

CONJUNCTION

DEFINITION

A conjunction is a word which joins two or more than two words, phrases, clauses or sentences.



Look at these sentences:

- 🌿 Veena and Sweta went to market.
- 🌿 Mukhesh gave me a book and an inkpot.

In the sentences given above, the word “and” has been used to join “Veena and Sweta”, “A book and an inkpot”. Therefore “and” is working as conjunction. This is also called connective word.

KINDS OF CONJUNCTIONS

There are three different kinds of conjunctions -- **coordinating**, **subordinating**, and **correlative** -- each serving its own, distinct purpose, but all working to bring words together.



CONJUNCTIONS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

- A **conjunction** is a word which connects two words or clauses or sentences/phrases and shows the relation between them.
- They are used to avoid making the text seem like bullet points and to make the text flow.



TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating Conjunctions

- Used to link or join two words or phrases that are equally important and complete in terms of grammar when compared with each other.
- Examples: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, Soon

F-A-N-B-O-Y-S

Subordinating Conjunctions

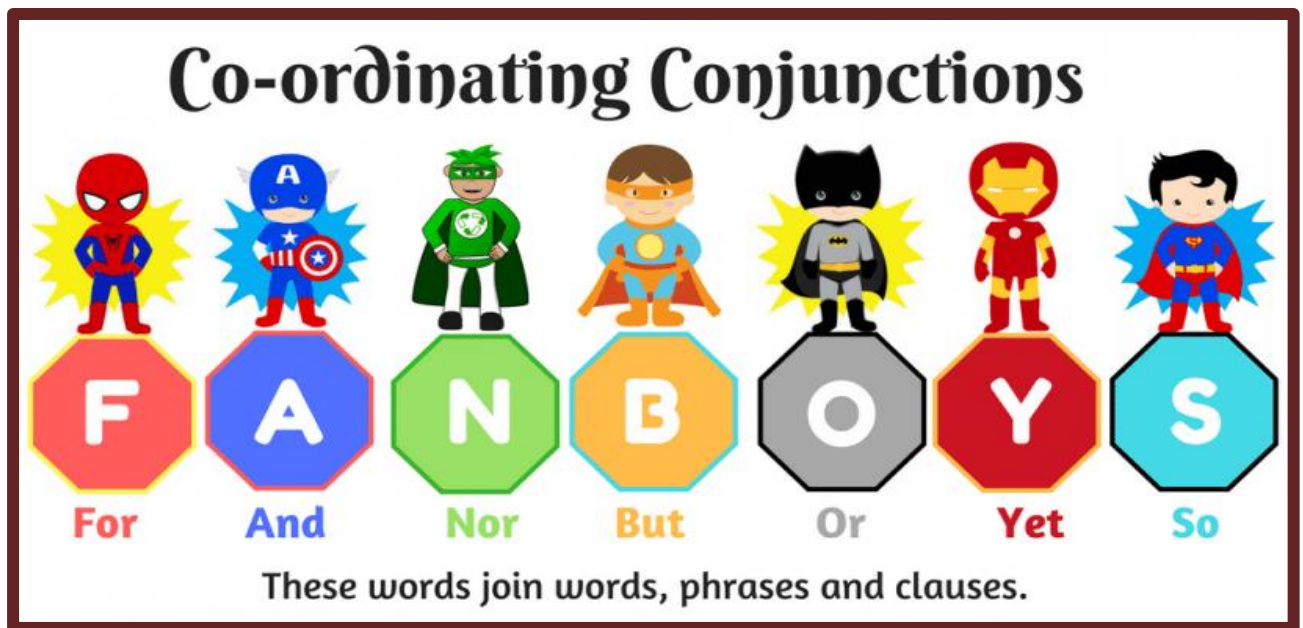
- Used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance.
- Examples: Although, As, Before, Once, Though, Until, Whether, etc.

Correlative Conjunctions

- They are pairs of conjunctions used in a sentence to join different words or groups of words in a sentence together.
- Examples: Both/and; Either/or; Just as/so; Neither/nor; Not only/but also; Whether/or; Hardly/when, etc.

