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**"K L A D" IS A STUDENT JOURNAL FIRST PUBLISHED AT M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS. THIS JOURNAL IS AIMED AT ENHANCING STUDENTS' INVOLVEMENT INTO SCIENCE AND RESEARCH.**

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JUNE 2021

M. NARIKBAYEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY  
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# Research Articles

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**“FUNCTIONS OF INTERJECTIONS IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE”***Vesselskaya K. V.***Abstract**

The Interjections of Modern English are a unique part of everyday speech, firstly, because of their little-studied nature and secondly, due to their rather interesting features, which altogether makes this topic actual for research. The purpose of the inquiry is to determine the most appropriate views of this specific part of speech; provide an overview of current relevant theories, including various classifications and distinctive features of their usage; set own original view on the concept and role of interjections and finally, elicit the functions interjections perform in the Modern English language. To investigate the central phenomena, the research utilized a qualitative method with some minor elements of a quantitative design. The paper presents two parts. The first is a theoretical one, which summarizes the most popular opinions of Western and some Russian linguists regarding the concept of interjection. The second part is a practical one, which distinguishes the functions of interjections in the Modern English through the analysis of the book of J. K. Rowling “Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone” (1997) based on the semantic classification of Ameka (1992), presented in the theoretical part. Thanks to the both theoretical and practical approaches, a sufficient number of functions revealed: communicative, imperative, expressive and many others. The received data might be used by instructors for students majoring in Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies. Based on these findings the original functional dictionary of Modern English Interjections might be also developed. The draft version fragment of such an innovative dictionary is presented in the appendix.

*Keywords: Modern English, functions, interjections, literature analysis, functional dictionary.*

**Introduction**

Over the last few decades, there has been a huge interest in the interjections as in a special class of words in the modern English language. Such interest related with emotional and expressive features of interjections, which made this unit of speech so commonly used and therefore actual for researching. Nevertheless, for some reasons, interjections are still poorly understood grammatical unit. Therefore, the object of this research is the interjections of the modern English language, its’ concept, functions, classifications and peculiarities in particular.

Considering the existing literature of English interjections, including some previous researches, linguists’ articles and grammar books, it is possible to formulate the research’s problem: there are no strict and clear rules, which could reflect all the functions of Modern English interjections, because there are too many absolutely different linguists’ views about the interjections’ role in the speech. (Potter, 2006; Curm, 1931; Apetyan, 2014; etc.). Therefore, the first purpose of this research is to investigate the interjections: determine the most accurate and suitable views on this unusual unit of speech in the first part – theoretical. Secondly, to summarize the existing theory, including the general ideas, classifications, properties and peculiarities and based on this overview, formulate the own original view on the concept and main role of interjections in the modern English. Finally, basing on this theoretical review, to determine the functions of modern English interjections, which a certain interjections’ type performs in the language – in the second part named practical. The practical part utilizes a literary material for analysis of the interjections’ usage. The chosen paper is a book of J. K. Rowling “Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone” (1997). This literary work is quite reliable material for the

examination of everyday speech in order to identify interjections' usage features and functions, since it reflects the real spoken and modern language of the people.

Summarized both theoretical and practical approaches will provide the data, extremely useful for practical usage. Firstly, the findings obtained might significantly contribute the general understanding of the role of interjections in the Modern English. It could be included in the instructional materials and used by teachers for English language theory disciplines. Secondly, based on the research's results the original functional dictionary of modern English language interjections could be created. The data on interjections in this dictionary will be presented in accordance with the specific functions, revealed upon the present research and including as well the information about the interjections' type, its possible synonyms, and translation into Russian. As far as it is known, there are no such dictionaries of interjections at the moment, which also confirms the practical significance of the entire research.

Thus, combining two approaches: theoretical and practical, the result of the research will be quite valuable, versatile and might have a brilliant practical implementation.

