

INTERJECTION IN ENGLISH COMIC ONLINE ENTITLED “*LINKED SOUL*”

Nida Alifia¹, Natasya Isnaini², Ranita Khusnanda³

English Department, Faculty of Education and Teachers Training, Universitas Tidar
Indonesia
Alifianida45@gmail.com

Abstract

This study describes the interjection words used in the Linked soul online comic. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The data source is the Linked soul online comic in English. The results of the study are as follows. First, based on the type of interjection used in the comic, the researchers found 20 primary interjections and 10 secondary interjections. Second, based on its meaning, interjection can be divided into four (emotive, cognitive, conative, and phatic). Third, from the four interjection words, emotive occupies the top position (17), followed by cognitive (8), conative (4), and phatic (1). The total interjection content in volume 1,3, and 5 found 36 interjections. 28 among them are the primary type and the eight interjections for the secondary type.

Keywords: Exclamation, primary, secondary.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tools) that are arbitrary and conventional, which is used to communicate by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts (Wibowo, 2001: 3). A language is a communication tool humans use to provide information and respond to. Language is divided into two, namely written language and spoken language. Written language can be found in books, newspapers, magazines, and others. In contrast, spoken language is used in direct interaction between 2 or more people. However, a language spoken is presented in writing; one example is Comic. McCloud (2002: 9) states that comics are collections of images that convey information or produce an aesthetic response for those who see it. All story texts in comics are neatly arranged and interconnected between images (visual symbols) and words (verbal signs). Images in a comic are interpreted as static images arranged sequentially and interrelated between one picture with another image to form a story (McCloud, 2002: 9). According to Oxford Advanced, Learner's Dictionary comic is a magazine, especially for children that tell stories through pictures (2000: 253).

There are many symbols, pictures, and words in the comic to inform the character's ideas, desires, and emotions. To make the comic interesting to read, many authors use interjection. The interjection is a word that is usually used to convey the speakers' feelings, emotions, or ideas to



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the addressees. It is important because it can help people express their feelings clearly, such as being amazed, surprised, happy, sad, and angry. Interjection is used to express some feelings and emotions of someone in handling or expressing the feeling that cannot be expressed easily in common sentences because interjection is used to give a different meaning in various situations or actions. In English grammar, the word interjection is often referred to as 'exclamation' where it means that there is a word used to express emotion or sentiment as an important part of the speaker. Most of these exclamations have clear and detailed definitions. Pauses in sentences like 'oh', 'shh', or 'er' can also be said to be part of exclamation. Usually, this exclamation condition is located or placed at the beginning of a sentence. As a source, researchers used a comic titled Linked soul.

The linked soul is an original work of Indonesian people who have the pen name *Mas Hiro*. This comic genre is an action romance set in the future of 2025, precisely in one of the cities in Indonesia, Surabaya. This comic tells the story of the number of mysteriously missing people rising rapidly. A bounty is put on an alien who has lost her memory in the city. Then she meets Rakai, a boy searching for his mother. This comic is very popular, as evidenced by its ranking on the first trending website <https://www.ciayo.com/en/>. This research tries to analyze the use and the type of interjection used in the comic.

Interjections

An interjection is a word or expression that occurs as an utterance on its own and expresses a spontaneous feeling or reaction. It is a diverse category, encompassing some different parts of speech, such as exclamations (ouch !, wow!), curses (damn!), greetings (hey, bye), response particles (okay, oh !, M-hm, huh?), hesitation markers (uh, er, um) and other words (stop, cool). Due to its diverse nature, the interactions overlap with a few other categories such as profanities, discourse markers, and fillers. The use and linguistic discussion of interactions can be traced historically through the Greek and Latin Modes over many centuries.

Typology of Interjections

Various states that interactions can be divided into primary interjections and Secondary Interjections (1992: 105).

