

Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs

Hello and welcome back, in this lesson we will be exploring conjunctions and conjunction adverbs.

We will discover what they are and how to use them.



What is a conjunction?

A conjunction is a word that is used to join words or groups of words in a sentence. There are **three** types of conjunctions:

123

- Coordinating Conjunctions
- Correlative Conjunctions
- Subordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, or clauses that are independent or equal.



And

Means "in addition to":

I will eat a pizza **and** a hamburger.



But

Used to connect two things do not agree:

I like chips, **but** she likes wedges.





Or

Used to indicate a choice between two things: Do you want apple juice **or** orange juice?



So

Is used to illustrate a result of the first thing: It is cold, **so** I put on a coat.



For

Means "because": I love pizza,
for it is delicious.



Yet

Used to indicate contrast with something: It is a beautiful plate,
yet it is too small.



Nor

Used to indicate the same response for two different things.
I don't like chicken, **nor** pork.

Coordinating Conjunctions recap:

For

And

Nor

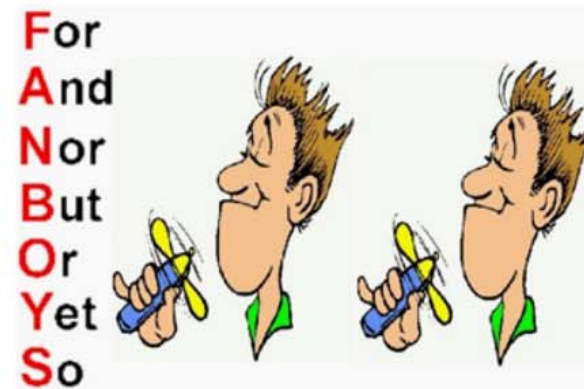
But

Or

Yet

So

Remember **'fanboys'**



Correlative Conjunctions



Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs. They help to compare or describe two parts of the sentence.

Both/and

Both is used for emphasis to refer to two people or things.



I love **both** pizza **and** hamburgers.



Both wine **and** beer are alcoholic.

Either/or

Either is used to indicate a similarity or link or choice.



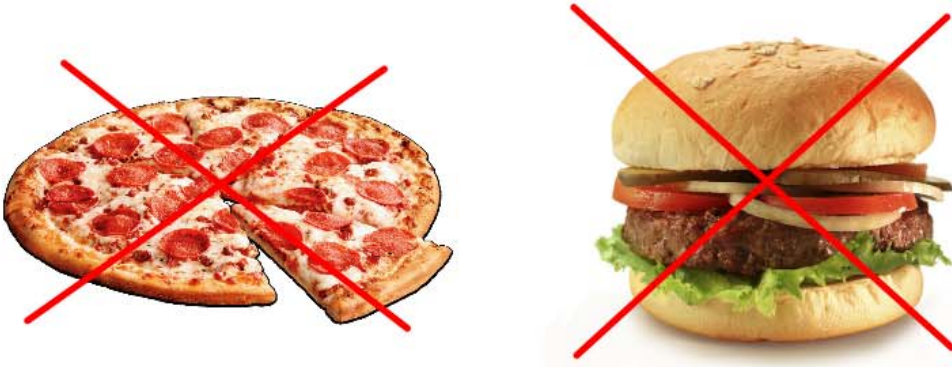
I am fine with **either** pizza
or hamburgers.



You can have **either** beer **or** wine.

Neither/nor

Neither is used to show a choice for not the one nor the other of two people or things.



He enjoys **neither** pizza **nor** hamburgers.

Neither you **nor** I.

Not only/but also

Not only is used to link two words or phrases that refer to things, actions, or situations. But also is used to refer to another thing, action or situation.



Not only is pizza delicious
but also hamburgers.



He drank **not only** beer
but also wine.

Correlative Conjunctions recap:

Both/and

Either/or

Neither/nor

Not only/but also

Subordinating Conjunctions



Subordinating conjunctions are used at the beginning of subordinate clauses.

‘Subordinate clauses’ are part of the sentence that is used to add more information.

Although

means "in spite of the fact that":

Although it was sunny, I stayed inside.



After

Used to indicate what happened or what will happen next.

Please take me home, after the movie.





Before

Used to indicate what happened earlier.

He fell asleep, **before** the end of the movie.



Because

The answer for the question why.
He can buy everything, **because** he is rich.



How

Is used to show or question the way something is done.

I know **how** he did it.



If

Means "in the event that":

If I am good, can I have some sweets?



Once

Used to indicate the moment when something happened:

Once I crashed, it hurt a lot.



Since

Used to indicate a duration:
I've been sad, since my dog died.



Until

Means "up to the time that":
Stay here, until I get back.



So that

Means "in order to":
I worked all weekend, so that I
kept my job.



Unless

Means "except, on the condition":
I cannot run, unless I listen to music.



When

Means "at that time":
I was at a party, when they arrived.



While

Means "during the time":
While I was running, I listened to music.



Where

Used to indicate a place:

This, is where I live.



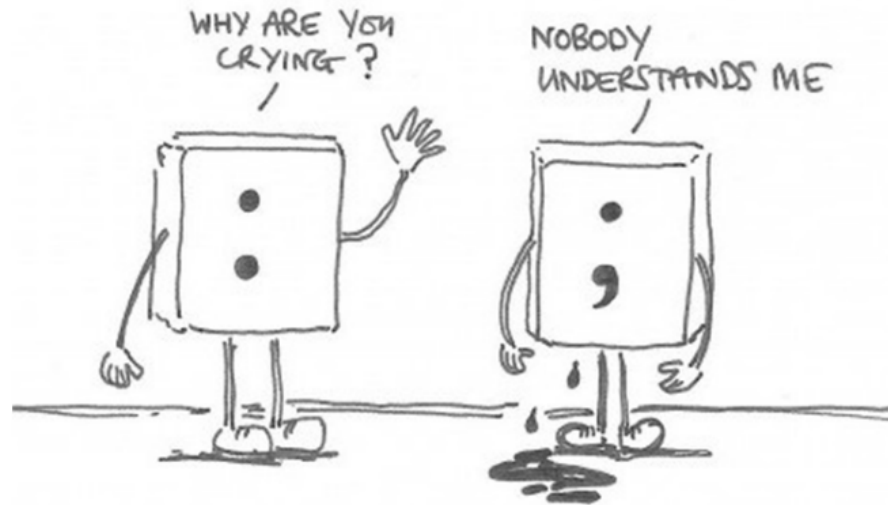
Whether

Used to suggest one choice when two options occur.

I will move, **whether** I get the job **or not**.

Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs are words that join two sentences to help create a shorter sentence. When using a conjunctive adverb, we put a semicolon (;) before it and a comma (,) after it.



Example:

We have what you want; however, the store is closed.



Conjunctive adverbs:

Accordingly, also, besides, consequently, finally, however, indeed, instead, likewise, meanwhile, moreover, nevertheless, next, otherwise, still, therefore, then, etc.

The cut healed; **therefore**, I did not go to the doctor.

There are many songs; **however**, some are better than others.

I was happy; **then**, I had to go to work.