### **Methodology**

Drawing upon the research purposes, this study applies a qualitative research design. The reason for selecting this methodology is explained by the characteristics of the stated research theme and aims, which require a linguistic in-depth investigation of the phenomenon of modern English interjections. The first part of the present study deploys a literature review as a research instrument, where the most appropriate data on the interjections' essence are gathered, analyzed and compared to form the original view on the definition and role of interjections. The second part of the inquiry utilizes a systematic document analysis to investigate in practice the functions performed by interjection in accordance with their typology, described in details in the theoretical chapter. The chosen document is the work of J. K. Rowling "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" (1997). This part also provides a quantitative information on the amount of interjections used within the chosen document for analysis, presented in the form of pie charts. Therefore, the practical chapter applies a qualitative strategy with some minor elements of a quantitative design.

Thus, the chosen methods allow to explore and present the most actual and precise findings concerning interjections' functions in the language, thanks to such strategies as systematic analysis of a document, literature review, synthesis and comparison, applied in both theoretical and practical part of the paper.

## **1. Theoretical Part: General information about interjections**

### **1.1. Definition of interjection**

The notion of interjection is the starting point for the research's further investigation. It is essential to determine the concept of interjection in the right way to achieve the research purpose. The concept of interjections has a long history, it derives from the works of Roman linguists, for example Varro, I century BC. These days, thanks to the efforts of thousands of linguists all around the world, there are a huge number of interjection's definitions exist. Depending on the personal views of linguists, some definitions may differ significantly from each other. Even though all the definitions describe the same notion, ideas might vary completely. For instance, according to Potter (2006), interjections cannot be defined as a part of speech, it is all just "mere noise" and they are meaningless. Moreover, interjections are devoid of semantics from his point of view. However, Potter does not reject, that in a certain context, when interjections pronounced with the special intonation, they could express feelings - sadness, happiness, approval, disappointment etc. On the other hand, some linguists, such as Curme & Kurrath (1931), claim that interjections are the oldest variable of conversation and are the most primitive kind of a sentence. Therefore, interjections from their point of view are not just class of words, but sentences. They also considered interjections more from physiological point of view rather than from linguistic.

Many other linguists considered interjections neither as words nor as sentences, they are only expressions or emotional cues that do not turn into words. Nevertheless, over the past decade, most of the modern linguists describe interjections as unchangeable words, with particular semantic and emotional meaning, which pronounced with a special sound. It is generally assumed, that interjections only those words that serve to express the state of a person, i.e. feelings, thoughts, intentions. However, it is also appropriate to include the words denoting greeting, goodbye and apology to interjections, since all the formal features of interjections in such words are observed: they are unchangeable too, carry a particular semantic and emotional load and pronounced with special sound as well (Apetyan, 2014). In the most communicative situations there is no special need to express thoughts using whole sentences, it is enough to use a suitable interjection, which just serves for such purposes.

Therefore, it is clear that in the linguistics there are serious disagreements about interjections as an independent part of speech, about grammatical features and concerning its' role in the language. In this work, considering all the reviewed literature, it is possible to form the following point of view regarding the concept of interjections. An interjection is a specific, full-fledged and independent part of speech, which could change concepts historically and used to express (but not directly name) emotions, feelings, greetings, goodbyes etc. in speech. Interjections are not the names of objects or their actions, but an approximate image of the action of an object, a process with a specific sound (rhythm, melody, pitch and sometimes timbre). Thus, interjection is a rather complex concept, which will probably change over the time as new linguistic research appears, but in this work, the definition above is taken as the starting point for the research's further investigation.

## **1.2. Interjections' properties and peculiarities**

Now, when there is a clear definition of the concept of interjections, it is possible to formulate some properties and peculiarities of their use, which make interjections such an unusual, but vital part of speech in modern English language. It is known that new interjections appear literally every day and included in the vocabulary of native speakers, being an integral part of it (Apetyan, 2014). Perhaps, interjections are so popular in everyday speech due to these peculiarities, represented below.

