

To the problem of comparative analysis of interjections in the English, Russian and Kyrgyz languages

As is known, *interjection* comes from a Latin word that means “throw between”. It is a word or phrase that is thrown into a sentence to express an emotion: *Goodness, how you have grown!* All the impolite expressions that we call expletives are interjections. Strictly speaking, an interjection is not a part of speech; it serves no grammatical function but is rather a noisy utterance like the “cry of an animal”. Interjections express feeling or emotions not thought and have been called “the miserable refuge” of the speechless.

Interjection – as a syntactical functional category belongs to words, which grammatically have no any connection with the members of the sentence. They express emotional condition and give some shade to the sentence. The peculiarity of interjections is that it embraces two notions: separate part of speech and functional category. As a functional syntactical category interjection express emotional-expressive attitude of the speaker to the content of expression. In this case they are wider, than lexico-grammatical class of interjection.

Interjections have been a disputable object for a long of time. There is a question are they words like nouns, verbs or whether they are just involuntary outcries, provoked by violent feelings of pain, joy, surprise and others. Interjections differ from other words that they may contain sounds foreign to other languages. For instance, the English interjection *alas* contains the vowel phoneme [æ], which is not found in Russian; the Russian interjection *ax* contains the consonant phoneme [x]; which is not found in English, etc. (B. Ilyish, chapter 22, p.166).

They are also different in not naming of anything, but they express emotions. Thus, the emotion *expressed* by the interjection *alas* may be named despondency, or despair, etc., but of course it cannot be named *alas*. Another characteristic feature of the meaning of interjection is, that while some of them express quite definite meanings (for instance, *alas* can never express the feeling of joy), other interjections seem to express merely feeling in general, without being attached to some particular feelings. The interjection *oh*, for example, may be used both when the speaker feels surprised and when he feels joyous, or disappointed, or frightened, etc.

In a sentence, the meaning of interjection is determined not only by its isolated meaning but also by the context and intonation. So, one and the same interjection may express not only different, but also opposite feelings (happiness and grief, hurt and pleasure...), this is determined by interconnection of all the components in the sentence with each other.

As far as interjections express feelings and condition of a speaker they stand as a special part of speech in the sentence.

1. In this function are the interjections: *a, o, u, y, э, ax, ox, ux, эх, ай, ой, на, но, ну, зм, ух, эх, эге, эхма, увы, ага, ого, ax –ax- ax, ой-ой-ой, ox-ox-ox...* As it is seen from these examples in the Kyrgyz language interjections are similar to those in Russian. The difference is just in phonetic pronunciation, but even here they may coincide (*эй*).
2. Derived interjections also may function as interjections, which belong to notional parts of speech, but they somehow loose their nominative meaning, at the same time their emotional- expressive meaning becomes more important e.g. among verbs (*боже мой, брось, вали*), among adverbs (*полно, тиши*), among nouns (*беда, боже мой, господи*). Such interjections having another function may be members of the sentence and may possess their grammatical features (*брось мяч в сетку, мною овладел ужас*).

Батюшки! Что у тебя с рожей-то.

Атаганат! Бу бети-башын эмне болгон (кокуй).

Not always Kyrgyz interjections coincide with Russian ones. The meaning of one and the same interjection in one language may be different according to the content.

3. In the role of syntactical category interjections may function as stock phrases, which loose lexical meaning and they become interjections of complex structure e. g. *была не была, вот тебе на, черт поберу.*

А я ведь рад, что тебя встретил, черт поберу! - Атан кору, а мен сени жолуктурганым кубанычтуумун.

In the Kyrgyz language in such cases mixed-phraseological interjections are used, which are sometimes very close to Russian interjections in the lexical meaning, but in most cases primary interjections are used.

Interjections as a part of speech, may be substantivized and function as other parts of sentences or they may be used as intensive particles.

Вся столица содрогнулась, - а девица, - ха-ха-ха! Не боится знать греха.

Бут борбор толкуй тушту, а кыздар болсо, ха ха ха менен хи х их.

Куноого батуудан чогуу да койбойт.

In these examples interjections play the role of predicates.

Марья, билесинго март да ачык айрым жана купулдоото (купо-куп) жан аябай шитейт.

Марья, знаешь, щедровита, да работать ух сердита!

Here interjections are adverbial modifiers in the sentence.

Твои хи-хи, ах-ах мне так надоели. Сенин хи-хи-хи, ха-ха-ха мени аябай жадаатып жиберди.

In these examples interjections are the subjects.

The special attention is given to the interjections which are called “interjectional verbal forms” (Виноградов В. В. Русский язык, изд. 2, М.1972, стр.594) and other linguists called them “unchangeable verbs”. Those words, probably take the intermediate position between the interjection class and verb class. Mostly, they function as verbals in the past in completed action. Moreover, they are not changed and possess expressive feature of immediateness (*бах, бан, бух, бултых, толк, трах, хватъ, клоп, шастъ*).

Разинет ногти хищных лап и вдруг бедняжку цап-царап. (Пушкин)

Жырткыч салааларынын тырмактарын арбайтын, капыстан байкушту чап баса калды.

It's interesting that in Kyrgyz interjections do not preserve the peculiarities of a part of speech. They acquire grammatical syntactical categories: personal affixes or auxiliary verbs in the function of predicate, case and possessive affixes in the function of subject and object. So, in the Kyrgyz language words like: *ха-ха-ха, лып баса калды* and others are not considered as interjections neither on the syntactical level, nor on the lexico-grammatical level. Probably, one can think about interjections as substantivization of interjections or as formation of different parts of speech.