1) Primary Interjections



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Primary Interjections are little words or non-words that can stand independently and are not included in other word classes such as verb, noun, adjective, etc. For example, Ouch! Wow! Gee! Oho! Oops! Etc. Primary interjections may be made up of sounds and sound sequences not found in other parts of the language such as tut, Psst !, Sh !, etc.

2) Secondary Interjections

Secondary Interjections are those words that have independent semantic values but can be used conventionally as utterances by themselves to express a mental attitude or state. Examples of secondary interactions are alarm calls and attention getters like Help !, Fire !, Careful !, etc. Swearing and taboo words like Damn !, Hell!, Heavens !, Christ! And other emotively used words such as Shame !, Bother! And Drats! Are also examples of secondary interactions. Besides those examples, according to Ameka (1992: 111), there is also a multi-morphemic one that constitutes a phonological word such as Goddammit! That may be referred to as complex interactions. Ameka (1992: 111) quoted Bloomfield that there are interactive expressions called secondary interactions. There are multiword expressions phrases, which can be free utterance units and refer to mental acts, such as bloody Hell!, dear me !, My Goodness !, Thank God !, etc. These utterances are called 'interjectional phrases'.

Classification of Interjections

According to Ameka (1992: 113-114), interjections can be classified into three classifications there are Expressive Interactions, Conative Interjections, and Phatic Interjections.

1) Expressive interactions are vocal gestures that are symptoms of the speaker's mental state.

They may be subdivided into two groups:

(a) Emotive Interactions express the speaker's state concerning the emotions and sensations at the time. For example, as quoted by Ameka from Wierzbicka (1992: 167), Come on! 'I feel disgusted' Wow! 'I am surprised' Ouch! 'I feel pain', etc.

(b) Cognitive interactions pertain to the speaker's state of knowledge and thoughts at the time of the utterance.

For example, Aha! 'I know this'.

2) Conative interactions are those expressions that are directed at the auditor. They are either aimed at getting someone's attention or demanding action or response from someone of a speaker's wants. For example, sh! 'I want silence here,' eh? 'I want to know something'.



- 3) Phatic interactions are used in the establishment and maintenance of communicative contacts. A variety of conventional vocalizations, which expresses the speaker's mental attitude towards the ongoing discourse that is backchanneling or feedback signaling vocalizations, may be classified as phatic. For instance, mhm, uh-uh, yeah.

METHODOLOGY

The method used by the researchers in this study is a qualitative method with descriptive analysis. Qualitative research is designed to reveal the meaning that informs actions or results usually measured by quantitative research. Qualitative researchers investigate the meaning, interpretation, symbols, and process and relationship of social life. This research data is collected from written sources from Linked Soul comics. When analyzing data, researchers used a qualitative method with descriptive analysis

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The data analysis is done by finding and selecting the interactions found in the Linked soul comic volume 1, 3, 5, and taking some utterances as the data.

Volume 1

1. The interjection "Oh no! Oh no! Oh no!"

Situation: It happened when a citizen chased the alien and ran as fast as possible.

Oh no! Oh no! "Oh no," interjection is used to express fears and worries from her (the alien). This interjection is included in the category of multiword interjection. Because it consists of two words that are repeated. The meaning of this interjection is a response determined by women's situation and condition, which fears and worries because of chased by citizens. According to its meaning, the interjection "oh no! oh no! oh no!" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

2. The interjection "Uh-oh!"

Utterance: "Uh-oh! My memory's full!"

Situation: when a citizen tries to record the alien, but his phone's memory is full. "Uh-oh" interjection is used to express the citizen's displeasure because he cannot record the alien.



This interjection is included in the category of anger and multiword interjection. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the situation, and the condition can be interpreted as displeasure or anger feeling of the citizen who cannot record the alien. According to its meaning, interjection "Ugh" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

3. The interjection "Damnit!"

Utterance: "Damnit! How did it end up like this?"

