

# Chapter 10

## Ways of Expressing Emotions

### Objectives

1. To know how native speakers express their emotion.
2. To use different types of expressions of approval / disapproval, satisfaction / dissatisfaction, and surprise.

English speakers can express their emotions, reactions or judgments in many different ways. Students should learn these aspects of language usage and practice them as often as possible in real language situations.

### A. Common Emotive Emphasis In Speech

#### A1. Presentation

Now study the common expressions used in several situations below.

#### Mini-talk 1 :



#### A1.1 Check your understanding

The interjection " \_\_\_\_\_ " shows that the girl is surprised.

**Mini-talk 2 :**

Aha, these books are exactly what I was looking for.

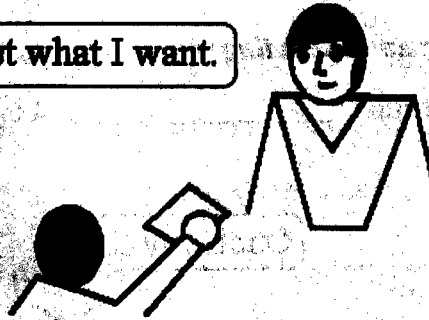


**A1.2 Check your understanding**

The interjection " \_\_\_\_\_ " shows that the woman is satisfied.

**Mini-talk 3 :**

Ah, that's just what I want.



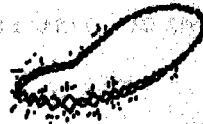
**A1.3 Check your understanding**

The interjection " \_\_\_\_\_ " shows that the man is happy.

**Mini-talk 4 :**



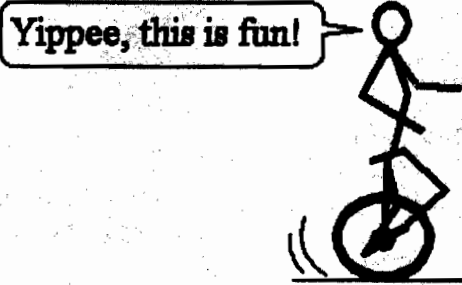
Wow, what a fantastic diamond necklace!



**A1.4 Check your understanding**

The interjection " \_\_\_\_\_ " shows that the girl is greatly surprised.

**Mini-talk 5 :**



**A1.5 Check your understanding**

The interjection " \_\_\_\_\_ " shows that the boy is very excited.

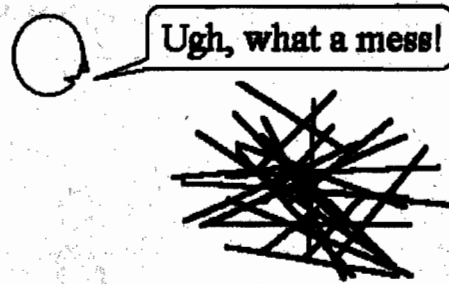
**Mini-talk 6 :**



**A1.6 Check your understanding**

The interjection " \_\_\_\_\_ " shows that there must be something wrong with the man's right foot.

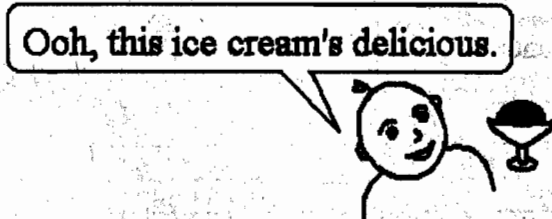
**Mini-talk 7 :**



**A1.7 Check your understanding**

The interjection " \_\_\_\_\_ " shows that the man is disgusted.

**Mini-talk 8 :**



**A1.8 Check your understanding**

The interjection " \_\_\_\_\_ " shows that the baby is very pleased being served ice-cream.

**A2. Key to your pronunciation**

Expressions of emotive emphasis in speech are pronounced with specific pronunciation. Students should mimic them in the lab and learn how to use them. Each pattern of exclamation is preceded by an interjection which denotes the different functional meanings. Study the pronunciations of the interjections and their meanings in the table below.

Interjections	Pronunciations	Meanings
Wow!	[waʊ]	great surprise
Yippee!	[ˈjɪpi:]	excitement, delight
Ow!	[ɔː]	pain
Ouch!	[oʊtʃ]	
Ugh!	[ʌx]	disgust
Ooh!	[u:]	pleasure, pain
Aha!	[əha:]	satisfaction

### A3. Explanations

Students should learn how to derive the patterns of exclamations in English and understand their underlying meanings.

