

# English Grammar Interjections for Class 5

An interjection is defined as sentences or phrases that communicate unexpected reactions or sensations. They're more frequent in casual English than in professional verbal and written language, and they have several interpretations situationally.

It is necessary to study interjections in the primary stage of learning grammar. It can sometimes be difficult for students to comprehend and utilise interjections correctly in sentences. Therefore, this article covers different **interjections used in English grammar for kids in Class 5**.

## What Exactly Is an Interjection?

An interjection is an exclamation used in everyday conversation. It is, in fact, a sudden and sudden stop in speech used to indicate feelings.

Interjections are one-of-a-kind and have several intriguing characteristics:

- In sentence structure, interjections have no syntactic purpose.
- You cannot change or alter them.
- They don't have to connect to the rest of the statement.
- They are quite susceptible to the circumstances in which they are used.

Interjections convey the emotions in our voice when we naturally respond to something in spoken language. **Class 5** students learning **interjections in English grammar** will find that these words or phrases don't always make sense. On the other hand, students must not use interjections for professional or formal writing.

## Types of Interjections

Interjections come in a variety of forms. The following are some **interjections** taught in **Chapter 20 of Class 5 English grammar**:

- Primary interjection
- Secondary interjection
- Mild interjection
- String interjection
- Volitive interjection
- Interjection with feelings
- Interjection of thought

Let's take a closer look at the two main types of **English grammar interjections for Class 5**:

## 1. Primary Interjections

Words that are purely interjections are referred to as primary interjections. They can't be classed like any other component of speech.

### Illustration:

The following are some of the primary interjections.

Phew, Wow, Oh, Blah, Huh, Aw, God, Oops, Hurray, Yuck, Gee

- Wow! You had the opportunity to join us.
- Alas! I wouldn't be able to make it on time.

## 2. Secondary Interjections

Secondary interjections are nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech that behave as interjections of events.

### Illustration:

- Goodness! How did you get through all of these books in one day?
- My goodness! You're the absolute last individual I anticipated to see.

For more examples related to **interjections for Class 5**, visit [Planet Spark](#).

## Interjections Based on Expression

**English grammar interjections for Class 5** are classified into two groups based on the harshness of the expressions:

### 1. Mild Interjections

Mild interjections are comparatively moderate gestures of sentiments and feelings. Commas are used to divide these categories from the remaining of the statement.

### Illustration:

- Oh, I was looking for you.
- It wasn't easy, to say the least.
- Actually, I'm fine.

### 2. Strong Interjections

Strong interjections are explained as strong eruptions of emotions. Exclamation marks usually separate these **English grammar interjections for Class 5** from the body of the phrase.

### Illustration:

- Yay! Finally, I was able to achieve my goal.
- Bingo! It had been discovered.
- Ouch! It hurts very bad.

## **Interjections Based on Emotions**

**Interjections for Class 5 kids** fall into 3 groups depending on the kind of emotions conveyed:

### **1. Volitive Interjections**

Volitive interjections are generally used to convey instructions, pleas, and wishes. Volitive interjections are used instead of “I want” statements in the dialogue.

For instance, the word “enough” shows a wish to quit hearing from somebody or to make a counter-claim. The word "shoo" is typically used to express a speaker's intention to deport somebody.

#### **Illustration:**

- Shh! (I'd like guys to be silent) We must maintain silence.
- (I'd like to make you aware of something) - Ahem! I was working on a separate problem at the time.
- Psst! (I'm trying to draw attention to myself in a non-public way) – Psst! I've begun to exercise.

### **2. Emotive Interjections**

Emotive interjections are phrases used to convey unexpected bursts of feeling such as surprise, happiness, grief, contempt, and terror. In a speech, it is frequently used in the place of "I feel" statements.

“Eww” signifies “I am repulsed,” and “Phew” means “relieved.”

#### **Illustration:**

- Ugh! - (I'm appalled) What's the source of that awful stench?
- Ouch! - (I'm in pain) These ants have a deadly bite.
- Yippee! - (I'm ecstatic) We were victorious at the end of the year.

### **3. Cognitive Interjections**

Cognitive interjections are exclamatory expressions that are produced via cognition. They convey the emotions and sentiments that individuals experience and understand throughout their lifetime.

#### **Illustration:**

- Bravo! What a spectacular presentation!
- Gosh! You're lightning fast.

