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Interjections

✓ What is an Interjection?

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses a sudden emotion, reaction, or feeling. It is not grammatically connected to other parts of a sentence but stands alone to add emotion, emphasis, or voice.

- ▶ They are mostly used in spoken English, informal writing, and narrative texts to make the language more expressive and realistic.

Why are Interjections Important?

Interjections help:

- Express emotions instantly (like joy, anger, surprise, pain)
- Add realism to dialogue and storytelling
- Show the speaker's attitude or reaction
- Capture attention or signal a change in tone
- ▶ They are like emotional punctuation marks in spoken or written communication.

Grammatical Role of Interjections

Unlike other parts of speech (nouns, verbs, etc.), interjections do not grammatically link to the rest of the sentence. They stand apart, often separated by commas or exclamation marks, and do not affect sentence structure.

◆ For example:

- Wow! That's a beautiful painting.
 - I dropped my phone. Oops!
- ▶ In both examples, the interjections are expressions of surprise or realization, but they don't change the sentence's grammatical construction.

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Types of Interjections with Examples

- ▶ Let's explore the types of interjections based on the emotion or function they serve:

Type	Purpose/Emotion	Examples
Joy/Happiness	Express delight or excitement	Yay! Hooray! Woohoo!
Surprise	Show astonishment or shock	Wow! Oh! What!
Pain	Indicate discomfort or suffering	Ouch! Ow! Aargh!
Greeting	Begin or end a conversation	Hello! Hi! Hey!
Anger	Express frustration or annoyance	Ugh! Darn! Shoot!
Disgust	Show dislike or revulsion	Ew! Yuck! Gross!
Thinking/Doubt	Show uncertainty or hesitation	Hmm... Uh... Huh?
Calling Attention	Get someone's notice	Look! Listen! Yo!
Farewell	Parting expressions	Goodbye! Bye! See you!

Interjections in Sentences

Let's see how they are used in context:

1. Oh no! I forgot to bring my notebook.
 2. Yikes! That test was harder than I expected.
 3. Hmm... I wonder if we should try another route.
 4. Hey! Don't touch that!
 5. Phew! I'm glad that's over.
- Here, each interjection adds emotion or reaction, enriching the sentence's tone.

Placement in Sentences

Interjections can appear:

- At the beginning:
 - Wow! That was amazing.
- In the middle (between clauses):
 - I would have helped, oh, if I had known.
- At the end:
 - We finally won the match, hooray!

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Punctuation with Interjections

- Use an exclamation mark (!) for strong emotions:

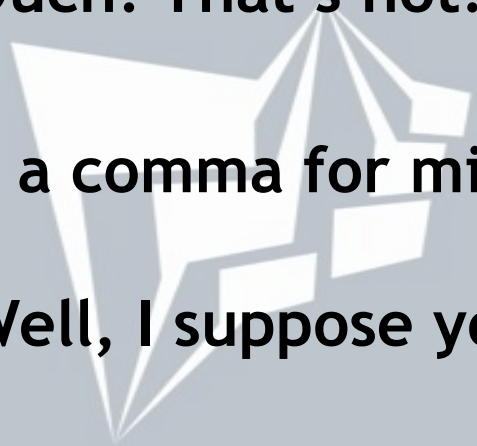
→ Ouch! That's hot!

- Use a comma for milder feelings or hesitation:

→ Well, I suppose you're right.

- Use ellipsis (...) for thinking or trailing off:

→ Hmm... I'm not sure.

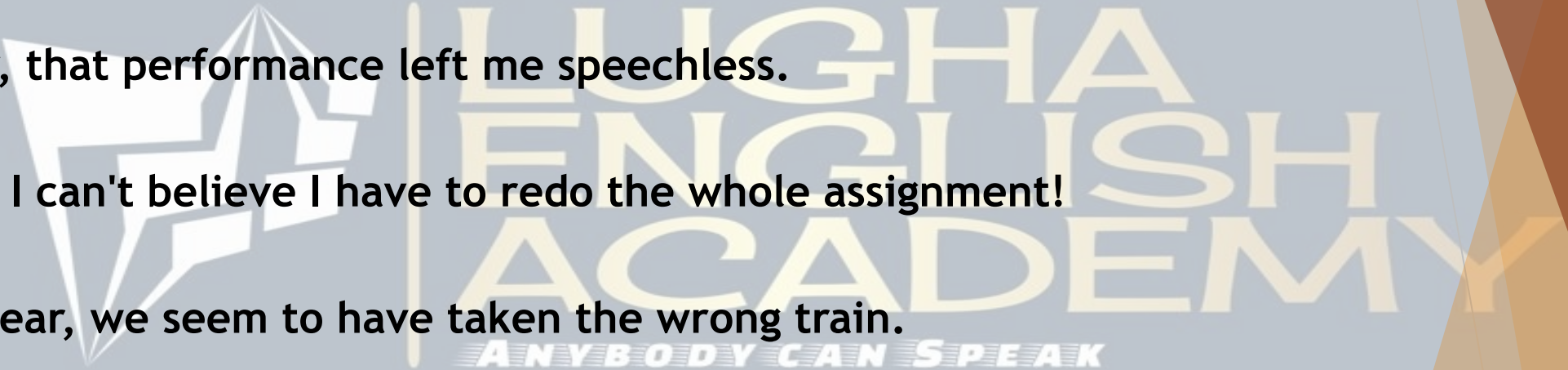


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Section A: Identify the Interjection and Its Emotion

Read the sentences below. Underline the interjection and mention the emotion or purpose it expresses.

1. Wow, that performance left me speechless.
2. Ugh, I can't believe I have to redo the whole assignment!
3. Oh dear, we seem to have taken the wrong train.
4. Yippee, school is closed tomorrow!
5. Eh, I'm not really interested in that movie.



Section C: Rewrite Using Interjections

Rewrite the sentences below by adding a suitable interjection at the beginning or in the middle to match the emotion.

1. I don't think this is going to end well.
2. This chocolate cake tastes amazing.
3. We made it just in time before the rain started.
4. I burnt my hand on the stove.
5. That movie was surprisingly good!

Creative Writing with Interjections

- ▶ Write a short dialogue or mini-story (6-8 sentences) between two people that includes at least 5 different interjections. Use them naturally to show emotion, reaction, or hesitation.

The Unexpected Test

- ▶ Write a short dialogue between two classmates who just found out there's a surprise test. Use at least 5 interjections to show their reactions like surprise, panic, realization, or hope.

The Lost Phone

Two friends are looking for one of their phones in a busy café. Use interjections to show confusion, frustration, and relief.

- ▶ Include interjections like: *Eh, Aha, Oh no, Phew, Ugh, Yikes*

The Rollercoaster Ride

One friend convinces another to go on a scary ride. Capture their conversation before, during, and after the ride. Use interjections to show fear, thrill, and excitement.

- ▶ Try using: *Whoa, Yikes, Woohoo, Oh dear, Wow*

The Awkward Dinner

A teenager invites a friend for dinner, but something embarrassing happens. Use interjections to show shock, embarrassment, humor, or confusion.

- ▶ Try interjections like: *Oops, Uh-oh, Haha, Hmm, Eek*

The Mystery Noise at Night

Two siblings hear a strange sound at night. Write their dialogue as they investigate. Use interjections to show curiosity, fear, suspense, and relief.

- ▶ Suggested interjections: *Shh, Huh, Uh-oh, Whew, Whoa*