

E-Content

IFTM University, Moradabad



TOPIC NAME -INTERJECTION



Presented byManjeeta Gahlout
Department of English
School of Social Sciences
IFTM University, Moradabad



CONTENTS

- 1. What is an Interjection?
- 2. Types of Interjections
- 3. (a) Natural Interjections
- 4. (b) Compound Interjections
- 5. How do you punctuate Interjections?
- 6. Usages of Interjections



WHAT IS AN INTERJECTION?

- While speaking, there are many times when we need words to express our emotions other than just nouns and verbs. Can you imagine how boring language would be, if we spoke using only simple sentences like 'You have a nice bag.' 'It hurts.' 'We've won.' We would all sound like cavemen. This is why languages incorporate many other types of words that have many other types of functions. One of these groups of words is Interjections.
- The interjection is a part of speech which is more commonly used in informal language than in formal writing or speech. Basically, the function of interjections is to express emotions or sudden bursts of feelings. They can express a wide variety of emotions such as: excitement, joy, surprise, or sorrow.

 Examples:
- Hurrah! We have won the match.
- Alas! His grandmother died.
- Hello! How are you?



TYPES OF INTERJECTIONS:

Interjections are divided into the following types on the basis of how to express Interjections in the sentence. Such as:

- 1. Greeting
- 2. Joy
- 3. Approval
- 4. Attention
- 5. Surprise
- 6. Sorrow



1. Interjection- Greeting:

This type of interjections are used in the sentence to express warmth to the person such as hi, hello, hey etc.

Example: <u>Hay!</u> Nice to meet you.

Hi! I am the new teacher in this class.

2. Interjection- Joy:

This type of interjection is used to express someone's happiness, joy at a happy moment or occasion such as wow, hurrah, hurray, cheers, congratulations etc.

Example: Hurrah! We won the match.

Hurray! It's time to go home.

3. Interjection- Approval:

This type of interjection is used in the sentence to express the strong feeling of approval or agreement for something or someone such as well done, bravo, brilliant, excellent, fabulous, fantastic, marvellous etc.

Example: Well done! You did it.

Brilliant! You got the first position.



4. Interjection- Attention:

This type of interjection is used to express look up or put a focus or attention on someone or something such as look, listen, behold, poof, yippee etc.

Example: Look, here is something suspicious.

<u>Listen</u>, never follow others.

5. Interjection-Surprise:

This type of interjection is used to express the strong sense of surprise about something or someone such as aha, hmmm, shh, wow, yummy, woo-hoo, super, oops etc.

Example: Yummy! The soup was.

Shh! There is a ghost.

6. Interjection-Sorrow:

This type of interjection is used in the sentence to express the sudden feelings unhappiness or sorrow of someone or something has happened such as Alas, ouch, ah, oh, Huh- huh etc.

Example: Alas! Wee lost the match.

Aww! I forget to tell him about the program.



NATURAL INTERJECTIONS:

Ah! Alas! Oh!

Ha!ha! Hush! Fie! Fie!

Bush! Tat! Tat! Adieu!

Bye! Bye! Phew! Hello!

Oh! Aha! Hmmm!

Wow! Hurrah! Hurray



COMPOUND INTERJECTIONS:

The compounds interjections usually contain more than one syllable.

Welcome! Well done! Good heavens!

Goodbye! Good luck! Best of luck!

Curse him! My goodness! Damn!

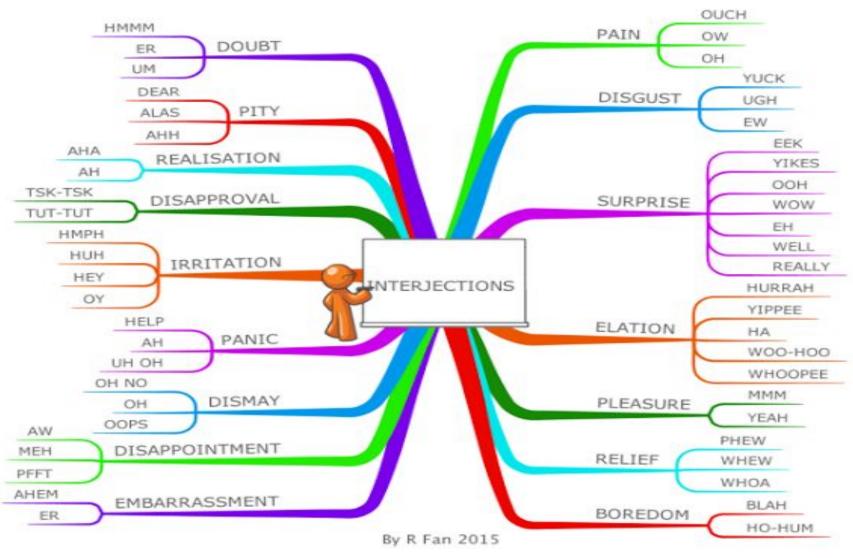
Good grief! Indeed! Fabulous!

Brilliant! Excellent! Yummy!

Fantastic Bravo! Awesome!



TYPES OF INTERJECTIONS:





HOW DO YOU PUNCTUATE INTERJECTIONS?

Since interjections convey different kinds of emotions, there are also different ways to punctuate them.

Exclamation point

The exclamation point is the most commonly used punctuation mark for interjections. Obviously, it is used to communicate strong emotions such as surprise, excitement, or anger.

Examples:

- *Hooray!* I got the job!
- Hey! Stop messing with me!

Period or comma:

For weaker emotions, a period or a comma will suffice.

Examples:

- What's the answer to number 24?
- Ah, that feels great!

Question mark:

If you intend to use interjections to express uncertainty or disbelief, it is more appropriate to use a question mark.

Examples:

- What? You still haven't submitted your project?
- Oh, really? I never thought he's that kind of guy.

USAGES OF INTERJECTIONS:

Hello! I am Lisa.

Hey! Are you serious?

Alas! John's father died yesterday.

Yippee! We are going on vacation.

Ah! What a relief!

What! You have broken the glass of the window.

Wow! The movie is awesome.

Listen! You will stay right here.

Look! Who has come?

Splendid! I really like it.

Well done! Keep it up.

Hi! Here I am.

Hurray! Our team has won the match.

Oh! The schedule is very hectic.

What a pity! You have lost it.



REFERENCES:

- 1. https://techbland.com/interjection/
- 2. https://7esl.com/interjections/
- 3. https://greenforest.com.ua/
- 4. http://partofspeech.org/interjection/

THANK YOU