Interjections in the Kyrgyz language.

Interjections- type of a word, grammatically have no any connection with members of the sentence. From the syntactical view point, an interjection is a functional category and on the syntactical level interjections are not members of the sentence like parenthesis and direct address. They are not connected with members of the sentence; also they are not parts of a word combination, they stand as a part of the sentence and give to the sentence an appropriate meaning.

According to the structure, primary interjections like derived are unchangeable category of words. Derived interjections are formed with the help of other parts of speech or word-combinations, but some words are changed into interjections.

Primary formed interjections may consist of only vowel sounds (a, o, u) or consonant sounds (тш, чш) or of combination of the vowels and consonants or two consonants and a vowel between (ай, ой, ий, ох, бах, тох, буф). Such interjections may be used in repetitions with different tempo, intonation (а- й- ий, тиш, а- а- аа, оо- о- оо, ии- ий, ба- ах, пай- пай).

Пай пай, бироо кайыга батса, башка бироо секелек тээп сайрандан отот го!

Да аа а (да уж), одному беда, другому вся жизнь рай да веселье.

Derived interjections can stand independently or may be used in the combination with primary interjections or may be a word combination and also they can be different iated by intonation, timber, length.

Азамат! Азамат экенсин.

Молодец! (Здорово). Ты действительно молодец!

The structure and meaning of Russian interjections and their equivalents in Kyrgyz.

1. Interjections- are unchangeable part of speech; do not have grammatical features and word formative affixes. In the role of syntactical category, interjections always stay as unchangeable words. Even when functioning in the role of any part of the sentence they preserve their grammatical exchangeability.

Подаю в отставку. Баста!

Отставкага чыгам. Буту!

А – Ии, Ау, Женя! - Ээй, Женя!

Kyrgyz equivalents don't have worchanging forms; they stay syntactically not bound with other members of the sentence.

2. Interjections express different emotions of the speaker not naming them concretely.

They may give the feeling of joy, admiration, delight, doubt, surprise, pity, grief, sadness, protest, fear, irony, anger, confident and so on.

Another group of interjections express the wish of a speaker to actions. By giving to sentences such emotional-expressive characteristics interjections have the following peculiarities:

- 1) lexico-semantic
- 2) different intonation
- 3) the character of lexical content of a sentence or the whole context. So, isolated interjection has no appropriate circle of meaning.

According to the meaning interjections are divided into two main groups: **emotional** and **imperative**.

Emotional are those which are rich in expressing different feelings.

Увы, на разные забавы я много жизни погубил.

Аа – й (каан), көнүл ачам деп жүрүп, көп өмүрдү куруттум.

- A) First interjections have not stable meaning depending on tempo, surprise, horror, pain, irony, disgust...

А, не до слов теперь!

Ой, эми кайдагы сөз! И ии эми сөз сүйлөмөк кайда!

Russian interjection –а- in Kyrgyz has different first interjections; it proves the difference in the meaning of this interjection in separate cases. So, interjection –ах- may have different meanings, it may express surprise.

Ах, какая неожиданность!- Ой, кандайча болуп калды (regret).

Ах, как неприятно! Кап, жакшы эмес (admiration).

Ах, как красиво! Бах, кандай сонун!

Besides, these interjections can also express frightens, astonishment, disgust...

- B) Interjections which appear from other parts of speech like (*батюшки, господи*), they also express various feelings: surprise, suffer, approval, praise, untrust, pity...

Батюшки светы! Граф молодой, воскликнул он. Атаке жаным, жарыгым! Бала граф деп ал кыйкырып жиберди.

Imperative interjections- express desire, call to actions, to agreement, demand to movement, stop the animal or in general a wish of a speaker: *алло, ау, эй, взять, караул, те, тиши, цыц, айда, мари, стоп, кис-кис.*

Караул! Лови, лови...- Кокуй, тос, тос...

Кис, кис! И вдруг из бурьяна вышла ее серенькая кошка.

Мые – мые! Капыстан чөп арасынан сур мышыгы чыга келди.

In Kyrgyz there is a group of imperative interjections, which coincide with Russians according to the meaning. But it is when Russian interjections are connected with action, but in Kyrgyz there are verbal forms, which express emotional- imperative meaning, and they stand as predicate in the sentence.

In conclusion, in both languages there is the functional syntactical category of interjections.

In most cases Russian interjections coincide with Kyrgyz ones. In some cases one and the same interjection may have different equivalents.

Interjections could be successfully taught at the lessons of grammar with the help of different activities, here is one of them:

1. _____! I found a 20 dollar bill.
A. Hey
B. Oh, no.
2. _____! That girl is really sexy.
A. Yeah!
B. Welcome
3. _____! You are really moving to another country?
A. Good bye.
B. What?
4. _____! She is not coming to work again?
A. Welcome.
B. Eh!
5. _____! Please sit anywhere.
A. Welcome.
B. Oh, no.
6. _____! No talking in the library!
A. Quite.
B. What?
7. _____! You are disrupting the class!
A. Sit down.
B. What?
8. _____! This food was really expensive.
A. Eat.
B. Good bye.
9. _____! It was your idea to meet today
A. Good bye.
B. Talk.
10. _____! I am not going to the party tonight
A. Welcome.
B. Alas.

References

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