Factual Statements	Exclamations Showing Speakers' Attitude or Feelings
1. The present is beautiful.	What a beautiful present!
2. I want some money.	That's just what I want.
3. I am looking for the books.	These books are exactly what I was looking for.
4. This diamond necklace is fantastic.	What a fantastic diamond necklace!
5. Going to circus is fun for children.	This is fun!

### A4. Practice : Supply the appropriate exclamations to the following situations.

1. Tom gives Mary a lovely gift.

---

2. Susan has just found her purse.

---

3. Barbara shows Ann a fantastic diamond ring.

---

4. The dog bites a man's leg.

---

5. Tom found his room messy.

---

6. Ed gives Sam some money.

---

7. The boy is very delighted while riding an elephant.

---

8. Pat enjoys having some ice cream.

---

**B. Direct expressions used to describe types of speakers' emotions**

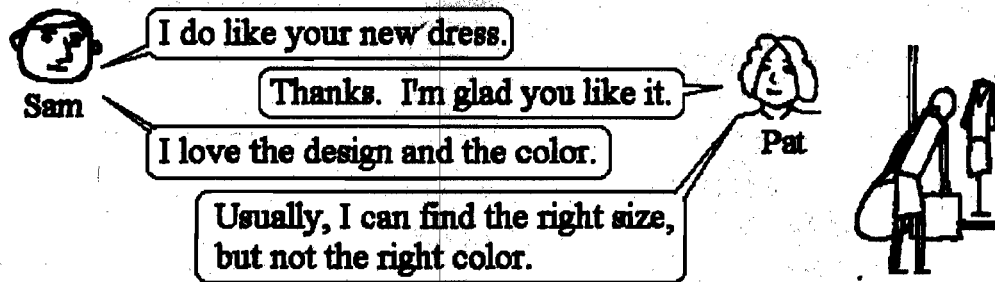
Many types of expressions are used to describe types of speakers' emotions. In this chapter, emphasis will be on approval / disapproval, satisfaction / dissatisfaction and surprise.

**B1. Approval or disapproval**

An approval is a confirmation of a mutual acceptance of something, whereas disapproval is the act of showing nonacceptance of a certain thing.

Study the mini-talks below. Mini-talks 9 and 10 represent the acts of approval; however dialogue 1 demonstrates the act of disapproval.

**Mini-talk 9** : Pat and Sam after having gone shopping. Pat just bought a new red dress.



**B1.1 Check your understanding**

1. Who bought a new dress?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Can you describe her dress?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What does Sam think about the dress?

\_\_\_\_\_

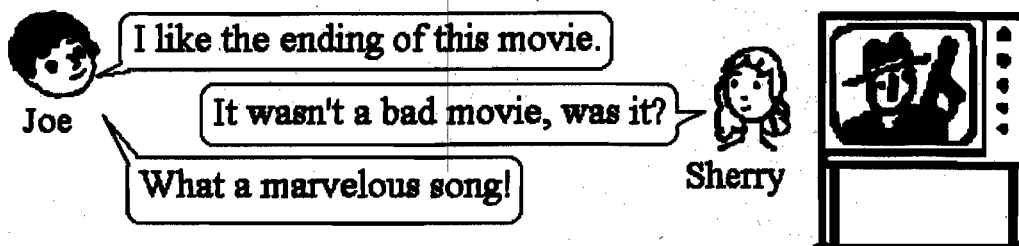
4. What does Pat think about her dress?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What color does Pat like?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Mini-talk 10** : Joe and Sherry after watching TV.



