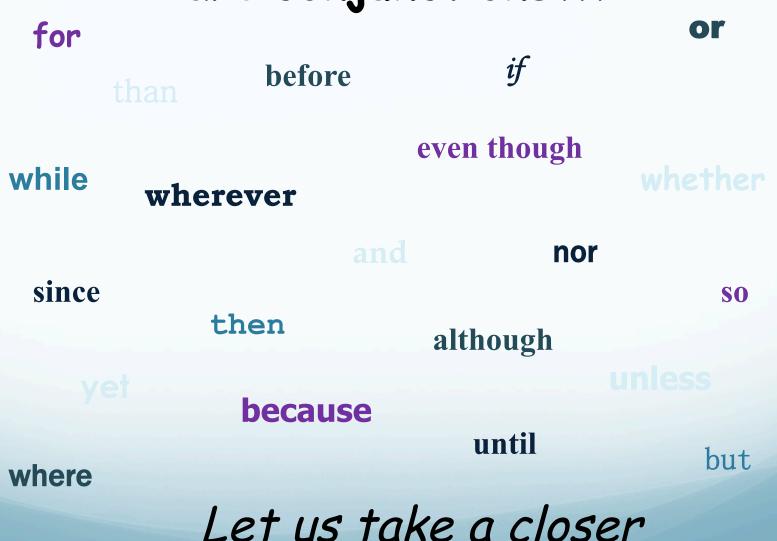
Conjunctions

All of these words, and many more, are conjunctions!!!



What is a conjunction?

- Conjunction is the name for those common words that are used to join (*conjoin*) parts of sentences. Also, conjunctions may be used to begin certain sentences.
- There are two different types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.
- Conjunctions sometimes work in pairs and are called correlative conjunctions.

Coordinating Conjunctions

FANBOYS

Use this acronym to remember your coordinating conjunctions:

For

And

Nor

But

Or

Yet

So

Use them between two independent clauses.

Coordinating Conjunctions cont....

Coordinating conjunctions are used to join words, phrases, and independent clauses.

Examples of coordinating conjunctions in sentences:

Ex. He only wears striped ties **and** polka dotted bow ties. (*And* joins two words.)

<u>Ex</u>. The shoes were not blue suede **nor** black leather. (*Nor* joins two phrases.)

Ex. It wasn't a costume party, **yet** many came dressed as literary villains. (*Yet* joins two independent clauses.)

Subordinate Conjunctions

These conjunctions are used to express relationships between a dependent and an independent clause.

When to Use Common Subordinate Conjunctions:

Regarding time

To communicate a reason/cause

To communicate a result/effect

To communicate a conditionif, even if, unless

To communicate contrast

Regarding location Regarding a choice

Subordinate Conjunction

after, before, once, since,

until, when, whenever, while

as, because, since

in order that, so, so that, that

although, even though,

though, whereas

where, wherever

than, whether

Subordinate Conjunctions cont....

Subordinate conjunctions often begin a dependent clause. If the dependent clause begins or interrupts the sentence, then it is separated from the independent clause by a comma.

Examples of subordinate conjunctions in sentences:

Ex. Once she found the perfect broach, she purchased three outfits to match it. (*Once* demonstrates a time context. A comma is used because the conjunction begins the sentence.)

<u>Ex.</u> He wore the top hat **wherever** he went. (*Wherever* demonstrates a location context. Though *wherever* begins the dependent clause, no comma is used because it does not begin the sentence or interrupt the sentence.)

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are two separate conjunctions that appear together in the sentence

Common Correlative Conjunctions and Examples:

both, and

Ex. **Both** maroon **and** gray accent nicely.

either, or

Ex. I like to wear **either** pants **or** capris.

neither, nor

Ex. Neither the shirt nor the jacket fit.

not only, but (also)

Ex. **Not only** one button fell off, **but** all of them.

whether, or

Ex. Whether or not you wear nice clothes, you have to wear clothes.