Situation: when the woman is confused, fears and worries because she is chased by citizens. Damnit interjection is used to express the woman's confusion, fear, and worry's feeling. This interjection is included in the category of interjection for sorrow. The meaning of this interjection is determined by women's situation and condition, which confuse, fear, and worry. According to its meaning, the interjection "Damnit" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

4. The interjection "Huh?"

Situation: when the woman is surprised and confused by her condition. "Huh" interjection is used to express the strong sense of surprise and confusion about something that happened. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The woman situation and condition) can be interpreted as a surprising and confusing feeling. According to its meaning interjection "Huh?" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

5. Interjection "Huh"

Utterance: "Huh, what's this?"

Situation: when the alien found a newspaper and try to read it. "Huh" interjection is used in sentences to express confuse and interest to something. Because the woman is confused about the condition that happens and tries to find the answer from the newspaper. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The alien situation and condition) can be interpreted as confusing and interest's feelings. According to its meaning interjection "Huh?" can be classified as an emotive interjection.



6. Interjection "Huh"

Situation: when Rakai confused about what happened. "Huh" interjection is used as an expression of uncertainty or disbelief about something that just happened. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is a response determined by the situation and condition of Rakai, the alien and the environment which can be interpreted as distrust. According to its meaning interjection "Huh" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

7. The interjection "Damn!"

Utterance: "Damn! Where should I hide??"

Situation: when the aliens try to run and find a place to hide. "Damn" interjection is used as an expression of panic and confusion about how to hide. This interjection is included in the category of interjection for sorrow. The meaning of this interjection is to express the unfortunate situation and condition of women which can be interpreted as panic and confuse. According to its meaning interjection "Damn" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

8. The interjection "Huh?!"

Situation: when the alien meets Rakai but do not know what to do. Huh, an interjection is used as an expression of surprise and confused feeling. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is expressing the alien's surprise and confuse feeling that is determined by their situation and condition. According to its meaning interjection "Huh" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

9. Interjection "Huuuuuhh?!?"

Situation: when the alien meets Rakai but do not know what to do. "Huh", an interjection is used as an expression of surprise and confused feeling. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is expressing the alien's surprise and confuse feeling that is determined by their situation and condition. According to its meaning interjection "Huh" can be classified as an emotive interjection.



10. The interjection “Oh no,!”

Utterance: “Oh no, I'm gonna get caught this time!”

Situation: when the alien meets Rakai but doesn't know what to do. “Huh,” interjection is used as an expression of panic, fear and confused feelings. This interjection is included in the category of interjection for sorrow. The meaning of this interjection is expressing the alien's panic, fear and confusing feelings that is determined by their situation and condition. According to its meaning interjection “Huh” can be classified as an emotive interjection.

11. The interjection “..huh?”

Utterance: “..huh? What?”

“Huh” interjection is used as an expression of surprise and confused feelings.

Situation: when the alien meets Rakai then she tries to run but Rakai didn't try to catch her. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is expressing the alien's surprise and confuse feeling that is determined by their situation and condition. According to its meaning interjection “Huh” can be classified as an emotive interjection.

12. Interjection “Well”

Utterance: “Oh well, I might be just lucky this time...”

Situation: when Rakai didn't try to catch her (the alien). “Well,” interjection is used to express feeling relieved. The function of “well” interjection is as introductory expressions. “Well” interjection can be used to introduce a sentence, but the sentence can still function perfectly well without it. This interjection is included in the category of secondary interjection. Because it is derived belong to word classes. According to the function of its interjection, well can be classified as a Conative interjection.

13. Interjection “No!”

Situation: when the alien meets a dead end and doesn't know to do. No interjection is used as an expression of panic, fear and confused feelings. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. The meaning of this interjection is expressing the alien's surprise and confuse feeling that is determined by their situation and condition. According to its meaning interjection “Huh” can be classified as an emotive interjection.

14. Interjection “Hey, hey, hey!”



Utterance: "Hey, hey, hey! I got some info!"

Situation: when the citizen tries to get attention from others and he tells some information about the location of the alien. This interjection is included in the category interjection for attention. The meaning of this interjection is to get attention from the others. According to its meaning interjection "Huh" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

15. Interjection "Phew"

Utterance: "Phew... They left."