**B1.2 Check your understanding**

1. Do Joe and Sherry watch the movie together?

---

2. Do they like it?

---

3. What part of the movie does Joe approve of?

---

4. What part of the movie does Sherry approve of?

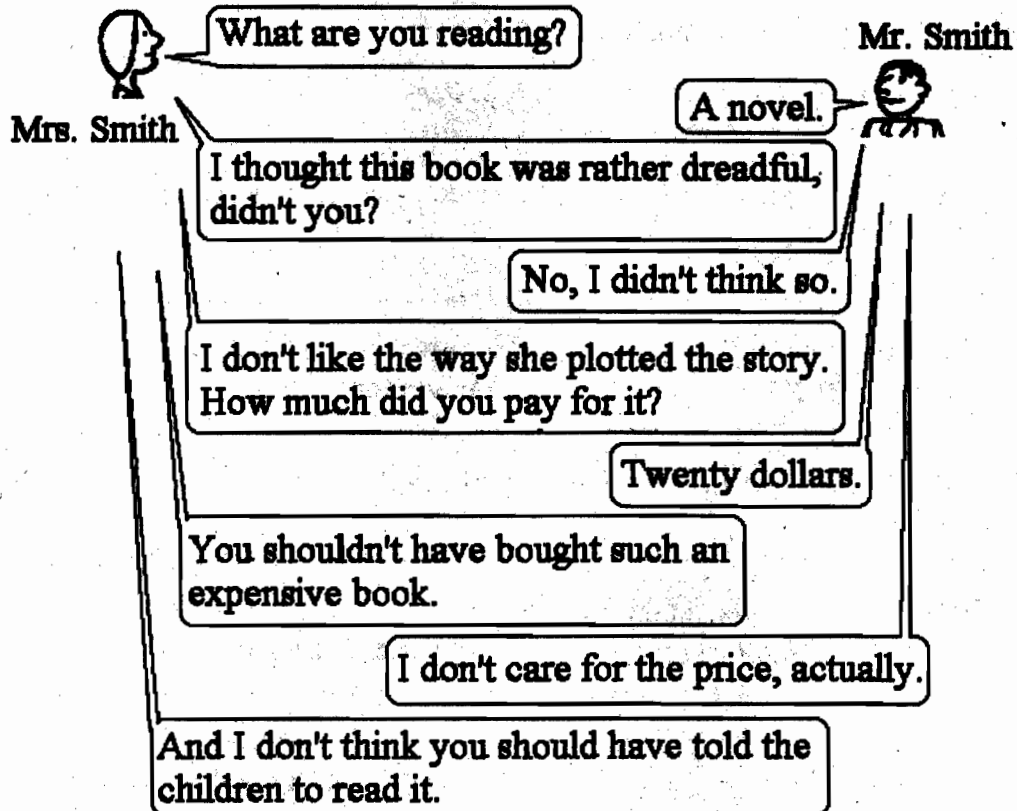
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5. Does Joe like the song in the movie?

---



**Dialogue 1 : Mr. and Mrs. Smith in the reading room.**



**B1.3 Check your understanding**

1. What are they talking about?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What did Mrs. Smith think about the book?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Did Mr. Smith think that the book was terrible?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who thought that the book was costly?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Will she let the children to read this novel?

**B1.4 Key to your pronunciation**

1. Read the following 2-3-1 intonation patterns. Notice that they are a different grammatical structure.

What are you <sup>3</sup>reading? = Wh-question

A <sup>3</sup>novel. = A phrase

I'm reading a <sup>3</sup>novel. = A statement ending with a noun.

I'm <sup>3</sup>reading it. = A statement ending with a pronoun.

2. Read the contrast of the following intonation patterns of the questions ending with a proper name and ending with a pronoun.

Did you call <sup>3</sup>John?

Did you call <sup>3</sup>him?

Did you tell <sup>3</sup>Sue?

Did you tell <sup>3</sup>her?

Did you see <sup>3</sup>Pete?

Did you see <sup>3</sup>him?

### ***B1.5 Explanations***

Expressing approval/disapproval can be done in many different ways.

1. Expressions used to show an approval or disapproval of something are similar to those expressions of "like" or "dislike" of something. For example, complete the statements below.

**Approval** I do like \_\_\_\_\_ .  
I love \_\_\_\_\_ .  
I like \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Disapproval** I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ .  
I don't care for \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Use exclamation types of sentences to indicate approval and disapproval.

Complete the exclamations below.

#### **Approval**

What a marvelous song! or How marvelous!  
What a \_\_\_\_\_ news! How \_\_\_\_\_ !  
What a \_\_\_\_\_ dress! How \_\_\_\_\_ !

#### **Disapproval**

What a dreadful novel! or How dreadful!  
What a \_\_\_\_\_ show! How \_\_\_\_\_ !  
What a \_\_\_\_\_ program! How \_\_\_\_\_ !

3. Questions and question-tags are found in the contexts of showing approval and disapproval. Change the questions below into ones of disapproval.

**Approval**

**Disapproval**

It wasn't a bad movie, was it?

or

It wasn't bad, was it?

