

# What is a conjunction?

A conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Conjunctions are considered to be invariable grammar particle, and they may or may not stand between items they conjoin.

# Conjunctions

- Coordinate conjunctions- used to create compound sentences
- Subordinate conjunctions- used to create complex sentences.
- Correlative conjunctions- also used to create complex sentences. Always come in pairs of words.

# Coordinate Conjunctions

- Use to combine words and sentences
  - For
  - And
  - Nor
  - But
  - Or
  - Yet
  - So (FANBOYS)

Example:

He did not like the pizza, **but** he did like the buffalo wings.

Martha **and** Melissa were studying chemistry in the college library.

# Subordinate Conjunctions

- Use to combine dependent and independent clauses. Subordinate conjunction can either come at the beginning of a sentence or can be found within the sentence.
  - Although
  - If
  - After
  - While
  - As
  - Whereas
  - Even(though)
  - While

# Subordinate Conjunctions Cont'

- **Dependent clause**- a group of words that can not stand along. It needs something else to make it complete. A dependent clause will generally begin with a subordinate conjunction.
- Examples:
  - Because you like the way they sound,
  - After the drama ended,
  - While the student pondered the problem,

# Subordinate Conjunction Cont'

- **Independent Clause**- group of words that can stand along and is used to make a dependent clause make sense.
- Example
  - You will want to imitate certain sentences.
  - All the player took a bow.
  - His dog soiled his homework

# Correlative Conjunctions

- Correlative conjunctions- a pair of words that shows the relationship (compare or contrast) two ideas in a sentence. Correlative conjunctions will always come in pairs.
  - Either, or
  - Neither, nor
  - Not only, but also
  - Both, and
  - If, then



# Correlative Conjunctions Cont'

- Example
  - You have a choice or either spaghetti or lasagna for the reception dinner.
  - If you do not make a choice, then the decision will be made for you.
  - Not only did she eat the pie, but she also ate the cake.



# Compound Complex Sentences

- **Special Cases of Compound Sentences**

- When a coordinating conjunction joins two complex sentences, or one simple sentence and one complex sentence, it is called a **compound-complex sentence**:

- **Mrs. Johnson was a wonderful English teacher; however, she was constantly absent due to her devasating illness.**

•My brother loves animals. He just brought a puppy \_\_\_\_\_ a kitten home with him.

•But

•Or

•Yet

•And

•My brother loves animals. He just brought a puppy \_\_\_\_\_ a kitten home with him.

•But

•Or

•Yet

•And

•I'd like to thank you \_\_\_\_\_ the lovely gift.

•Or

•For

•And

•Yet

•I want to go for a hike \_\_\_\_\_ I have to go to work today.

•But

•Yet

•Or

•For

•They do not smoke, \_\_\_\_\_ do they play cards.

•And

•Or

•Nor

•Yet

*Thank you for your attention!!!*