**Conjunctions**

**What is a Conjunction?**

A word or group of words that connect two or more words, clauses, phrases or sentences are called conjunctions. Conjunctions are called joining words.

**Types of Conjunctions:**

Conjunction words are segregated into four types:

1. Coordinating Conjunction Words
2. Subordinating Conjunction Words
3. Correlative Conjunction Words
4. Conjunctive Adverbs

**Coordinating Conjunction Words:**

These join the elements that are the same. Coordination conjunction words are only seven and people remember them by an acronym FANBOYS, i.e. (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So)

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| ***Coordinating*** ***Conjunction*** | ***Meaning*** | ***Example*** |
| for | intended to be given to | He needs to find a job, for he is unemployed. |
| and | used to join two words, phrases, parts of sentences, or related statements together | Maria loves both ice cream and pizza. |
| nor | used before the second or last of a set of negative possibilities. | Neither Tuesday nor Wednesday is good for the party. |
| but | used to introduce an added statement, usually something that is different from what you have said before. | She scored good marks but she is not satisfied. |
| or | used to connect different possibilities | Which fruit do you like: mango or apple? |
| yet | used to introduce an added statement, usually something that is different from what you have said before | She dances well yet she hesitates to take part in the competition. |
| so | To introduce clause of result or decision. | He is unwell so he will not come with us to the movie. |

**Subordinating Conjunction Words:**

It joins the dependent adverb clause with the independent clause. Understand it this way, instead of joining two independent clauses of equal importance, Subordinating conjunction words make one clause less important than another.

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| ***Subordinating Conjunction Words*** | ***Meaning*** | ***Examples*** |
| After | following in time, place, or order | She went to the parlor after lunch. |
| although | despite the fact that | Although the sun was shining it wasn’t warm |
| as | used to describe the purpose or quality of someone or something | She can do her hairstyle as she wants. |
| As if | used to emphasize that something is not true or will not happen | He behaved as if he has lost it. |
| As long as | during the whole time that | The dog would be cooperative as long as you fed him. |
| As much as | almost | He likes football as much as he likes cricket. |
| As soon as | at the same time or a very short time after | As soon as I get the details I will send the mail. |
| As though | As if | The virus is spreading as though it will end the world. |
| because | For the reason that | He did the task because he felt it was his duty. |
| before | at or during a time earlier than | The baby sleeps before the massage |
| even | used to show that something is surprising, unusual, unexpected, or extreme | He has never even heard the name of the city of Ohio. |
| Even if | used to say that if something is the case or not, the result is the same | Even if you perform your best, you won’t be appreciated. |
| Even though | although | She doesn’t want to give up even though she knows it won’t better the relation. |
| if | used to say that a particular thing can or will happen only after something else happens or becomes true | They will party in the garden if the weather is good. |
| If only | used when you want to say how doing something would make it possible to avoid something unpleasant | She will feel better, if only she sees her son for a moment. |
| If… then | a statement with a hypothesis followed by a conclusion | If it rains then we will be stuck in traffic. |
| In order that | a request to make, supply, or deliver food or goods | She will leave the party early in order that I get a cab. |
| Just as | it is a good thing | It began to rain just as we got home |
| lest | in order to prevent any possibility that something will happen | He spent whole days in his room, wearing headphones lest he disturbs anyone. |
| now | at the present time, not in the past or future | Boston is now a big city while earlier it was a small town |
| Now since | from the present moment forward | Let’s discuss the issue now since the manager is right here. |
| Now that | used to give an explanation of a new situation | Now that everything is under control, the lockdown can be lifted. |
| once | one single time | Once I pick you up from school we can go to the restaurant. |
| Provided | to say that something must happen if particular conditions exist | He will behave properly provided you be polite to him. |
| Provided that | if, or only if | I will go to the party provided that she comes. |
| Rather than | instead of; used especially when you prefer one thing to another | Better, ignore her questions rather than lie. |
| Since  | from a particular time in the past until a later time, or until now | It’s a long time since they met. |
| So that | something created as a result of effort | He joined foreign language classes so that he could learn French. |
| Supposing  | to think that something is likely to be true: | He was bluffed into believing his competitors were not prepared. |
| than | used to join two parts of a comparison | The old man lived for more than 100 years. |
| that | determiner | The yellow building you are seeing there, that is my house. |
| though | Despite the fact that | Though they were whispering, their voices echoed in the hall. |
| till | Up to. | She waited at the coffee shop till 11 pm. |
| unless | Except if. | He will not buy you a scooter unless you score good marks. |
| until | up to (the time that) | You will not get a driving license until you turn 18. |
| when | at what time; at the time at which | When is your mother coming from Canada? |
| whenever | Every, anytime | Please share the details of your friend, whenever you get time. |
| where | to, at, or in what place | Where is the bakery store? |
| Where is | at the place where something important or interesting is happening. | If Ram is with this girl, where is his wife? |
| Whereas | compared with the fact that; but. | The north has a hot climate whereas the south is cold. |
| wherever | to or in any or every place. | Eat healthy meals wherever possible. |
| whether | if, or not | She seemed undecided about whether to stay or go. |
| which | what one or ones. | Which is your favorite color? |
| while | during the time that, or at the same time as. | He did my task while I was away from the office. |
| who | when asking which person or people, or when asking what someone's name is | Do you know the person who is standing near the bookstore? |
| whoever | the person who. | Whoever wins will get a cash prize. |
| why | For that reason. | Why do people throw garbage on the streets? |

**Correlative Conjunctions**

These work in pairs to join two clauses or sentences.