The first peculiarity of interjections follows from the definition in 1.1. They express certain feelings, emotions and motives, without naming them directly, but the interlocutor always clearly understands what the person wanted to say using this word or phrase. For example, a person touching something hot exclaims "Ouch!" or "Oh!" and it is clear that this person feels pain, even though he or she didn't say "I'm in pain". Thus, thanks to interjections it is possible to replace whole phrases or sentences with one suitable word.

The next peculiarity is related with grammatical property of interjections and consists in the fact, that interjections are not actual members of the sentence, which means that no words in written or spoken speech can affect them. This indicates one important property of interjections - being in the conditions of any sentence type, they never change and keep their original form, so interjections are syntactically independent. This fact implies that interjections do not have the forms of time, gender, or number. They are immutable.

The third peculiarity is associated with the use of interjections exclusively in everyday speech and often in novels, but not in the scientific and academic style. This is their distinctive feature; accordingly, they cannot be used in the formal presentation of information, for example, in reports and scientific articles. The use of interjections in a business style is considered inappropriate not only in English, but also in many other languages of the world.

Finally, the last peculiarity literally lies on the surface after detailed study of interjections. It is easy to see that often interjections include very rare sounds, which sometimes cannot be found anywhere else in the language. This fact is connected with another property of interjections - to attract the attention of the interlocutor. For example, "shh" and "psst" consist entirely of consonants, which is not typical for the English language (Barkhudarov, 1975).

Thus, considering all the peculiarities and properties of interjections, it is possible to define why they are so popular in our everyday speech. Interjections are extremely simple in their use and do not require special syntactic or grammatical design in the sentence, since they are simply independent and moreover, are unique in their phonetic structure, satisfying a person's need to express emotions. All these factors combine to make this part of speech irreplaceable so far and important.

### **1.3. Classification of interjections**

There is a large number of different classifications of interjections exist: according to the word structure, according to its semantics, phonetics and morphological structure. In this paper, only few the most common classifications of interjections described, some of which later help to identify in practical part what functions a particular type of interjection performs in the language.

Firstly, if to consider the classification of interjections according to the structure of the word, then, as Churanov notes (2006), all interjections are somehow included in one of the following types:

Interjections in the form of a word (Aha! Boo!);

Interjections in the form of a phrase (Dear god, Good lord);

Interjections in the form of sentences (God bless my soul!).

However, this classification as well as some others structural and morphological typologies, does not really suite for the present research practice work, as each specific type of interjections above do not have clear functions, they only reflect the word structure of interjections and thus, the same type can carry completely different functions. For example, “Stop!” – interjection in the form of a word, might carry incentive function, whereas “wow” – as well interjection in the form of a word, but probably carry only emotive function. It is more appropriate to observe classifications concerning the meaning of interjections (semantics) to reveal the interjections’ functions and to achieve the research purpose.

According to the semantics, or simply meaning, Budazhapova (2011) claims that all the interjections could be divided into following types:

Emotive (Hooray! Ew);

Onomatopoeic interjections (woof, wink-wink, bzz);

Interjections that are pronounced with a certain gesture or movement (bo-o, achoo, hush);

Interjections that derives from other significant words (Ah me! My!).

This classification, unlike the previous one, is more suitable for identifying the functions of interjections in practice. Nevertheless, Kaushanskaya in 1973 made up more shortened, but quite clear and similar, to some extent, classification according to interjections’ meaning:

Emotional interjections (Damn, Ugh);

Imperative interjections (Stop! Hush!);

Interjections of speech etiquette (greetings and goodbyes).

Felix Ameka – famous Australian linguist, proposed one more semantic classification almost 20 years earlier than Budazhapova, but 19 years later than Kaushanskaya, in 1992. Of course, his classification is also similar to the previous two, but according to many experienced linguists, the most profound and touching all the aspects of interjections typology:

1) Expressive Interjections, which could be subdivided into:

Emotive – used to show emotional condition (Ouch! Wow);

Cognitive - reflect the state of mind of the speaker (Aha! – I know this);

2) Conative Interjections - aim to attract attention and prompt action or response of a person, in other words imperative. (Sshh! – I want silence. What? – Repeat, please. Greetings and goodbyes like: Hey!).

