

Conjunctions

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Parts of Speech:



There are many words in any language but they have different functions. For example some words express things or actions and words, combine to form another words. So these words are building blocks of any language. Just like parts of the house. If we want to build a house we need to have bricks, cement with concrete base. We use windows and door to make door ways to combine all of these we use cement and each part has its own function. In the same way when we want to construct a sentence we use different words and each one has its own function.

In English we categories words into eight basic types they are called “Parts of speech”. They are noun, verb, pronoun, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction and interjection.



What is a Conjunction?

A conjunction is a part of speech that connects two words, sentences, [phrases](#) or clauses together. It is an invariable [grammatical particle](#) and may or may not stand between the items it conjoins.

Example:

- And, not, yet, so.

There are three kinds of conjunctions.

1. Coordinating Conjunction
2. Subordinate Conjunction
3. Correlative Conjunction



Coordinating Conjunction

This is the simplest form of conjunction .It indicates or denotes equality of relation between the ideas it joins. Sometimes an

FAN BOYS

- The **coordinating conjunctions** can be memorized by remembering the word
- **FAN BOYS**, which stands for these seven words:

• F – for	B – but	
• A – and	O – or	
• N – nor	Y – yet	
	S – so	

acronym ‘fanboys ‘ is used for coordinating conjunctions.

Example:

- For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

A coordinating conjunction joins two similarly constructed or synoptically equal words, clauses or phrases within the sentence. These words/phrases have equal grammatical status. 'And' and 'or' are the most common coordinating conjunctions. These conjunctions are short and simple.

It is always correct to put a comma before a conjunction when it joins independent clauses.

Example:

- She likes bread with butter, **and** I like cheese.
- I want to become a singer, **so** I am attending music lessons.

For short and independent clauses, a comma is not necessary.

Example:

- They are helpful **so** they help people.
- My dog chases cats**yet** he plays with the tabby cat next door.

SUBORDINATING Conjunctions



- A subordinating conjunctions (SC) joins a subordinate (dependent) clause to a main (independent) clause.



- A subordinate clause cannot exist alone as a single sentence because it depends on a main clause for its meaning.

Subordinate Conjunction

This emphasizes the idea in the [main clause](#) more than the one in the subordinate clause. It joins the [subordinate clause](#) to the main clause. It is usually placed at the beginning of a subordinate or dependent clause.

It connects two unequal parts

Example:

- Dependent and independent clauses.

Example:

After, as, before, than, when, whenever, since although, that, which, while, lest, no matter, till, supposing.

A subordinate conjunction has two jobs. It provides the transition between the two ideas in the sentence. This transition will indicate time, place or cause and effect relationship. It also indicates which of the ideas is more important by reducing the importance of one clause.

Example:

- Rehan will get a chance to bat once Sohail leaves the crease.
- Since she was late Sheena stood outside and waited for her teacher.

There are many kinds of Subordinate conjunctions.

1. Subordinate Conjunction of place

Example:

- She will drive wherever you wish.

2. Subordinate Conjunction of purpose.

Example:

- He must work hard in order to pass the test.

3. Subordinate conjunction of reason

Example:

- I am packing my bags tonight **because** the flight is at 7.00am tomorrow.

4. Subordinate conjunction of condition

Example:

- I will not help her **unless** she requests me.

5. Subordinate conjunction of concession or contrast.

Example:

- **Although** I reached on time, the counter was closed.

6. Subordinate conjunction of comparison.

Example:

- She is thinner**than** me.



Correlative Conjunction

This is a relationship between two [statements](#) where one must be false and the other true. It is a paired conjunction that links balanced words, phrases and clauses. The elements connected by a correlative conjunction are similar in length and grammatical form.

Example:

- either..or,
- neither..nor,
- not..but,
- not only..
- but also,
- just as..so,
- the more.. the less,
- so..as.



They always appear in pairs.

Example:

- She will **either** arrive tonight **or** tomorrow evening.
- He **not only** cleaned the house but also cooked and served.
- The bomb blast destroyed not only the house **but also** the neighboring market.
- **Neither** Ritan **nor** Nita likes playing tennis.

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Reference Links:

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Determiner_%28linguistics%29
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=->

- <http://www.towson.edu/ows/conjunctions.htm>
- <http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/conjunctions.htm>

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