

## Using Interjections in Uzbek and English Languages

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**Annotation:** In this article discussed the English interjection and its types, as well as the use of Uzbek interjections. The interjections are divided into groups and examples are given in English and Uzbek.

**Key words:** interjection, emotion, exclamation, feeling, Uzbek languages

### I. Introduction

We use interjections to express emotions such as pleasure, surprise, shock and disgust. Most interjections are just sounds, rather than actual words, and come at the beginning or at the end of what we say. Interjections are more common in speaking than in writing. Interjection is:

1. a word or remark expressing emotion; exclamation,

2. the act of interjecting

3. a word or phrase that is characteristically used in syntactic isolation and that usually expresses sudden emotion; expletive  
Abbreviation: interj.

The definition of interjection is *a word or short phrase uttered as an exclamation with no literal meaning and having no grammatical connection with anything.*

To sum up, an interjection:

- is a part of speech
- interrupts, or interjects, the flow of language
- is often punctuated with an exclamation point
- can be any word or phrase but some are more common than others

### II. Literature review

The most widely used interjections in English include hey, oops, ouch, gee, oh, ah, ooh, eh, ugh, aw, yo, wow, brr, sh, and yippee. In writing, an interjection is typically followed by an exclamation point, but it can also be followed by a comma if it is part of a sentence. Knowing the different kinds of interjections, and understanding how to punctuate them, will help you use them correctly.

Interjections (such as oh and wow) are among the first words human beings learn as children – usually by the age of 1.5 years. Eventually, children pick up several hundred of these briefs, often

exclamatory utterances. As the 18th-century philologist Rowland Jones observed, "It appears that interjections make up a considerable part of our language." Nevertheless, interjections are commonly regarded as the outlaws of English grammar. The term itself, derived from Latin, means "something thrown in between."

### III. Analysis

The following are different types of interjections. Many words can be used as interjections and this list is by no means exhaustive.

Generally, interjections are the speaker's reaction to a situation.

Adjectives may be used as interjections. Adjectives are used as interjections when the speaker responds to a situation. Like all adjectives, the adjective as an interjection is the speaker's reaction to describe a noun.

*Ah=Expressing pleasure, realization, or surprise.*

*Ah, I forgot Billson was gone this weekend.*

*Dear=Used in expressions of surprise, dismay, or sympathy.*

*Oh dear! That sounds awful.*

*Hello=Used as a greeting.*

*Hello, Steve! How are you today?*

It's now customary to divide interjections into two broad classes:

Primary interjections are single words (such as ah, brr, eww, hmm, ooh, and yowza) that are not derived from any other word class, are used only as interjections, and don't enter into syntactic constructions. According to linguist Martina Drescher, in her article "The Expressive Function of Language: Towards a Cognitive Semantic Approach," which was published in "The Language of Emotions: Conceptualization, Expression, and Theoretical Foundation," primary interjections generally serve to "lubricate" conversations in a ritualized manner.

Secondary interjections (such as bless you, congratulations, good grief, hey, hi, oh my, oh my God, oh well, rats, and shoot) also belong to other word classes. These expressions are often exclamatory and tend to mix with oaths, swear words, and greeting formulas. Drescher describes secondary interjections as "derivative uses of other words or locutions, which have lost their original conceptual meanings"—a process known as semantic bleaching.

One of the more intriguing characteristics of interjections is their multifunctionality: The same word may express praise or scorn, excitement or boredom, joy or despair. Unlike the comparatively straightforward denotations of other parts of speech, the meanings of interjections are largely determined by intonation, context, and what linguists call pragmatic function.

According to the meaning of interjections in the Uzbek language, they are initially divided into two main groups: emotional interjections and imperative interceptions. In addition, there are urges that cannot be included in both groups and form a separate group. Also, a pronoun can have different meanings in different contexts, and therefore its meaning group can change accordingly.

Emotional urges are interjections that express people's feelings, emotions and moods, and they make up the largest group. The urges in this group are very diverse in meaning: they are pleasure, joy, gladness, kindness, sorrow, wonder, surprise, admiration, regret, resentment, hatred, anger, regret, pain, sorrow, grief, calamity, pain, grievance, panic, rebuke, and so on.

There is another type of pronouns in the Uzbek language, which express the meanings associated with different traditions and customs:

While some of the rituals and habitual urges are to ask about the situation, answer it, and so on, the other is used to encourage and express gratitude. Ritual pronouns can have the following meanings.

To ask: Bir kuni yuzlari chekich urilganday cho'tir kishi "hormanglar", deb kirib kelib, bo'sag'adagi ho'l lattaga oyog'ini arta-arti hol-ahvol so'ragani, onam sichqonlardan nolib, margimush zarurligini aytgani va men birdan yig'lab yuborganim, "Kerakmas, ularga tegmanglar, ular meni do'stlarim!", deb g'ishava qilgani esimda. (Iqbol Mirzo "Bonu")

Regret: Onam "Voy o'lay!" degancha elakni supraga changitgancha tashlab, kovushini ham oyog'iga ilmay, darvozaxonaga yugurdi. Akamning hiqillab bergan ma'lumotiga ko'ra, Azamat ikki amakivachchasi bilan mening alamimni undan opti. (Iqbol Mirzo "Bonu")

Wonder: Ebe!, aka Usmonbek, hamma shifo o'sha jonivorlarda-ku, kushod issiqlik... - haydovchi negadir gazeta chetini ko'tarib go'shtni hidlab ko'rdi. (Iqbol Mirzo "Bonu")

Exclamation: O'sha dastlab hukm o'qilganda "Hoy inson!, aybim yo'q, degandingiz-ku, nega aql bovar qilmaydigan, quyushqonga sig'maydigan jinoyatlarni bo'yingizga oldizgiz?" desam, "Ichkarida qonun yo'q ekan, nima qilishganini senga aytolmayman. (Iqbol Mirzo "Bonu")

#### **IV. Conclusion**

Across languages, interjections often use special sounds and syllable types that are not commonly used in other parts of the vocabulary. For instance, interjections like 'brr' and 'shh!' are made entirely of consonants, where in virtually all languages, words have to feature at least one vowel-like element. Some, like 'tut-tut' and 'ahem', are written like normal words, but their actual production involves clicks or throat-clearing. The phonetic atypicality of some interjections is one reason they have traditionally been considered as lying outside the realm of language.

Interjections are most often used in informal (everyday) speech or writing. In literature, they are

used in dialogue or narration to represent typical conversation. By nature, interjections are informal. As a result, they should be avoided in formal language. This means that they should not appear in professional or scholarly speech or writing.

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