It was wonderful news, wasn't it?

or

It was wonderful, wasn't it?

4. Use the expressions "I think \_\_\_\_\_" or "I don't think \_\_\_\_\_" to indicate an approval or disapproval. Complete the statements below.

I thought this book \_\_\_\_\_.

I don't think \_\_\_\_\_.

Write down the long form of the first sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_

Write down the real meaning of the second sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Use the modals "should" or "would" or "shouldn't" or "wouldn't" in hypothetical past forms to indicate an approval or disapproval. This usage has a special meaning of giving comments or giving an opinion towards something having been done.

Complete the statements below.

1) You shouldn't have bought such an expensive book.

2) You shouldn't have read \_\_\_\_\_.

3) You shouldn't have told \_\_\_\_\_.

4) She shouldn't have plotted \_\_\_\_\_.

What are the actual meanings of the above?

- 1) Mr. Smith did buy the book and Mrs. Smith disapproved of it.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Replying to approval or disapproval can be done in many different ways depending on the context.

Statements of approval/disapproval	Replies
I do like your new dress.	Thanks. I'm glad you like it.
I love your hair style.	It's nice, isn't it?
I like the way she plotted the story.	Yes. Isn't it marvelous? Isn't it wonderful! Yes. How marvelous! How wonderful!
I don't like the way she plotted the story.	No, I don't think so.

### B1.6 Practice

#### B1.6.1 Listening/Speaking and Writing Practices.

Look at the picture below and then complete the tasks provided.



#### Statements of approval

I like the way she dresses.

\_\_\_\_\_ sings.

\_\_\_\_\_ embraces the audience.

#### Statements of disapproval

I don't like the way she dresses.

\_\_\_\_\_

You may use the above information to complete the dialogue between Sherry and John below.

**Dialogue 2 :**

Sherry: How do you find this singer?

John: To all, she's a star, but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.

Sherry: Don't you think she should have worn \_\_\_\_\_.

John: And I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ because she sings a little off-key and her voice \_\_\_\_\_.

Sherry: But her songs are meaningful and emotional.

Now complete the statements about the above conversation.

Sherry disapproves of her \_\_\_\_\_, but she approves of her \_\_\_\_\_.

John disapproves of her \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**B1.6.2 Dialogue Practices**

When you finish completion of the dialogue, practice speaking it in the lab and with friends.

### B1.6.3 Speaking practices

**B1.6.3.1 Substitution Drills. Substitute the given words or phrases to the underlined words.**

1. Wow, what a fantastic diamond ring!

diamond necklace!

silver chain!

watch!

2. Aha, those books are exactly what I was looking for.

dresses

skirts

pull-overs

3. It wasn't a bad movie, was it?

dreadful

horrifying

terrifying

4. I don't like the ways she sings.

dresses.

acts on stage.

embraces the audiences.

5. You shouldn't have bought such an expensive book.

computer.

calculator.

television.

**B1.6.3.2 Sentence Practice. Right to left drills. Listen and repeat after the instructor.**

1. I / don't / care for / the price, / actually.

actually.

the price, actually.

care for the price, actually.

don't care for the price, actually.

I don't care for the price, actually.

2. Usually, / I can find / the right size, / but not / the right color.

3. And / I don't think / you / should have told / the children / to read it.

4. These toys / are exactly / what I'm looking for.

5. I thought / this book / was rather dreadful, / didn't you?

6. But / his songs / are meaningful / and emotional.

7. Wow! / What / a fantastic / diamond / ring!

8. It wasn't / a bad movie, / was it?

**B2. Satisfaction / Dissatisfaction and Surprise**

Study the ways to express satisfaction and dissatisfaction in the mini-talks 4-5 and surprise in the mini-talk 6 below.

**Mini-talk 11 : Ed and Ann after having finished recording a tape cassette.**



Ed

Is that all right with you?  
Is this what you want?

Ann



This is perfectly all right.



**B2.1 Check your understanding**

Is Ann pleased or satisfied with his recording?

---

**Mini-talk 12** : Mr. Smith and his student after he has having finished correcting homework.



Mr. Smith

I'm dissatisfied with your homework.  
You shouldn't have done it like that.

I'm sorry to hear that. I wish you  
could have explained it to me  
before handing it in.