3) Phatic Interjections - used to maintain conversation and strengthen verbal and non-verbal contact, just like the cognitive type, they demonstrate the speaker's mental state and thus it helps to improve contacts. (Mhm, uh-uh, yeah – right/I agree/ I listen).

Thus, for the research practical part this classification created by Ameka is the most suitable, as it fully reflects all the features of interjections and will help to identify the main functions of this special class of words.

## 2. Practical part: Analysis of Modern English interjections

### 2.1. Result 1: Types of interjections used in the Modern English literary work

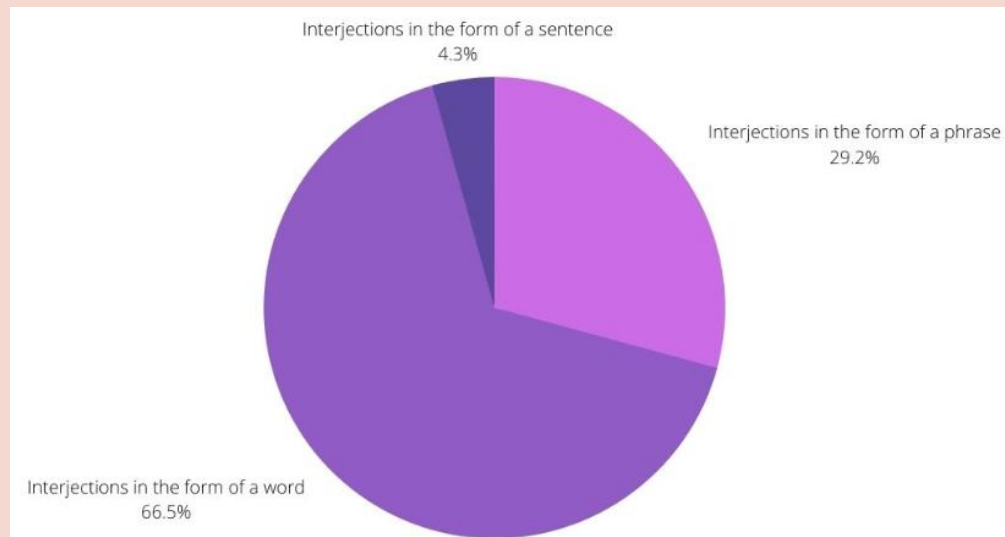
Now, when all the necessary terminology regarding the concept of interjections is determined and explained, including the concepts, properties, peculiarities and classifications, it is possible to proceed to the practical part of this paper. Practical analysis of interjections used in a particular work of modern English language will help to identify what functions a particular type of interjection has in the language according to the classification proposed by Ameka (1992). The work selected for analysis is ‘Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone’ by J. Rowling (1997). The materials for the practical part was not chosen by a chance, as J. Rowling's books are very popular and are filled with a sufficient number of different types of interjections. Thus, in the analysis it will be possible to reflect all existing classifications of interjections and identify their functions in the language the most fully.

First, it is necessary to outline the general picture of all the interjections used in the work. After careful reading of the entire book, it was managed to count about 170-180 interjections and the most of them were used in direct speech or dialogues of characters. According to the word structure, the prevailed amount of used interjections belongs to the interjections in the form of a word type. It is about 107-110 interjections of this type in the book. The pie chart on the frequency distribution of each type presented below. (See Figure 1). On the second place are interjections in the form of a phrase, whose amount are equal to nearly 47-50. And the least common used type of interjections according to the word structure is interjections in the form of a sentence. It is approximately 5-7 such a sentence. The most common examples of all three types are presented in the Table 1 below. The most frequently used interjections were "Oh" and “Ah” – which in different combinations and independently as well were used about 52 times.