Situation: when the citizens cannot find the alien and decided to left the location. This interjection is included in the category of relief interjection. The meaning of this interjection is to express the relief feeling of the alien because finally, she doesn't catch by citizens. According to its meaning interjection "Phew" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

16. The interjection "Huh!"

Utterance: "Huh! Someone's coming here..."

Situation: when the alien heard the sound of someone's steps and getting closer to her. "Huh," interjection is used as an expression of fears and worries from her (the alien). This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The alien situation and condition) can be interpreted as fear and worry's feeling of the alien. According to its meaning interjection "Huh?" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

17. The interjection "Huh?"

Utterance: "Huh? It's warm?"

Situation: when the alien is given food by Rakai. "Huh," interjection is expressing the alien's surprise and confuse feeling why Rakai gave her the food. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The alien situation and condition) can be interpreted as a surprise and confuse feeling. According to its meaning interjection "Huh?" can be classified as an emotive interjection.



18. The interjection “Ugh!”

Utterance: “Ugh! Why am I crying?”

Situation: when the alien is given food by Rakai and she cries. “Ugh”, an interjection is used as an expression of the alien’s astonishment because she cries after Rakai gave her some of the foods. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The alien situation and condition) can be interpreted as displeasure feeling. According to its meaning interjection “Ugh” can be classified as an emotive interjection.

19. Interjection “Good,”

Utterance: “Good, nobody's here”

Situation: when the aliens try to see the condition around her and nobody’s there. “Good”, an interjection is used as an expression of the alien’s relief because nobody’s around her. This interjection is included in the category joy interjection meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The alien situation and condition) can be interpreted as relief feeling. According to its meaning interjection “Good” can be classified as an emotive interjection.

Volume 3

1. The interjection “ARGH!”

Situation: When Rakai was stabbed by a hunter using a sword. Argh, an interjection is used as an expression of the pain felt by Rakai when the sword pierced his stomach. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is a little word which can form an utterance on its own and it is not included in any word classes. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (Rakai situation and condition) can be interpreted as pain feeling. According to its meaning, the interjection ‘ARGH!’ Can be classified as an emotive interjection.

2. The interjection “HUH?! ”

Utterance: Huh?! When did he?!



Situation: Blue aliens want to attack hunters and tell Rakai to stay away, but the rapid movement of the hunter makes Rakai impaled by his sword. Huh, an interjection is used as a shock and wonder feeling. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is a little word which can form an utterance on its own and it is not included in any word classes. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (blue alien expositions) can be interpreted as shocked and surprised. According to its meaning interjection 'HUH!' Can be classified as an emotive interjection.

3. Interjection "HEY"

Utterance: Hey, cherry head, watch over the alien's body!

Situation: The hunter's words to Rakai just after he stabbed a blue alien. Hey, an interjection is used as calling attention. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is a little word which can form an utterance on its own and it is not included in any word classes. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (the treatment of the hunter when calling Rakai). The utterance can be interpreted that the hunter called Rakai's attention to do what the hunter ordered, to see the body of a blue alien after being stabbed with a sword. It can be interpreted as calling attention to someone. And according to its meaning interjection hey is included in Conative Interjection

4. Interjection "WELL"

Utterance: Well, unless you die first from blood loss, I guess.

Situation: The words the hunter said just before leaving Rakai and the blue aliens that were lying helpless. "Well," interjection is used as introducing a remark. Interjection well above is a primary interjection because it is a little word which can form an utterance on its own and it is not included in any words classes. This interjection is used by the hunter, to begin with before he comments that if Rakai doesn't bleed at that time. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context ("Well, unless you die first from blood loss, I guess.") And signs (the hunter's actions turning their backs on Rakai and the blue aliens) that can be interpreted as 'if you can survive until then or you die before then 'and according to its meaningful interjection well is included in Conative Interjection.

