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**TEACHING SYNONYMIES IN LANGUAGE CLASSROOM
THROUGH LITERATURE. (JANE EYRE)**

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Annotation: English has been used in Uzbekistan as a second language after Independence. There are many aims of teaching and learning English, but the most important reason is English is a one of global languages. English is considered the link between different countries and people who speak different languages. It is mostly used in trade, meetings, medicine, technology, education, and science. Besides, English is mostly being chosen for its several, rich literatures, arts, movies, and songs. Especially, teacher prefer them to attract second-language learners' attention. Literature is not only best way of educating vocabulary, grammar, spelling, but also culture. Many people think that literature is most powerful and motivating source of learning vocabulary and writing. When students enjoy the learning process, learning vocabularies is not challenging for them at lot. Wide range of vocabularies, expressions, idioms and their alternatives are used in literature. If second-language students are only used old and big dictionaries and taught grammar books in the classroom, it is not effective at all as well as they can lose their interests towards the language. Using literature in ELT classrooms can be beneficial to increase number of vocabularies, synonymies and antonymous of learners.

Keywords: Literature; ELT learners; Vocabulary; Motivating source.

INTRODUCTION

Vocabulary is one of the most important aspects of language. Vocabulary plays an important role in all of the four language skills: reading, reading, listening and writing. Many researchers argued that without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed [1]. With good vocabulary skills, students can communicate effectively in English. Education of children with disabilities provides for the creation of special educational and developmental environments that provide adequate conditions for education within special educational standards and equal opportunities with ordinary children [2]. If students are taught vocabulary with involving literatures, they can learn how to use expressions and their real, natural meaning. ELT

students can also learn about others cultures and traditions. Learning vocabularies in literature, learner can become confident about function in different situations. The most effective way of learning vocabulary is experiencing them in real context [3]. Teacher can make learners practice the vocabularies that they come across in a text. They can make up sentence or find examples from a real life conversation. Teachers mostly complained that It is extremely hard to keep students engaged during classes [4]. But by this, the learners may become familiar with their many features, and also try in their writings. Several literary texts can be educated in the second-language classroom like, novels, short stories, prose, biographies, plays, poetry and so on. Literature is an excellent rich source for the learners to develop their LSRW also to build up their vocabulary and grammatical structures [5]. Learners` imagination and attitude towards literature can be developed by literate. If they enjoy in every sentence of a text or story, they can learn idioms, expressions and synonyms easily.

This article is aimed to discuss some synonyms of cry and their actual meaning that are used in Jane Eyre. Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë was originally published under the pseudonym Currer Bell in 1847. The novel was a success and became very popular; the second and third editions were prepared quickly after the release. Today, more than 150 years later, the novel is often claimed as one of the greatest and most popular works of English fiction. It is possibly one of the most read, appreciated and discussed pieces of literature of the western world. it is a novel that narrates the story of protagonist's growth and internal development on her search for a meaningful existence in society. It is written in the form of an autobiography and narrated by the protagonist Jane Eyre in a friendly, confessional tone. In the novel we follow the protagonist's development from childhood to becoming a young woman.

There are explanations and examples from other literatures of synonyms "cry" that used in Jane Eyre.

Clamor

Its actual meaning: to make a loud complaint or demand.

Example from other literatures: The baby, who had slept through all the **clamor**, woke up now in the sudden hush and began squalling [4].

Howl

Its actual meaning: to make a loud sound, usually to express pain, sadness, or another strong emotion.

Example from other literatures: They both cried, and the baby, who was tied to Masvita's back, picked up their mood and began to **howl** [5].

Sob

Its actual meaning: to cry noisily, taking in deep breaths

Example from other literatures: Yesterday, after I had pulled myself together well enough to leave the tahara house without breaking down **sobbing**, I had gone home [6].

Bewail

Its actual meaning: to express great sadness or disappointment about something.

Example from other literatures: The old tower **bewailed** its destruction, but it was too late! [7]

Shriek

Its actual meaning: to make such a cry

Example from other literatures: “It’s true—look!” the witch **shrieked**, and unfortunately for the Witchlings, the crowd looked at first shocked but then angry [8].

Wail

Its actual meaning: to make a long, high cry, usually because of pain or sadness

Example from other literatures: It began to walk forward, and they were about to enter an unfamiliar place at the edge of the forest when the monstuo **wailed** and dropped Seven [8].

Whimper

Its actual meaning: a series of small, weak sounds expressing pain or unhappiness, especially of an animal.

Example from other literatures: They sat across from each other, the baboon **whimpering** and Nhamo trembling [5].

Flagrant

Its actual meaning: shocking because of being so bad and so obvious

Example from other literatures: “Two reasons. One, if you’re on my side, your **flagrant** plagiarism remains our dirty little secret. Two, I know what to do with that silhouette card you just found in the Hoosier Hospitality book [9].

Expostulate

Its actual meaning: to express disagreement or complaint

Example from other literatures: Why merely say something, when they can declare, assert, **expostulate**, announce, or asseverate it? [10].

Hurrah

Its actual meaning: cry,

Example from other literatures: The kids in the crowd hooted and **hurrahed** [11].

Whine

Its actual meaning: to make a long, high, sad sound

Example from other literatures: Then his fists went down, his shoulders drooped, his voice **whined**: “What’s the matter with you?” [12].

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