**Table 1. Interjections’ types according to the word structure used in ‘Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone’.**

<b>Interjections in the form of a word</b>	<b>Interjections in the form of a phrase</b>	<b>Interjections in the form of a sentence</b>
Shhh!	Oh, yeah	Bless my soul
Up!	Yes-yes	Oh my goodness
Hmmm	Thank goodness	Oh, good Lord, here!
Ouch!	Good Lord	Ah, you shut up!

**Figure 1. Frequency distribution of interjections’ types according to the structure used in ‘Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone’.**

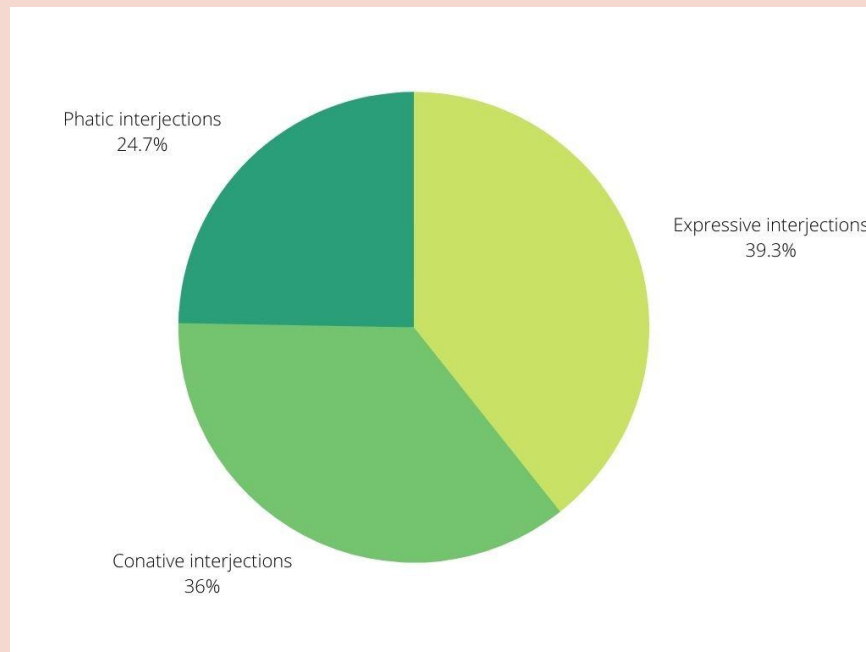


According to the semantic classification by Ameka, the most commonly used type of interjections in the book is expressive, which includes emotive and cognitive subtypes. The pie chart of the frequency distribution of each type according to the semantics presented below. (See Figure 2). Generally, it is quite logical, that characters use this class of interjections more often - to express the emotions and states of mind. Conative type of interjections is used a little bit less in comparison with expressive, but fairly frequent too. Finally, the phatic interjections’ type is the least frequently used. Below is a table of some examples of each type, which was used in the book. (See Table 2).

**Table 2. Interjections’ types according to the semantics used in ‘Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone’.**

Expressive interjections		Conative interjections	Phatic interjections
<i>Emotive</i>	<i>Cognitive</i>	Shoo!	Oh, yes
Oh...	Er...	Shhh!	Oh, really?
Ah!	Eh...	Up!	Yes-yes
Oh, good Lord	Um	Out!	Yeah
Aarrgh!	Hm...	Hello	Nah
Ouch!	Ahem	Hey	So?
Wow!	Ooh...	Bye-bye	Mm?
Aach!	Aha!	Good-bye	Yuh-uh
Haaa!	Oww...	Shut up!	Yh-huh
Urgh...	Eh?	Ahoy	Well

**Figure 2. Frequency distribution of interjections' types according to the semantics used in 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone'.**



Thus, the general analysis of interjections' usage in the book 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone' by J. Rowling (1997) defined that the most commonly used interjections belong to the expressive type and are mostly in the form of a word. This is probably due to the fact that in everyday speech people more often use interjections precisely to express emotions and mental states. Such expressions should not require complex constructions and therefore, these interjections mostly in the form of a short word.

