

## Conjunction

Conjunctions are words that "join". Conjunctions join two parts of a sentence.

Some examples of conjunctions: And, or, but, for, nor, so, yet, since because, although, unless

Conjunctions can be considered from three aspects:

### Form

There are three basic forms of conjunctions:

- **Single word conjunctions** like **and, but, because, although**
- **Compound conjunctions** often end with as or that. For example: **provided that, as long as, in order that**
- **Correlative conjunctions** surround an adverb or an adjective. for example: **so... that**

## Function

A Conjunction has two basic functions or "jobs".

Coordinate conjunction is used for joining two parts of a sentence that are grammatically equal. Those two parts may be single words or they may be clauses, For example:

- Sean **and** Ron went down the road.
- The water was cold, **but** I didn't go swimming.

The subordinate conjunction is used for joining a subordinate dependent clause to a main clause, for example:

- I went playing, **although** I had school.

## Position

Coordinating conjunctions always come between the clauses or words that they join.

Subordinating conjunctions normally come at the beginning of the subordinate clause.

## Coordinating Conjunctions

# CONJUNCTIONS

**F A N B O Y S**  
For and nor but or yet so

The coordinating conjunctions are the short and simple conjunctions.

For example: **and, or, but, nor, so, yet, for**

A coordinating conjunction joins those parts of a sentence which are grammatically equal or similar. A coordinating conjunction demonstrates that the elements it joins are equal or similar in structure and importance. Look at the following examples:

- You like "tea" **and** "coffee".
- "Peter likes tea" **but** "Mark likes coffee"

Coordinating conjunctions come between the clauses or words which they join.

When coordinating conjunctions join independent clauses, a comma should be placed before the conjunction.

- I want to work as a director in the future, **so** I am studying cinema-tics at the university.

However, if the independent clauses are well balanced and short, a comma is not really required.

- They are kind **so** they help people.

When and is used with the last word in a list of words, a comma is optional.

- Joseph drinks whiskey, rum, wine, **and** beer.
- Joseph drinks whiskey, rum, wine **and** beer.

The coordinating conjunctions are simple and short words. It's easy to remember them.

**F**- For

**A**- And

**N**- Nor

**B**- But

**O**- Or

**Y**- Yet

**S**- So

### Subordinating Conjunctions

Most of the conjunctions are subordinating conjunctions. The most common subordinating conjunctions are :

- **although, as, before, after, because, how, if, once, since, that, than, though, till, until, when, where, whether, while.**

A subordinating conjunction joins the main clause (independent clause) to the subordinate clause (dependent clause).

Look at the following sentence:

