**Conjunctions!**

A conjunction is a word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause. There are **three** types of conjunctions:

**Coordinating conjunctions:** Joins words, phrases and independent clauses. They join two or more items of equal importance. Also known as FANBOYS conjunctions.

 Example: The park is green but it is greener in the winter.

 Conjunctions: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So.

For: presents rationale/reasons. *He can’t go to school, for he is very sick.*

* It tends to be the fancier conjunction option.
* You should never begin a sentence with for.

And: presents non-contrasting items or ideas. *She wants to go home and she wants to take a nap.*

* It can suggest that one item follows another.
	+ *She sent in her applications and she waited by the phone for a response.*
* It can suggest that one idea is the result of another.
	+ *He heard the weather report, and he promptly boarded up his house.*
* It can suggest that one clause is conditionally dependent on another.
	+ *Use your credit cards frequently, and you’ll soon find yourself in deep debt.*
* It can suggest a comment on the first clause.
	+ *He was addicted to gambling and that surprised no one who knew him.*

Nor: presents a non-contrasting negative idea. *I don’t usually wake up at 5 am, nor do I like to wake up at 5 am.*

* It is far less common than the other conjunctions.
* It is more common when seen in the correlative conjunction pairing “neither/nor.”
	+ *He is neither sane nor brilliant.*
* When you use nor in a sentence, it can sound really stuffy.

But:presents a contrast or exception. *They want to go to the mall, but their mother told them to come home.*

* It can suggest a contrast that is surprising in light of the first cause.
	+ *He lost a fortune in the stock market, but he still seems able to live quite comfortably.*

Or: presents an alternative item or idea. *I could get pizza, or I could get Chinese.*

* It can suggest that only one possibility can be realized, excluding the other option.
	+ *You can study hard for the exam or you can fail.*
* It can suggest a combination of alternate options.
	+ *We can broil chicken on the grill, or we can just eat leftovers.*

Yet: presents a contrast or exception. *He plays basketball well, yet his favourite sport is badminton.*

* Yet can mean several different things: ‘in addition,’ ‘even,’ ‘still,’ ‘eventually,’ and ‘so soon as now.’ As a coordinating conjunction it means ‘nevertheless’ or ‘but.’
* However, it is slightly elevated over ‘but.’
* It is sometimes combined with ‘but’ and ‘and.’

So: presents a consequence. *She loved to eat a lot of sweets, so she got a cavity.*

* You have to be careful with so. Sometimes it can be used to connect two independent clauses with a comma but sometimes it can’t.
	+ Cannot use: *Soto is not the only Olympic athlete in his family, so are his brother, sister and his uncle Chet.*
	+ Can use: *Soto has always been nervous in large gatherings, so it is no surprise that he avoids crowds of his adoring fans.*

**Subordinating Conjunctions:** Introduces a dependent clause and ties it to an independent clause. Also known as AWUBIS conjunction.

* The subordinating conjunction will come at the beginning of a dependent clause.
* Subordinate means lesser, which indicates a hierarchy. There is also a hierarchy present in the terms independent/dependent clauses.

 Example: If you leave, I will be lonely.

 Conjunctions: After, although, as, as if, as long as, as much as, as soon as, as though, because, before, even, even if, even though, if, if only, if when, if then, inasmuch, in order that, just as, lest, now, now since, now that, now when, once, provided, provided that, rather than, since, so that, supposing, than, that, though, til, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, where if, wherever, whether, which, while, who, whoever, why.

* The word ‘like’ is not a conjunction. Don’t use ‘like’ to introduce a clause. Replace it with as, as though or as if.
* Don’t include the word ‘that’ if you can skip it. It can be considered a filler word that isn’t really needed.
* You can begin a sentence with the word because, but you have to make sure you follow up the dependent clause beginning with because with an independent clause. Otherwise it might be a fragment.

**Correlative Conjunctions:** A pair of conjunctions that **must** be used together.

* They join various sentence elements that should be treated as grammatically equal.
* Some of the conjunctions in these pairs are conjunctions that *can* stand on their own.

 Example: I either want ice cream or yogurt.

 Conjunctions: both/and, not only/but also, either/or, neither/nor, whether/or, as/as, such/that, scarcely/when, as many/as, no sooner/than, rather/than.

FOR

AND

NOR

BUT

OR

YET

SO

1. Her sister wanted cake for dessert. She wanted ice cream. (but)
2. A small kitten followed me home. I gave it a bowl of milk. (so)
3. We were lost in the woods. My brother had a map in his backpack. (but)
4. The girls were painting animal pictures. Katrina spilled the paint. (and)
5. The weather was cold and wet. We had a great time. (yet)
6. Would you rather go to the movies? Would you rather stay home tonight? (or)
7. Mr. Sanchez loved his new office. He didn’t like the view. (but, yet).
8. Ivana’s bicycle had a flat tire. She had to walk to the grocery store. (so)
9. Jose wants to be an astronaut when he grows up. Maria wants to be a nurse. (and)
10. Dr. Nugent told Greg to floss his teeth every day. He didn’t listen. (but)
11. The tigers at the zoo are always sleeping. The penguins are fun to watch. (but)
12. The rain pounded against the windows. The wind wailed through the trees. (and)
13. I knew it would rain all afternoon. I decided to bake cookies. (so)
14. Terry likes video games. Terry does not like to pay for video games. (but, yet)
15. Sarah must pass her test. Sarah will not be able to go to the movies. (or)
16. It’s a small car. It’s surprisingly spacious. (yet)
17. Fenster doesn’t like to do his homework. He does not like to check his answers when he does do it. (nor)