## 2.2. Result 2: Functions of interjections used in the literary work according to classification

Now, after the general analysis of all the types of interjections used in the chosen book, most important part of the research starts. In order to determine, what functions interjections carry in modern English language it is not enough simply to rely on the theory. Of course, even based on the previously determined theory it is possible to predict, what functions a particular type and subtype of interjections perform in the speech. However, the comprehensive analysis of the theory with practical approach is required for the most accurate results.

As it was already mentioned, the most frequently interjections' class used within the book is expressive and its subtypes: emotive and cognitive. Throughout the book, there is a huge amount of dialogues between the characters, where they use this expressive class, to enrich their speech. According to the common sense and examples given in the Table 2, it is obviously, that the main function the expressive class performs is to express people's emotions or states of mind. However, not everything so obvious, since each of the subtypes carry its own functions, even if at the first glance it seems that there is no particular difference between them.

Analyzing and comparing the examples of cognitive interjections in contexts and basing on the theoretical description of this subclass, it is possible to determine, that cognitive interjections' function is to transfer the mental or in other words cognitive state of a person to the direct speech, in order to demonstrate the person's thoughts and express the way of thinking. This subtype focused mostly not on emotions, but rather mental condition of a speaker. As an example, using interjections "Hm..." or "Um - Hagrid?" (Rowling, 1997), character in the book shows that he is puzzled and thinking about something – the mental state of a person. "Er

– Petunia, dear", (Rowling, 1997) or "Not a wizard, eh?" (Rowling, 1997) – a speaker is not sure about something and try to find the right words – the way of thinking and person's cognitive state.

The emotive subtype, on the contrary, simply carry the function to express the current emotions, enriching the vocabulary: "Ouch! - Harry clapped a hand to his head" (Rowling, 1997) – pain. "Urgh - troll boogers" (Rowling, 1997) or "Bleaaargh - see? Sprouts" (Rowling, 1997) – disgust. "Aarrgh!" – anger. Emotive interjections' function does not touch the way of thinking, as cognitive subtype, although both of them aim to show the general expressive state of a speaker, using sudden words, whose over time turned into stable and specific words or phrases – interjections.

Summarizing all of the above, the expressive class of interjections perform two different functions, in accordance with its subtypes. Emotive interjections' function – to express the current emotional condition of a person, enriching the conversation, whereas the cognitive interjections' function is not only to display the emotion, but the speaker's way of thinking, reflecting the cognitive or mental state.

The next interjections' class is conative, which aimed to prompt an attention of a person or a subject and thus, causes the response or retaliatory action. This type, as already mentioned, includes also the words of greetings and goodbyes. Analyzing the contexts, in which this type is used, it is possible to define that conative interjections perform imperative function and express the direct desires of a speaker. For instance: "Shoo! - said Mr. Dursley loudly" (Rowling, 1997). This means to ask to get away from the place. "Up! - she screeched" (Rowling, 1997) - request to leave the place as well. "Shut up, Malfoy" (Rowling, 1997) – speaker demands the silence. In the cases of greetings and goodbyes, conative interjections carry out a communicative function and thus encourages the interlocutor to respond: "Hey, Potter" (Rowling, 1997), "Hello, dear" (Rowling, 1999), "Bye, Harry" (Rowling, 1997), etc. Overall, this class of interjections perform imperative and communicative function, prompting mutual actions, as contexts show.

