

## I. АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРІЇ МОВИ

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УДК 811.111'27

### THE PART-SPEECH STATUS OF INTERJECTIONS

*This article concerns the definition of the interjection status as a part of speech. The urgent problem is envisaged in historical perspective both in various linguistics; modern definitions of the interjection as a part of speech are analyzed while the distinctive features of this class of words are singled out. The problems to investigate are brought up on the grounds of mentioned above.*

**Key words:** *interjection, the part-speech status of interjections, an invariable class of words, emotion, a syntactic function, reflection of emotion, a language sign, a language unit.*

**Introduction** For many years, linguists have different interpretations of the status and place of interjections in the language system, which is due to the heterogeneity of the classifying criterion for these language units, the peculiarities of their semantic and grammatical structure and sound form. On the one hand, the interjection, being the subject of the consideration of many linguists, is well studied, and on the other hand, it remains the subject of controversy among scholars [13].

**The aim of the article is consideration** special status of interjections in the language system and the defining their distinction from other categories of words, views on their functions in communication.

**Originality** Interjection – is a language sign, form unchanging word that specifies on an action, not naming it, and serves for undismembering expression of feelings, wills and living emotional reaction on behavior of interlocutor, emotional states and other (often involuntary) emotional and emotionally-volitional reactions on reality; it's expressivity shows up in harmonious unity perceptible and intellectual [6, p. 43–48.]. Performing the extraordinarily important function of voicing feelings, emotions and wills, interjections are the important constituent of informal communication. According to V. V. Vinogradov [4, p. 745.], «the primary words of human language» derived from interjections. Many linguists understand interjections as «elements, that inherent to the primitive state languages» [4].

As interjections are short emotional forms that express speaker's attitude toward a communicative situation, to its participants, they differ from other language units on grammatical signs, syntactic position, functions in a communication.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the discussions of scientists regarding the linguistic status of the interjection continued. The questions about the status of the interjections as part of the language have been repeatedly considered by Soviet scientists in their fundamental works, namely F. F. Fortunatov [12], L. V. Shcherba [14], V. V. Vinogradov [4] etc. It should be noted V. V. Vinogradov's opinion [4, p. 611], which defined interjections as signs expressing the emotional-willed reactions of the subject, for the direct emotional expression of emotions, feelings, exclamations of wills. According to the scientist, the exclamations «do not mean and do not call them», but «have a meaningful load». V. V. Vinogradov [4] referred the exclamations to grammar, and showed their belonging to the syntax.

L. Scherba [14] defined interjections as part of a language, which either in the form of a cry or in sound, or in the form acquired by other parts of the language expresses, without naming, internal and external feelings of the speaker.

L. Scherba also pointed out a certain affinity for cries and verbs («in the form of imperative and desirable state») and emphasized that cries are only a signal for the emergence of a certain content, and not its sign [14, p. 136].

In Western European linguistics, this issue was dealt with by well-known researchers J. Wandries [2], O. Yepsersen [5], O. Jespersen [17], G. Paul [10], and others. Significant differences interjections from other words of the language (lack of lexical meaning, nominative function), complicate the determination of the status of these units. Therefore, L. B. Scherba [14] called the cries «misunderstanding», implying confusion in the views on this part of the language and the functional features of the interjections. L. Blumfeld noted [1] that in the English language, the words that are marked by expression can be classified as interjections: exclamations, imperative sentences, and onomatopoeia. According to J. Wandries [2], interjections differ from other parts of the language by a specific form of speech – affective and emotional. J. Vandriess [2] emphasized that interjections are of great importance in the language, but have nothing to do with grammar.

Significantly earlier G. Paul stressed [10, p. 218] that cries are spontaneous sounds pronounced by a person in a state of affection, taking into account even those who are not at all connected with the intention to disclose any information. In the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, J. Maruzo [8] defined a cry as an unchanging word, which can be used independently, or occupy a position (from the Latin *interiectus*) among other members of the sentence. Worthy of note is the work of the French linguist C. Dufour, *Entendre les mots qui disent les maux* [15], in which the author exclaims the echo of primitive cries, which is associated with the spontaneous expression of emotions. Interjections are defined as immutable words that convey the emotional attitude of the speaker. Characterizing the interjections, H. Dyufur [15] pointed to their polysemy, which is largely determined by the tone, the repetition of the one-component interjection; mimic accompaniment in many ways facilitates understanding of the emotional content of the interjection.