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| **Correlative Conjunction words** | **Meaning** | **Examples** |
| As/ as | used in comparisons to refer to the degree of something. | His scorecard was not as bad as I thought. |
| Both/ and | used to emphasize that each of two things is true | Both the teams and their coaches worked hard. |
| Either/ or | used to refer to a situation in which there is a choice between two different plans of action, but both together are not possible. | Either eat the cake right now or it will be finished. |
| Hardly/ when | to say that something happened and another thing happened very soon afterwards. | Hardly had he reached the stop when the bus started. |
| Neither/ nor | talking about two or more things that are not true or that do not happen. | Neither the children nor their parents attended the function. |
| No sooner/ than | used to show that one thing happens immediately after another thing. | No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the students kept quiet. |
| Not only/ but also | used to present two related pieces of information. Both pieces of information are being presented by the writer as surprising or unexpected. | Not only should you mug up for exams but also understand the basic concepts. |
| Whether/ or | used to introduce two or more possibilities) it is not important if. | She was confused about whether to wear pink or yellow for her engagement. |
| The more/ the more | when an action or event continues, there will be a particular result | The more he flattered his boss the more incentives he got. |
| So/ as | with the result or purpose | Her poetry wasn’t so boring as he had thought. |
| Such that | to the extent that. | She is such a beautiful actress that everyone is her fan. |
| Rather than | instead of; used especially when you prefer one thing to another. | He would rather cook at home than go out for dinner. |

**Conjunctive Adverbs**

These are also called transition words. They join sentences or words or phrases just like words on the standard conjunction list can.

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| **Conjunctive Adverbs** | **Meaning**  | **Examples** |
| After all | despite | After all the efforts we put in the result was not appreciable. |
| As a result | because of something | As a result of the new job, he relocated to a new city. |
| Consequently  | as a result | She worked hard and consequently got a good appraisal. |
| Finally | after a long time or some difficulty | They quarreled for hours and then finally there was all silence. |
| For example | used when giving an example of the type of thing you mean | Take, for example, you are the CEO of Google. How will you help the nation? |
| Furthermore | in addition; more importantly | She was tired and cold, and furthermore she was hungry. |
| Hence  | that is the reason or explanation for. | Schools are closed due to lockdown. Hence, teachers are taking online classes. |
| However | despite whatever amount or degree. | He will buy that car, however, he will have to use all his savings. |
| In addition  | As well as | In addition, all his planning is paying off. |
| In fact | actually | She is taking advanced classes; in fact, she is an expert now. |
| Indeed | really or certainly, often used to emphasize something | A soldier’s life is indeed a difficult life. |
| likewise | In the same way | Grateful to him, she was likewise excited to go on a tour of Europe. |
| Meanwhile | until something expected happens, or while something else is happening. | He spent his time studying for Engineering and in the meanwhile, joined work at the bank |
| Incidentally | used before saying something that is not as important as the main subject of conversation, but is connected to it in some way. | Incidentally, have you seen the new shopping mall they are putting up? |

***Conjunction Rules in English Grammar***

**Rule 1.**

The conjunction so/as and as/ as is used to make a comparison. But, so/as is used in negative sentences whereas as/as can be used for both negative and affirmative sentences.

***Examples:***

1. As you behave so you have to bear.
2. She is not as beautiful as you.
3. She is as beautiful as you.

**Rule 2.**

 The conjunction Both is always followed by the conjunction and.

***Examples:***

1. Both Rajat and Meera went for shopping
2. She is both pretty and intelligent.

**Rule 3.**

 Lest is a negative word and is always followed either by should or first form of the verb. Remember, the words (not, no, never) cannot be used with lest.

***Examples:***

1. Dance carefully lest she should fall.
2. Dance carefully lest she falls.

**Rule 4.**

 The conjunction Though/Although is always followed by a comma(,) or yet.

***Examples:***

1)Though she put in a lot of effort, she didn’t crack the exam.

2)Although the diamonds are costly yet people buy them because it adds to status.

**Rule 5.**

Unless and Until is negative words. Unless is action-oriented while Until is time-oriented. Remember, do not use the words (never, not, no) with the clause containing until and unless words.

***Examples:***

1. The father asked his daughter to wait until he returned.
2. Unless the employee works hard, the company will not progress.

**Rule 6.**

Always use the correct pair of conjunctions. Like not only with but also and more.

Hardly\_\_ when or before.

No sooner\_\_than

Barely\_\_when or before

Scarcely\_\_when or before

***Examples:***

1. No sooner had he finished his speech than the audience applauded.
2. The Thief not only stole jewels but also took away the gizmos.

**Rule 7.**

 The conjunction doubt/doubtful is followed by that in negative or interrogative sentences whereas in affirmative sentences these are followed by if or whether.

***Examples:***

1. He doubts if he can come to drop you.
2. I don’t doubt that he is hardworking.
3. She is doubtful whether she will attend the party.

**Rule 8.**

 The conjunction From is followed by to and Between is followed by and.

***Examples:***

1. It is difficult to choose between gold and silver
2. He keeps playing the guitar from morning to evening

**Rule 9.**

 When more than two persons or things are involved, then (none of/ one of) is used instead of (neither/either)

***Examples:***

1. One of the employees complained about the manager.
2. None of the employees complained regarding the theft.

**Rule 10.**

The conjunction Rather/Other is followed by Than.

***Examples:***

1. You have no other option than to go back to school.
2. He would rather give a car than a necklace.