Finally, the phatic class of interjections, which is the least frequently used in the book and turn out to be more difficult type to analyze, since it has similar features to the previous classes. First of all, the main function of this class is clear already from the theory – to maintain a conversation and improve verbal or non-verbal contacts, in other words - communicative function, similarly to the conative class. Analyzing the examples within the contexts, it is noticeably, that these interjections not only help to build and improve the conversations, but display the speaker's mental state as well, just like the cognitive subtype. As an example: "Oh, yeah? - said Malfoy" (Rowling, 1997) or "Mm? - said Hagrid" (Rowling, 1997), "So?" – an interest, demonstrates that the interlocutor is really listening and involved – mental state. However, the main difference between the functions of phatic class of interjections from others is that based on contexts analysis, all examples of this type are used to assent and support the words of the interlocutor: "Yes -yes, you're right, of course". (Rowling, 1997). "Yeah, right", "Mhm", "Nah" etc. To sum it up, phatic interjections perform the functions, similar to the conative and cognitive interjections, whose are: displaying mental states and communicative. The main function, which makes this class special, is assenting function. It means that such interjections are echoing to the interlocutor, supporting him, which helps to improve a contact.

Thus, the modern English interjections' functions are:

Communicative

Imperative

Expressive:

Expression of emotions

Expression of cognitive/mental state

Assenting/ echoing

Speech enriching.

### **Discussion & Conclusion**

Summarizing both theoretical and practical parts of this paper, it is obvious that interjections are irreplaceable unit of the speech, without which people would not be able to convey their emotions, thoughts, some internal cognitive states as well as to color their daily speech. That is why it is quite unfair to claim that interjections should not be considered as the special language part, since according to the theoretical analysis of this work, which included the opinions and approaches of various Western and Russian linguists (Ameka, 1992; Apetyan, 2014; Barkhudarov, 1975; etc.), most of the formal duties and features of parts of the speech are also observed in the interjections. Interjections possess certain morphological, grammatical, phonetic and semantic features and apart from that, firmly entrenched in the everyday vocabulary of all generations and cultures.

Interjections have an extremely important value in the language, which explains the large number of existing classifications of interjections according to semantics, grammar, morphology, and so on. According to the structural classification (Churanov, 2006), interjections could be in the form of a word, phrase or even a sentence. One more classification, based on the semantic and proposed by Ameka (1992) was taken as the basis for practical analysis and consist of following types: 1) expressive and its subtypes: emotive and cognitive, 2) conative and 3) phatic.

The methods of comparison, analyzing and synthesis used within the practical work were aimed to determine, what functions are particular types according to the Ameka's classification (1992) and just interjections itself carry in the Modern English language.

General practical analysis of this paper showed, that expressive type of interjections in the form of a word is the most frequently used in the speech (107-110 throughout book), and a little less often used is in the form of a phrase (47-50). This is due to the fact that interjections are mostly used by people to express some sudden emotions and states and therefore do not have a complex grammatical structure.

More detail practical analysis distinguished the following functions of interjections in the Modern English language: communicative, imperative, expressive, which could be subdivided into expression of emotions and expression of cognitive or mental state, assenting or in other words echoing and finally, speech enriching function.

Concerning the functions of interjections, which the particular types perform, analysis demonstrated, that the expressive class of interjections has two different functions, as there are two subclasses. Expressive type emotive subtype performs the function of expression of emotions whereas expressive type cognitive subtype apart from the function of expression of emotions, also expresses the people's cognitive or mental condition. Conative class of interjections has two functions: imperative and communicative. Lastly, phatic type of interjections performs function, similar to the previous classes, which are expressing the mental condition and communicative, but additionally, this type has the echoing or assenting function, improving by that a communication process. Apart from that, all the interjection classes possess one common function – to enrich the language and make it more colored and diverse.

Therefore, all the purposes stated in the introduction are reached fully. The results of this paper have a practical implementation, since the functions explored so far might be used by instructors for the theoretical materials in the Fundamentals of English Language Theory classes. Furthermore, the findings of this research gave a start to the development of the original and to some extent innovative functional dictionary of the modern English language interjections, which is currently underway. The innovation of such a dictionary lies in its structure, which is presented in the form of tables and is divided according to functional criteria, including the classification, probable synonyms and translation into Russian. The draft sample of such a dictionary developed thanks to the finding of this research attached in the Appendix.

