and is often used in official documents, scientific texts, and classical literature.

Common Colloquial Vocabulary

Colloquial vocabulary is used in everyday informal communication. It includes slang, idioms, and conversational expressions. These words are common in spoken language but are usually avoided in formal writing.

Examples include kid instead of child, guy instead of man, and gonna instead of going to. Colloquial vocabulary makes speech more natural and expressive but may not be appropriate in academic contexts.

Conclusion

In conclusion, neutral, common literary, and common colloquial vocabulary each serve different purposes in the English language. Neutral vocabulary is universal and widely used, literary vocabulary adds formality and precision, and colloquial vocabulary reflects everyday communication. Understanding these differences allows learners to use language more effectively depending on the situation.