

English Grammar Interjections for Class 6

Well, do you know about interjections? What are interjections in English grammar? When are they used? Chances, you already use them in your daily life and don't actually know they were known as interjections.

Here is everything about interjections and how you can identify them. It is super easy.

What are interjections for Class 6?

Interjections are derived from the Latin word 'inter' meaning between, and 'jacere', meaning to throw. Since these words are thrown in between the sentences to express sudden emotion and feelings, they are termed interjections. A few common examples include, Hurray, wow, oh my god etc. Using them is more common in informal writing.

Using interjections makes the content more engaging and connects with the reader better.

How to learn interjections for Class 6?

Want to learn interjections for class 6? The lesson on interjection is short and can be covered in a single day. Here are various types of interjections and when you can use them.

Types of interjections

There are different types of interjections used depending on the situation and the feeling you want to express. For class 6 Class, English interjections can sometimes be confusing as they are not yet aware of the different feelings, and you can react in certain situations.

However, indulging them in online interjections, workbooks and exercises for Class 6 can help them understand them better.

Here are the common types of interjections. Each type covers certain interjections that should be used to express a particular emotion/feeling. This helps kids understand the concept of interjection better.

· Primary interjection

Primary interjections are very basic words that can only be used as interjections with no specific meaning. Such interjections do not form part of any Parts of Speech. Some primary interjections include oh, wow, ahh, hmm, ouch, geez, oh, aw etc.

To understand their use, here is how they can be used in a sentence

Ohh! I didn't know that. (here used when stressing on denial)

Wow! What a beautiful picture (used when you find something worth appreciating)

Ahh! That hurts bad. (here used to express discomfort)

Alas! These flowers died (used to express a loss or sadness)

Aw! That was so sweet of you (used to express sweetness, thankfulness)

Secondary interjection

In the secondary interjections, nouns, adjectives and other Parts of Speech are used as interjections. Your kid should be familiar with all Parts of Speech to understand these.

Thus, secondary interjections can further be classified as

Noun interjections

Noun as an interjection makes use of nouns as interjections. Some examples of noun interjections include goodness, foolishness, incredible etc.

This is how they can be used in sentences,

- Goodness! This was way better than I expected!
- Foolishness! How come you are not going!
- Incredible! How did you paint so well!

Verb interjections

Verbs can also be used as interjections. Some verb interjections include clap, look, get out, shoot etc.

They can be used in sentences like:

Clap! Your son performed really well.

Look! What a beautiful sight!

Get out! Don't step into my house again!

Shoot! Did I break that?

Adjective as interjection

Adjective as an interjection is used to describe an object or something. Some common adjectives used as interjection include:

- Beautiful! What a lovely sunset view!

· Funny! I never thought you could joke!

· Fantastic! That's great. Good to hear!

· Amazing! You have quite some skills.

Other types of interjections

To make it easier for Class 6 students to understand interjections, you can classify the interjections into two categories:

a) Based on the severity of expressions:

Mild Interjections-

To showcase mild feelings and emotions, mild interjections are used. These interjections are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. For e.g.-

Well, I guess we'll have to go now.

Oh, what a beautiful day it is.

Hmm, I am doing well.

Strong Interjections-

Strong outbursts of feelings and emotions are showcased by strong interjections. These interjections are separated from the rest of the sentence by the use of exclamation marks. For e.g.-

Hurray! I got the job.

Bingo! We did it.

Ouch! That's rude.

b) Based on the kind of emotions conveyed:

Volitive Interjections-

Volitive interjections are used to express commands, requests, and wishes. The "I want" expression in the speech is replaced by volitive interjections. For e.g.-

Shh (I want you to be quiet): Shh! The baby is sleeping.

Psst (I want to attract attention in secrecy): Psst! It's a secret.

Ahem (I request your attention): Ahem! I have a suggestion to make.

Emotive Interjections-

Emotive interjections are used to express sudden spurts of emotions such as surprise, delight, shock, disgust, sorrow and fear. The “I feel” expression in the speech is replaced by emotive interjections. For e.g.-

Yippee (I feel elated): Yippee! We won the match.

Ugh (I feel disgusted): Ugh! I’m not eating that.

Ouch (I feel hurt): Ouch! You stepped on my toe.

Cognitive Interjections-

Cognitive interjections are used to express feelings and emotions that people come across and understand through experience. For e.g.-

Well, I agree with you.

Bravo! Well done, my child.

Gosh, that was quick.

How to use interjections in a sentence?

How can students of class 6 use interjections in a sentence? Interjections can be used in a sentence anywhere. It is clear that primary interjections like ouch, aw, wow etc., aren’t used in formal writing. So, if you are asked to write a formal letter, you should not use primary interjections. If you are writing an informal letter or writing an informal comprehension, you can make use of any type of interjections.

Another thing to remember is that interjections are always followed by an exclamation mark (!), comma (,) or period (.). The use may vary depending on how strong the emotion is.

Here is how you can use interjections in a sentence:

At the beginning of a sentence

Most commonly, interjections are used at the beginning of the sentence, followed by an exclamation mark. Few examples of the same include:

ü Oh no! Where is my purse?

ü Oops! Did I just break the plate?

ü Yeah! You are right on that part.

ü What! She is not coming to the party.

In the middle of the sentence

Interjections can also be used in the middle of the sentences. It can be interjected wherever the writer feels like it is needed the most. When used in the middle of sentences, it usually combines two sentences together. It emphasises feeling better. Moreover, the sentence makes much more sense. For instance,

ü It's a beautiful day, **indeed**, it should not start raining though.

ü You performed so well; yay, you can now be in the finals.

ü Where were you all this time, **darn it**, we have to wait even longer now.

ü That's irritating; stop **that**; it will hurt someone.

At the end of the sentence

Interjections can be used at the end of sentences as well. Using it at the end allows you to end a sentence really well. It highlights the emotions better. For instance

ü Today is a snowy day, yay!

ü You finally bought your first car, indeed amazing!

ü It has been raining continuously for two days, huh!

ü The food you cooked was the best I have ever eaten, indeed!

As a standalone sentence

Did you know that an interjection can also be considered a standalone sentence? Using an interjection with an exclamation mark is treated as a sentence in itself. The sentence will be treated grammatically correct. For instance,

ü Gosh! I am going to be super late now.

ü I don't believe it! Did you really fail the exam?

ü Hey! You are invited to the party.

ü Hush! She is not well.

FAQs

What is interjection for class 6?

For class 6, interjections of all types can be made familiar to the students. Interjections are words or phrases that are used to show strong emotions and feelings. These words and phrases help express the sudden feeling of joy, happiness, sorrow, sadness, surprise, anger etc.

What are ten examples of interjections?

Ten interjection examples include

Alas! Her dog died.

Hurray! We won the match.

What! You didn't know about online shopping?

Oh! That was a great thought.

Bravo! We did it, after all.

Shh! The baby is sleeping.

Ouch! That hurts.

Wow! What a beautiful picture.

Really? You drove the car.

Cheers! We are happy for you.

How many interjections are there in English grammar?

There is no fixed number of interjections in English grammar. The list of words and phrases keeps on adding. Some newly added interjections include hmm, wow, aww etc. However, when it comes to the types of interjections, there are two types of interjections: primary interjections (do not form any part of speech) and secondary interjections (forms part of speech).

Is yum an interjection?

Yum is an interjection as it is used to express delight towards a food, dish or dessert.

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