## **Why Do We Use Interjections?**

**Interjections For Class 5** serve four basic purposes:

**Principal 1:** Interjections focus on an abrupt mood, feeling, or emotion. Many controversial terms are often used in everyday language yet are inappropriate for official events. Interjections fit within this category.

**Example:**

- Wow! That is a breathtaking sight.
- No! I didn't truly want him to show up.
- What! It's something you've never mentioned to me before!

**Principal 2:** Interjections split up a conversation or hold somebody's notice for a short time. Since the sounds are nonsensical, these are merely tones, not words.

**Example:**

- Ew! There's a stain on your jeans.
- Well! I'd like to take you out on a trip.

**Principal 3:** Sometimes interjections are exclusively used to communicate no or yes.

**Example:**

- Yes! I'm confident that I'll be strong enough to pull that one-off.
- No way! We are going.

**Principal 4:** A few are utilised to draw attention to themselves.

**Example:**

- Good day, Alex! Get inside your car!
- Hey! Can you please give the reins over to me?
- Yoo-hoo! Is anybody else in the room?

Still have a little trouble with these rules? With its new ed-tech features and modules, [PlanetSpark](#) can help you understand **interjections in English grammar for Class 5** and take your creative writing to the next level.

## Conclusion

**Interjections in English grammar for Class 5** are words and sounds that create the meaning of the emotion behind a sentence. They express joy, sorrow, excitement, anger, and other emotions.

To use interjections correctly while speaking or writing, you must first understand their major types. Once you have understood the basics of **English grammar interjections for kids**, it will be easier for you to frame sentences with better grammar.

In your higher classes, you'll study interjections in much detail. Visit [PlanetSpark](#) for more guides on grammar, writing, and public speaking.

## FAQs

### 1. What are the different types of interjections?

The types of interjection are:

- Primary interjections
- Secondary interjections
- Mild interjections
- Strong interjections
- Volitive interjections
- Emotive interjections
- Cognitive interjections

### 2. Why should Class 5 English students learn interjections in grammar?

Interjections can make your written or spoken English more real and emotive. They can quickly and easily express joy, sorrow, humour, or sarcasm, depending on the context. With interjections, you can ensure your audience relates to your speech or text on a more personal level. Class 5 students can use interjection workbooks to increase their vocabulary.

### 3. Identify and write the interjection in the following sentences.

- Hey, I'm delighted that were you able to come to my home.
- Wow! You did a fantastic job tonight.
- That was the most impressive performance I've seen today; bravo!
- I didn't realise you shattered my favourite timepiece, blah.
- I'm not sure where I should place my key and watch.
- Eureka, I discovered diamonds!
- When the man observed the rat nibbling cheese off his cereal dish, he yelled, "Shoo, go away!"
- Oh, well, I assume this is the conclusion of the documentary.
- Stop! When riding a motorbike, you must always wear a helmet.
- Yay, I did this shading all by myself!

Ans:

- "Hey" is an interjection that means "hello."
- The exclamation "Wow" expresses amazement.
- The interjection is "Bravo."
- The exclamation "Bah" expresses displeasure.
- "Hmm" is a mental interjection and vocalisation.
- The interjection "Eureka" expresses delight.
- "Shoo" is an interjection directed towards the rat.
- "Darn" is an interjection expressing disappointment.
- "Stop" is an interjection that brings the action to a halt.

- The exclamation "yippee" expresses delight.

#### 4. What is the difference between an interjection and conjunction?

A conjunction is a term that joins two or more sentences, phrases, or clauses together. Transitions are frequently used with conjunctions.

"Oh ho!" is an example of an interjection, which is an emphatic word (or words) that expresses intense or quick emotion. However, it has no syntactic purpose in the structure of the sentence.

#### 5. What's the difference between onomatopoeia and an interjection?

Usage of words that resemble noises by someone, animals, or an object is known as onomatopoeia. Interjections are exclamations used to communicate a sensation.

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## English Grammar Interjections f

**Meta Description:** Interjections are sudden words used to indicate feelings. This article covers different interjections for Class 5 students.

### Introduction

An interjection is defined as sentences or phrases that communicate unexpected reactions or sentiments. They are frequent in casual English than in professional language, and they have several interpretations. It is necessary to study interjections in the learning grammar. It can sometimes be difficult to comprehend and utilise interjections correctly. Therefore, this article covers different interjections in English grammar for kids in Class 5.

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