## EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS BY INTERJECTIONS IN PUPILS' LANGUAGE

S ummary

In the current Lithuanian linguistics, there are almost no surveys carried out on the functioning of interjections in the present Lithuanian language, changes and novelties. Pupils' language is especially suitable for this purpose as one can observe there various language novelties and oncoming changes.

The present article provides the results of the pupils' survey containing a question aimed at finding out interjections used by pupils in different situations. The survey was carried out in September 2015 on the online surveys website *apklausa.lt*. Pupils were asked to name interjections used to express their feelings in certain situations involving interacting and spending time with friends. Specific situations usual in the everyday life of pupils were suggested, each corresponding to five basic emotions, i.e. anger, fear, joy, disgust, and surprise. The purpose of this question was to determine if pupils understand what interjections are as well as to find out the most frequently used interjections. An assumption was made that in usage there is strong competition between Lithuanian and English interjections, and the latter may even predominate.

The analysis of pupils' answers highlighted several tendencies:

- 1. Obvious competition exists between Lithuanian and English interjections in the private pupils' language.
- 2. Among Lithuanian interjections, various primary (non-derived) interjections are used.
- 3. Pupils tend to use the same interjections to express rather different emotions ranging from anger to joy.
- 4. Lithuanian interjections were most often used to express surprise, disgust and fear, whereas for the expression of anger and joy both Lithuanian and non-Lithuanian interjections were used in abundance. However, for the expression of joy pupils used non-Lithuanian interjections more frequently and diversely; therefore, it can be stated that the expression of the said situation is the most English-like.

KEYWORDS: Interjections, pupils' language, loan words, swear words.

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