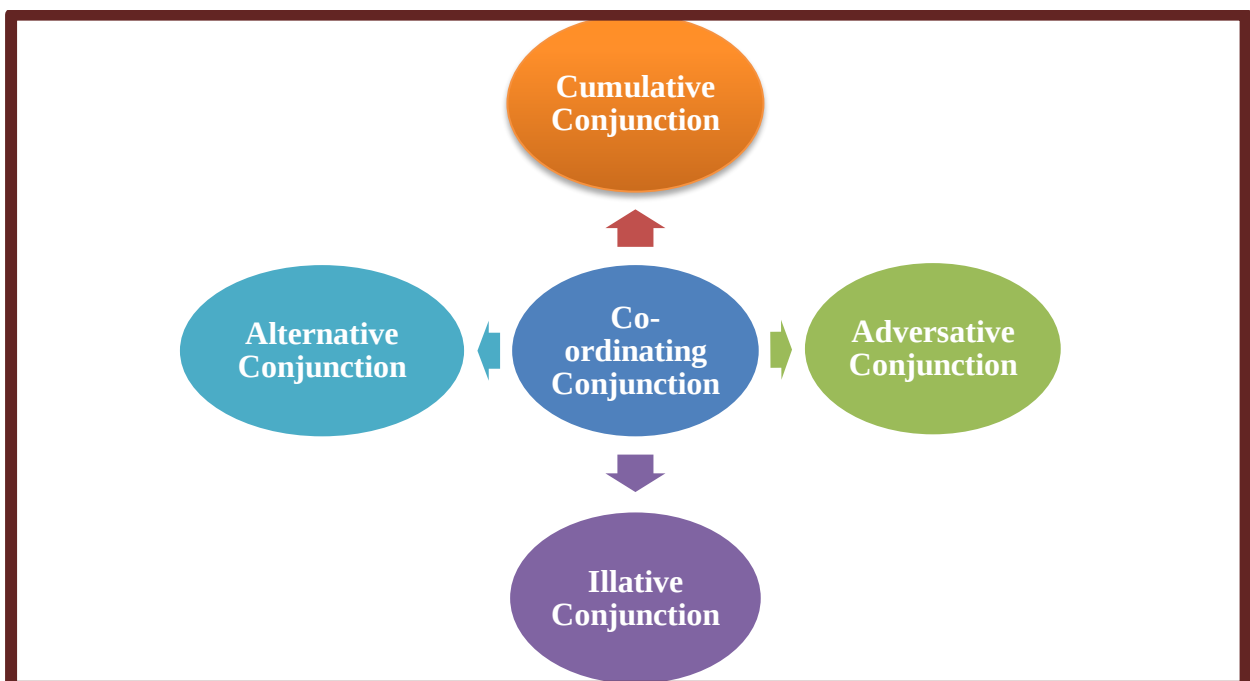
COORDINATING CONJUNCTION

Co-ordinate means 'equal rank'. The co-ordinating conjunctions are always used to join two equal ranking words, phrases, clauses and sentences or also used to join two equal functioning words.



🦁 There are four different kinds of Coordinating Conjunctions:

- **Cumulative or Copulative Conjunctions**
- **Alternative or Disjunctive Conjunction**
- **Adversative Conjunctions**
- **Illative Conjunction**



🌸 Cumulative or Copulative Conjunctions:

Cumulative conjunctions merely add one statement to another. Examples are: **and, both...and, as well as, not only...but also.**

- Alice wrote the letters **and** Peter posted them.
- The cow got up **and** walked away slowly.

🌸 Alternative or Disjunctive Conjunctions:

Conjunctions which present two alternatives are called **disjunctive or alternative** conjunctions. Examples are: **or, either...or, neither...nor, neither, nor, otherwise, else etc.**

- She must weep, **or** she will die.
- **Either** he is mad, **or** he feigns madness.

🌸 Adversative Conjunction:

Adversative conjunctions express contrast between two statements. Examples are: **but, still, yet, whereas, while, nevertheless etc.**

- The rope was thin **but** it was strong.
- He is industrious **whereas** his brother is quite the reverse.

🌸 Illative Conjunction:

Some coordinating conjunctions express something inferred from another statement or fact. These are called **illative conjunctions**. Examples are: **for and so.**

- He must be asleep, **for** there is no light in his room.
- He has been working hard, **so** he will pass.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	
CONJUNCTION	EXAMPLE
For	We listened eagerly, for he brought news of our families.
And	She didn't speak to anyone, and nobody spoke to her.
Nor	I don't expect children to be rude, nor do I expect to be disobeyed.
But	They rushed to the hospital, but they were too late.
Or	I will go shopping, or I will go camping.
Yet	Kelly was a convicted criminal, yet many people admired him.
So	I was feeling hungry, so I made myself a sandwich.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

A subordinating conjunction is a connecting word or phrase that introduces a dependent clause and joins it to a main clause or independent clause.



SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

English Grammar

Used to join an independent and complete clause with a dependent clause that relies on the main clause for meaning and relevance.

Comes before the dependent clause but the dependent clause itself can be placed either ahead of or following the independent clause.

Subordinating Conjunctions List

Once	Once I've found somewhere to live I'll send you my address.
Since	Since we've got a few minutes to wait for the train, let's have a cup of coffee.
So that	I am saving money so that I can buy a new car.
Than	My brother's older than you.
Whether or not	It remains to be seen whether or not this idea can be put into practice.
Unless	You can't get a job unless you have experience.
Until	I was up until three o'clock trying to get it finished!
Whenever	I'm embarrassed whenever I think about it.
While	I read it while you were drying your hair.
Why	She'll ask why you don't have your homework.
As long as	You can have a dog as long as you promise to take care of it.
In order that	In order that you can sign the form, please print it out and mail it to this address.

🏰 There are nine different kinds of Subordinating Conjunctions:

- Conjunctions of Time
- Conjunctions of Place
- Conjunctions of Cause or Reason
- Conjunctions of Result or Consequence
- Conjunctions of Purpose
- Conjunctions of Condition
- Conjunctions of Concession or Contrast
- Conjunctions of Comparison
- Conjunctions of Extent or Manner

🌿 Conjunctions of Time:

Time-related conjunctions establish a period when the main clause will be or was performed. These include ***after, as soon as, as long as, before, once, till, until, when, whenever, and while.***

- I will do the dishes **after** everyone has gone home.
- Make hay **while** the sun shines.

🌿 Conjunctions of Place:

These conjunctions indicate where an action happened. These include ***where*** and ***wherever.***

- I would like to go **where** you stay.
- You may go **wherever** you like.

🌿 Conjunctions of Cause or Reason:

Cause conjunctions illuminate the reasons that the activities of a main clause were performed and are commonly engineered using ***as, because, in order that, since, and so that.***

- Grant dreamed about cheese **because** he had eaten so much of it the night before.
- He will go there **since** you desire it.

🌿 Conjunctions of Result or Consequence:

These conjunctions tell us that one idea is the result or consequence of another. These include ***that, so...that, such...that.***

- He was so intelligent **that** he won the first prize.
- **Such** was his condition, **that** we lost hope.

🌿 Conjunctions of Purpose:

These conjunctions introduce the objective or the purpose of an action expressed in the main clause. These include ***that, so that, in order that*** and ***lest.***

- We eat **that** we may live.
- He worked hard **so that** he might pass.

🌿 Conjunctions of Condition:

Condition conjunctions introduce rules under which a main clause performs. These are indicated by ***even if, if, in case, provided that,*** and ***unless***.

- **If** he's going to be there, I'm not going to the party.
- He cannot be pardoned **unless** he confesses his fault.

🌿 Conjunctions of Concession or Contrast:

Concession conjunctions help to redefine the main clause by providing additional context regarding conditions of delivery. Concession conjunctions highlight an action that took place in spite of an obstacle or hindrance and they include ***though, although, as though, even though*** and ***however***.

- Eliza wrote the Higgins report **even though** it was assigned to Colonel Pickering.
- He will never pass **however** hard he may try.

🌿 Conjunctions of Comparison:

Comparison conjunctions—which include ***as, just as, whereas, in contrast to, than*** and ***while***—help to establish correlations by providing context for comparison.

- He is taller **than** you.
- He is **as** clever **as** I.

🌿 Conjunctions of Extent or Manner:

These conjunctions indicate how an action takes place. These include ***as, as if, as though*** and ***according as***.

- Bob acted **as if** it was real.
- Men will reap **as** they sow.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTION

The conjunctions such as *Either...Or*, *Neither...nor*, *Not only...but also*, *both...and*, *No sooner...than* etc are used in pair form. Therefore, these conjunctions are called Correlative Conjunctions.

Examples:

- **Either you or your classmate has taken the book.**
- **She is not only intelligent but also laborious.**



Correlative Conjunctions

A **correlative conjunction** is essentially a coordinate conjunction used in pairs. A correlative conjunction gets its name from the fact that it is a paired conjunction that has a reciprocal or complementary relationship.

Both ... and	Either ... or	Neither ... nor
Not only ... but also	So ... as	Whether ... or
Just ... as	The ... the	As ... as
As much ... as	No sooner ... than	Rather ... than
If ... then	Hardly ... when	Scarcely ... when
What with ... and	Such ... that	So ... that