Let's turn to the interpretation of the interior in the French electronic encyclopedia of the French Encyclopedie [16]. An interjection is defined as a category of words, basically immutable, expressing the spontaneous emotion of the speaker (joy, anger, surprise, sadness, admiration, pain, etc.), transmitting a brief message to the interlocutor (consent, ban, greetings, orders, etc.) and about the restoration of the sounding picture of the event (a scream of life, explosion, some kind of noise, etc.). Interjections can be syntagma or an entire phrase, therefore some grammarians define them as a word-phrase, because sometimes the interjections correspond to an entire sentence of exclamation type.

Thus, Western European linguists regard interjections as a category of unchanging words that express the spontaneous emotion of the speaker (joy, anger, surprise, sadness, enthusiasm, pain, etc.), transmit short messages from the interlocutor (consent, prohibition, greetings, order, etc.) and they reproduce a sound picture of events (scream of animals, an explosion, some kind of noise, etc.).

The special status of interjections in the language system, their distinction from other categories of words, causes different, often contradictory, views on their functions in communication. For example, a famous scientist believes that, acting «a special form of speech – the broadcast affective, emotional interjection in any case remains outside the structure of

intellectual speech» [10, p. 56]. The most prominent are the statements of famous linguist L. B. Scherby [14], who called the interjections «very fuzzy and foggy category».

E. Sapir considers «conditional» interjections in connection with theories of the origin of the language and shares them with «instinctive cries», naming the interdimension «only by the conditional fixations of the natural sounds» [11, p. 7–8]. The specific phonetic nature of each language has determined the differences between the interjections in different languages, therefore, they are «an integral part of speech in the exact cultural sense of this term», but they are referred to the least important language elements [11, p. 7–8].

The most clear and comprehensively covering is the definition of Ye.E. Kordi [7, p. 76] that the interjection is a part of a language consisting of words devoid of a nominative function, and sometimes of conceptual content. Morphologically, interjections are characterized by immutability and, as a rule, a feature of use. The morphological nature of the cries still remains ambiguous. There are several points of view on this issue. Many prominent scholars G. Paul [10], J. Vandries [2] deduce interjections beyond the boundaries of grammar and attribute them to syntax. Linguists point out that this is a syntactic class of words that is not divisible into parts of the language.

Y. S. Maslov [9] defined interjections as elements of the parts of the language, as the expressions of emotions (oh, ah,) or the signals of the will (gay, allo, stop). Consequently, in the words of Yu. S. Maslov [9], interjections not only call emotions, but also have a lexical meaning and perform syntactic functions.

A. Vezhbitskaya notes [3, p. 611–649], that interjections are «sound tones», agreeing with the opinion of E. Hoffman, about the uncertainty of the status of exclamation among units of speech, speech and communication.

We join the thoughts of other scholars, who call the interjections an independent part of the language, and in speech, the equivalents of entire statements.

Consequently, there are different points of view on the cries as part of the language, their status in the language system. Summing up, we can present a number of different points of view [6, p. 49–51]:

1) interjections are beyond the division of words into parts of the language, since they are heterogeneous in their syntactic class;

2) interjections are not part of the language, but occupy a special place in the system of parts of speech;

3) interjections are part of the language, but belong to the «particles of speech» along with prepositions and conjunctions;

4) interjections are part of the language, to the category of full-fledged words, where they occupy a special place that can dominate, have lexical meaning and perform certain syntactic functions;

5) interjections are emotional correspondences of judgment, reflection of the speaker's emotional reaction to the extralinguistic situation and is the delimitation of the speech system.

For interjections compared to other parts of speech is vital that these elements are characterized by situational use. But this statement is not substantiated hundred percent, as interjections – are heterogeneous in their semantics. Interjections are allocated into ambiguous and unambiguous interjections, the content of which depends on the communicative situation. The main one is focusing on the meaning or function of interjections.

**Summary** After analyzing linguistic works concerns interjections in English, based on the interpretation of many linguists we will follow this definition: interjection – sign language,

independent part of speech, the word permanent in form, combining with the emotional and conceptual, isolated in a sentence by punctuation.

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**Бабчук Ю. Частиномовний статус вигуків.** У статті визначено статус вигуків як частини мови. Ця проблема бере початок ще з історії різних лінгвістичних учень; проаналізовано сучасні тлумачення вигуку як частини мови, визначено характерні особливості цього класу слів.

**Ключові слова:** вигук, частиномовний статус вигуків, незмінний клас слів, емоції, синтаксична функція, відображення емоції, мовний знак, одиниця мови.

**Бабчук Ю. Частеречный статус междометий.**

*Эта статья касается определения статуса междометия как части речи. Данная проблема берёт начало с истории различных лингвистик; современные определения междометия как части речи проанализированы, отличительные особенности этого класса слов выделены.*

**Ключевые слова:** междометие, частеречный статус междометий, неизменный класс слов, эмоции, синтаксическая функция, отражения эмоции, языковой знак, единица языка.

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