5. The interjection "DAMN IT!"



Situation: Rakai tried to crawl with his wounded approaching blue alien bodies prone in front of him. Damn it interjection is included in a secondary interjection because it is a multiword phrase which can be free utterance units and refers to mental acts. Damn it is an interjection used as a negative emotional reaction. This interjection is used when Rakai tries to reach and approach the body of a blue alien. Due to the situation of the two who were seriously injured as a result of actions carried out by the hunter before, Rakai found it difficult to approach the body of a blue alien and was upset about it. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context ("Damn it!.") And signs (Rakai's expression while he says the word) that can be interpreted as 'Rakai's annoyance with the incident that she and the blue alien went through and because of the wound that made it difficult for Rakai to reach the blue alien. According to its meaningful interjection damn, it is included in emotive interjection.

6. Interjection “Hey”

Utterance: Hey. Don't die yet!

Situation: Rakai grabs a blue alien hand trying to call her. “Hey” interjection is used as calling attention. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is a little word which can form an utterance on its own and it is not included in any word classes. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (Rakai's movements and behaviour and the expression he made when he said 'Hey!'). The utterance can be interpreted that Rakai didn't want the blue alien to die because he wanted to ask the blue alien something. Hey! An interjection can be interpreted as calling attention to someone. And according to its meaning interjection hey is included in Conative Interjection.

7. Interjection “Huh”

Utterance: Huh? Where am I?

Situation: After Rakai's hand was held by a blue alien, he opened his eyes and found that he had moved to an alien space which he thought was heaven and he had died. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is a little word which can form an utterance on its own and it is not included in any word classes. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (Rakai's expression). The utterance can be interpreted that Rakai is confused about his situation and where he is.



An interjection can be interpreted as astonishment. And according to its meaning interjection hey is included in emotive interjection.

8. Interjection "Huh"

Utterance: Huh? Navia

Situation: Still in the strange room where he stood, Rakai met the creature he was calling Navia, his favourite game character similar to the blue alien he had met before. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is a little word which can form an utterance on its own and it is not included in any word classes. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (Rakai's expression). The utterance can be interpreted that Rakai is Shocked and surprised to see a creature that looks like his idol but not. An interjection can be interpreted as a sense of wonder. And according to its meaning interjection hey is included in Emotive Interjection.

9. Interjection "O"

Utterance: O' Human. From now on, you're my possession.

Situation: The strange figure in front of Rakai is aware of his existence. She floated closer to Rakai. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is a little word which can form an utterance on its own and it is not included in any word classes. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (the expressions and actions of the strange figure in front of Rakai). The utterance can be interpreted that the strange figure in front of Rakai claimed that Rakai was his. It interjection can be interpreted as a sense of shock. According to its meanings" is included in emotive interjection.

10. The interjection "What?!"

Utterance: What?! I can't move!

Situation: A dark blue object approaches Rakai's body. It wrapped around his body which made him unable to move. 'What?!' interjection is included in a secondary interjection because it is a multiword phrase which can be free utterance units and refers to mental acts. What?! Interjection used by Rakai when he was shocked at what happened. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (the expressions and actions



of Rakai). The utterance can be interpreted that Rakai was surprised because the object that approached him covered his body holding him so he could not move. It interjection can be interpreted as a sense of shock. According to its meaning interjection 'what?!' is included in emotive interjection.

11. Interjection “Ugh”

Utterance: Ugh. Where is this?

Situation: Rakai woke up after the blue thing that wrapped it disappeared. He was confused about where he was now. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection. Because it is a little word which can form an utterance on its own and it is not included in any word classes. It is used to express fatigue. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (the expressions and condition of Rakai). The utterance can be interpreted that Rakai was exhausted or hurt after the blue thing covered his body and he did not know where he was when he opened his eyes. According to its meaning interjection 'what?!' is included in emotive interjection.

Volume 5

1. Interjection “Huh”

Situation: when Rakai asked the woman about where she lived. “Huh” interjection is used as an expression of uncertainty or disbelief of the woman about the questions asked by Rakai. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is a response determined by the situation and condition of women which can be interpreted as distrust. According to its meaning interjection “Huh” can be classified as an emotive interjection.