Finally, the topic of modern English interjections is still quite unique for linguistic researches due to its relatedness with cognition processes and its great role in speech. Therefore, basing on the existing theories and

including results of this paper, more researches should be done on the ways how to structure interjections from a new perspective as well as on defining the sources of new appeared interjections, since the new variations appear in the language every year, never losing its actuality and requiring some new framing.

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**Appendix**

## Functional Dictionary of Modern English Interjections

(draft version)

Function	Expressive: expression of emotions / cognition				
Word	Synonym	Translation	Example	Meaning	Type
aah!	aaah, aaaahh	Aaa	"Aaaaah! Help me!"	Fright, shock	Expressive type, emotive subtype
ahh	ahhh, ohh	Ax, ox	"Ahh, yes, I understand now"	Realization, understanding	Expressive type, cognitive subtype
ahh	ahhh..	Ax, ox...	"Ahh... The hot tub is amazing"	Relief or relaxation	Expressive type, cognitive subtype
argh	augh	Ax! Пх!	"Argh, it doesn't work!"	Annoyance, anger, frustration	Expressive type, emotive subtype
boo!	booh!	Бу-y!	A child jumped out from the closet and yelled "boo!"	A noise used to scare people by surprise	Conative type
brr	brrrr	Бppp, ppp	"Brrr, it's too cold outside"	Being cold, shivering	Expressive type, emotive subtype
eh?	huh?	Эээ	"Eh? I didn't hear what you said."	Misunderstanding	Expressive type, cognitive subtype
eww	ugh, ewww, yuck, ick	Фy, бee	"Ewww, this pear is rotten"	Disgust, dislike	Expressive type, emotive subtype
grr	grrrr	Ppp... Ax ты!	"Grrr, I'll kick him"	Anger, snarling, growling.	Expressive type, emotive subtype
hmm	hm, hmmmm	Хм, мmm	"Hmm, I'm not sure about that"	Thinking, hesitation.	Expressive type, cognitive subtype
hah	heh	Пхax, xax	"Heh, that's cool"	Something is little funny	Expressive type, emotive subtype
hurrah	hooray, huzzah	Ура!	"Hurrah, we won!"	Exclamation of joy	Expressive type, emotive subtype

<b>Function</b>		<b>Communicative</b>			
<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Type</i>
ahoy	hi, hello, hey, hey there	Эй, хей	“Ahoy! What’s up?”	Greeting, particularly in a nautical context	Conative type
bye	bye-bye, see you, good bye	Пока, до встречи	Bye! It was nice to meet you.	Goodbyes	Conative type
hey	Hi, hello, hiya, hey there	Привет, хей, хай	Hey! How are you?	Greetings	Conative type
psst	-	Псс	"Psst. I need to tell you something"	Used to quietly get someone's attention, tell a secret	Conative type
uh-huh	mhm, uh-hu	Ага, да-да	"Uh-hu, I agree with you"	Agreement, acknowledgement	Phatic type
yeah	yeeeeeah! yeas!	Ага, да, ну да	"Yeah, you’re right"	Agreement, common slang for "yes"	Phatic type
yuh-uh	yuh-hu, yu-huh	Угу, ага, мгм	“Isn’t he wrong?” “Yuh-uh, completely”	Agreement, affirmation	Phatic type
<b>Function</b>		<b>Imperative</b>			
<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Type</i>
shh	hush, shush	Шшш, тшш, тише, тихо	"Shh, I’m trying to hear what is saying!"	Used to make someone be quiet	Conative type
shoo	-	Кыш, брысь	"Get out of here! Shoo!"	Used to drive away animals or children	Conative type
out	-	Прочь, вон, долой	“Out! I don’t want to see you!”	Used to drive a person away	Conative type