Student



**B2.2 Check your understanding**

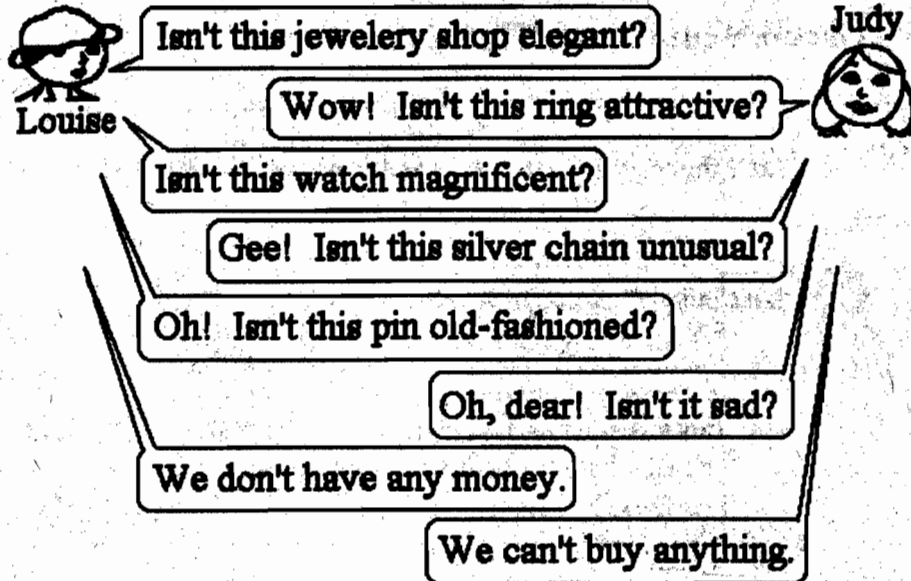
Did Mr. Smith explain the homework to his student before?

---

What made Mr. Smith dissatisfied?

---

**Mini-talk 13 : Louise and Lisa at the counter inside the jewelry shop.**



**B2.3 Check your understanding**

1. How many interjections are there in the above mini-talks?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What are they? What do they mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What does Louise like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What does Lisa like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Why are they very sad?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### B2.4 Key to your pronunciation

A rhetorical question is spoken with 233<sup>+</sup> intonation pattern.

3  
2  
3  
2  
Isn't this ring attractive?

3  
2  
3  
2  
Isn't this watch magnificent?

3  
2  
3  
2  
Isn't this silver chain unusual?

3  
2  
3  
2  
Isn't it sad?

### B2.5 Explanations

1. Expressions to be used for inquiring about the hearer's satisfaction or dissatisfaction can be the following.

- 1) Is that all right with you?
- 2) Is this what you want?
- 3) Is this what you had in mind?
- 4) Are you satisfied with the recording?

Replies to the above can be the following. Fill in the blanks.

#### Satisfaction

1. I'm satisfied with your work.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. This is what I mean.

#### Dissatisfaction

I'm dissatisfied with your work.

This is not what I want.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. This is what I had in my mind. \_\_\_\_\_

5. I'm pleased with your work. \_\_\_\_\_

6. I find your work satisfactory. \_\_\_\_\_

Expressions used in showing satisfaction vary depending on contexts. For example, "This is very nice." is used to show satisfaction in places. "That will be fine." is used to show satisfaction in an arrangement, plan or idea. "I'm having a good time." and "I'm enjoying myself." are used to show satisfaction at parties, etc.

2. To show surprise, rhetorical questions are used to indicate a strong assertion. It generally does not expect an answer. Students should learn to use them and know the real meanings. Write down the statements of surprise and complete their meaning in the space provided. Note that negative rhetorical questions are like strong positive statements.

1) Isn't this jewelry shop elegant?

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

**Meaning**

Surely, this jewelry shop is elegant.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Many exclamations are used in indicating surprise. The common ones are listed below.

1) Oh! This bracelet! How fantastic!

2) Oh! This diamond ring! What a surprise!

3) How 

}	odd	}	that this bracelet is so expensive?
	strange		
	astonishing		

To express surprise in statement forms, the following statements are used.

1) It's surprising that this bracelet is so expensive.

2) I'm surprised that this bracelet is so expensive.

### ***B2.6 Practices***

#### **B2.6.1 Listening/Speaking and Writing Exercises**

Study the dialogue below and then complete it with a statement of surprise.

You might use any expressions given underneath in the dialogue.

**Dialogue 3 :**



Ed

Do you know where the question mark symbol came from?

Ann



No, I don't.

