



Conjunctions with *The Word Within the Word* • List #7

In the sentences below, the words in **bold** contain important Latin or Greek stems. In this exercise, write the part of speech of the word in *italics*. If it is a conjunction, identify the type.

1. Please **enumerate** *and* explain your reasons. _____
2. Her character is one of great *personal* **fortitude**. _____
3. The **osteologist** was called *in* for consultation or referral. _____
4. **Ornithology** is a science *for* the bird lovers of the world. _____
5. **Metropolitan** policy required the police to be polite *but* firm. _____
6. The stubborn old man *refused* to have the blood **transfusion**. _____
7. He was *not only* egocentric *but also* an **egomaniac**. _____
8. The *ancient* poet was **inspired** by the Muse of poetry. _____
9. Ralph disputed the dialogue, *so* he received a **diatribe**. _____
10. The **acrimonious** dispute was *disturbing* to everyone. _____
11. The culprit was **exculpated** *and* escaped punishment. _____
12. A **pachyderm** *rarely* suffers from dermatitis on its trunk. _____
13. *When* it opens, will the zoo have a **protozoan** exhibit? _____
14. Perforations let water **percolate** *and* pass through the membrane. _____
15. The **pacifists** were not pacified *by* the militaristic speech. _____
16. *Neither* **demagogues** *nor* pedagogues are to blame. _____
17. *If* you have **necrophobia**, avoid the necropolis. _____
18. *Since* you ask, the wealthy **urbanite** had urbane manners. _____
19. *Because* he had a **pugnacious** attitude, he was repugnant to others. _____
20. **Ectothermic** species *and* others enjoy the summer warmth. _____

exculpated



An **interjection** shows emotion but has no grammar function.

Interjection (interj.): An interjection is a word that shows emotion but has no grammatical purpose. In other words, interjections have no grammar tricks. They do not join, or modify, or show relationships, or replace; they only throw (*ject*) an exclamation into (*inter*) the sentence. Examples of interjections are *oh*, *ugh*, *oof*, *wow*, *yes*, *no*, and *oops*. In the classic love poem “A Red, Red Rose,” Scottish poet Robert Burns used the interjection *oh* (spelled *O*): “O my luve’s like a red, red rose / That’s newly sprung in June.”

Isolation: All of the other parts of speech participate in relationships with other parts of speech: a noun agrees with its verb, works with its replacement pronoun, or accepts the modification of its adjective; a verb has its subject and accepts the modification of its adverb; a preposition relates its object to another word; a conjunction joins words or word groups. Only the interjection stands alone. Because it does not interact with other parts of speech, we think of the interjection as separate from the other parts of the sentence.

Yes

I

will