2. Interjection “Ugh”

Utterance: “Ugh... I just wake up, yet I feel so tired”.

Situation: when the woman woke up from her deep sleep. “Ugh” interjection is used as an expression of the woman's displeasure because she awoke from her deep sleep. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The woman situation and condition) can be



interpreted as displeasure feeling. According to its meaning interjection "Ugh" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

3. The interjection "Hmm?"

Situation: when the woman is confused, doubtful, and uncertain of what she sees. "Hmm" interjection is used as an expression of the woman's doubt feeling. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The woman situation and condition) can be interpreted as doubt feelings. According to its meaning interjection "Hmm" can be classified as a phatic interjection.

4. Interjection "Hah?"

Utterance: "Hah?" "What are these light?"

Situation: when the woman is surprised by her condition. Hah interjection is used in the sentence to express the strong sense of surprise about something that has happened. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The woman situation and condition) can be interpreted as a surprising feeling. According to its meaning interjection "Hah?" can be classified as an emotive interjection.

5. Interjection "Umm"

Utterance: "Umm, you're patting my head, you know?"

Situation: when Rakai patted the woman's hair. Umm interjection is used in sentences to express doubts about something that just happened because the woman was doubtful of the actions that had just been taken by Rakai so she made sure by asking Rakai. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is determined by the context and the signs (The woman situation and condition) can be interpreted as doubt feelings. According to its meaning interjection "Hah?" can be classified as a phatic interjection.



6. Interjection “Huh”

Utterance: “Are you not embarrassed anymore, Huh?”

Situation: when the woman asked Rakai about the actions that he has just taken. “Huh” interjection is used as an expression of uncertainty or disbelief about something that just happened. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is a response determined by the situation and condition of women which can be interpreted as distrust. According to its meaning interjection “Huh” can be classified as an emotive interjection.

7. Interjection “Ack!”

Utterance: “Ack!” “Well, actually I still am, haha”

Situation: After Rakai patting the woman’s hair. Ack interjection is used as an expression of sentiments such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement, or enthusiasm. This usage of ACK is believed to stem from the term's similarity with the word "Yuck", which is commonly used to express strong distaste. This interjection is included in the category of primary interjection because it is only a single word that is not derived from any other word class. The meaning of this interjection is expressing Rakai’s surprise feeling that is determined by his situation and condition. According to its meaning interjection “Ack” can be classified as an emotive interjection.

8. Interjection “Well”

Utterance: “Ack!” “Well, actually I still am, haha”

Situation: when Rakai reacts to the woman's words after patting her head. “Well,” interjection is used to express emotion or feeling. The function of “well” interjection is as introductory expressions. “Well” interjection can be used to introduce a sentence, but the sentence can still function perfectly well without it. This interjection is included in the category of secondary interjection. Because it is derived belong to word classes. According to the function of its interjection, well can be classified as a Conative Interjection.

From the analysis of the data above, the following data can be taken as



Interjection		
Volume	Intrejection	Total
1	Huh	8
	Oh-no	2
	Uh-no	1
	Damn it/ Damn	2
	Well	1
	No	1
	Hey hey hey	1
	Phew	1
	Good	1
3	Argh	1
	Huh	3
	Hey	2
	Well	1
	Damn it	1
	O	1
	What	1
5	Huh	2
	Ugh	1
	Hmm	1
	Hah	1
	Umm	1
	Ack	1
	Well	1

CONCLUSION

From the data that researchers found in Comic Linked Soul volumes 1, 3, and 5, it can be concluded that the comic uses the most recent emotive interjection followed by conative and cognitive interjection. "Huh" is an interjection that is often used in this comic volume one, three, and five, with a total of thirteen expressions. The most commonly used interjection is the primary type which has twenty-eight expressions, rather than the second type, which has eight expressions in the comic of thirty-six expressions.



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