It came from Roman times. The original symbol looked like the number "2" beside an "0" (20).

How did it become like the present symbol?

Later, people put the "2" over the "0" (2̄) and then the "0" became a dot (·).

Oh! \_\_\_\_\_

**Some possible expressions showing surprise.**

1. Oh! Fantastic!

Oh! I can't believe it.

2. That's strange. / That's funny. / That's odd.

3. I'm surprised to hear that.

I can't believe it.

It's unbelievable.

4. It's { amazing } to see such a change in a symbol.  
      { astonishing }

## **B2.6.2 Speaking practices**

**B2.6.2.1 After completion of the dialogue, practice speaking it with friends.**

**B2.6.2.2 Substitution Drills. Substitute the given words or phrases to the underlined words.**

**1. Isn't this gold chain old-fashioned ?**

**unusual?**

**attractive?**

**expensive?**

**2. Surely this gold chain is expensive.**

**diamond ring**

**necklace**

**watch**

**3. Are you satisfied with the recording?**

**program?**

**homework?**

**arrangement?**

**4. I'm dissatisfied with your exam.**

**final grade.**

**homework.**

**study habits.**

**B2.6.2.3 Sentence Practice. Right to left drills. Listen and repeat after the instructor.**

1. How strange / that this bracelet / is so expensive?

is so expensive

that this bracelet is so expensive

How strange that this bracelet is so expensive?

2. Do you know / where the symbol question mark / came from?

3. It's surprising / that oil prices / are rising.

4. I'm surprised / that this bracelet / is too expensive.

5. Isn't / this jewelry shop / elegant?

6. This is / not / what I had / in my mind.

**B2.7 Dictation. Listen to what your instructor says and then fill in the blanks.**

1. Wow, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_, this ring is exactly what \_\_\_\_\_.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ such an expensive \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_, actually.

5. I don't like the way \_\_\_\_\_.

6. I like the ending of \_\_\_\_\_.

7. I don't like the \_\_\_\_\_ of BIRD's \_\_\_\_\_.

8. You \_\_\_\_\_ like that.

9. Isn't this watch \_\_\_\_\_?

10. I thought this book \_\_\_\_\_.



### **C. Application**

#### **C1. Questions and Answers Drills**

1. What could you say if someone gives you a present?

---

2. What could you say if you're satisfied with the appointment?

---

3. What could you say if someone steps on your foot?

---

4. What could you say if you found your room messy?

---

5. What could you say if you like the way Nancy sings?

---

6. What could you say to the lady when you saw her cheer up the lonely old lady?

---

7. What could you say if you found your homework difficult?

---

8. What could you say if you like a diamond bracelet?

---

## C2. Dialogue Completion

Complete the following dialogues with words or phrases provided.

**Dialogue 4 : At the lecture room.**

so / still / can't / happy / RU / Oh



Ed

Are you \_\_\_\_\_ with your study in \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Sam



I guess so, but there's \_\_\_\_\_ one problem.

\_\_\_\_\_, what's that?

I \_\_\_\_\_ pass EN204.

**Dialogue 5 : At the hotel.**

be dissatisfied with / I'm glad / just love / satisfied with / a little bit / enjoying yourself / have been / either / must say



Ed

Are you really \_\_\_\_\_ in Bangkok?

John



Oh, we are. Thais \_\_\_\_\_ so nice to us.

Are you \_\_\_\_\_ Thai food?

Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ Thai food, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ hot.

I \_\_\_\_\_ you like it. Have you had any problem?

Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like traffic jams.

I don't like it \_\_\_\_\_. Everybody seems to \_\_\_\_\_ traffic problem.

**Dialogue 6 : At RU.**

to know something / the first biggest / faculties / which  
faculty / that's right / Of course / 'm glad to / for answering



Visitor

Hello. Are you a RU student?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.



Sri

I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ about RU.  
Could you answer a few questions?

\_\_\_\_\_. I'd be happy to.

Is RU an open university?

Yes, it is. It's \_\_\_\_\_ open  
university in Thailand.

How many \_\_\_\_\_ does it have?

Seven faculties and we have two campuses  
in Bangkok.

And \_\_\_\_\_ do you study in?

I'm in the Faculty of Humanities. I study  
English and Linguistics. I \_\_\_\_\_ to  
take you to my school.

Oh, I love to. Thank you so much  
\_\_\_\_\_ my questions.