

## **TYPES OF CONJUNCTION**

### **Conjunctive Adverbs**

These conjunctions join independent clauses together.

The following are frequently used conjunctive adverbs. after all

after all	in addition	next
also	incidentally	nonetheless
as a result	indeed	on the contrary
besides	in fact	on the other hand
consequently	in other words	otherwise
finally	instead	still
for example	likewise	then
furthermore	meanwhile	therefore
hence	moreover	thus
however	nevertheless	

Examples:

- The tire was flat; therefore, we called a service station.
- It was a hot day; nevertheless, the roofers worked on the project all day.

Coordinating conjunctions join equals to one another.

words to words – phrases to phrases – clauses to clauses.

Examples:

- word to word: Most children like cookies and milk.
- phrase to phrase: The gold is hidden at the beach or by the lakeside.
- clauses to clause: What you say and what you do are two different things.

Coordinating conjunctions usually form looser connections than other conjunctions do.

Examples:

- Marge was late for work, and she received a cut in pay. (very loose)
- Marge was late for work, so she received a cut in pay.(loose)
- Because Marge was late for work, she received a cut in pay. (The subordinate conjunction because creates a tighter link between the two ideas.)

Coordinating conjunctions go in between items joined, not at the beginning or end.

Examples:

- Correct: I like coffee, but I don't like tea.
- Incorrect: But I don't like tea, I like coffee.
- Punctuation with coordinating conjunctions:

When a coordinating conjunction joins two words, phrases, or subordinate clauses, no comma should be placed before the conjunction.

Examples:

- Words: cookies and milk.
- Phrases: at the beach or by the lakeside.
- Subordinate clauses: what you say and what you do

A coordinating conjunction joining three or more words, phrases, or subordinate clauses creates a series and requires commas between the elements.

- Punctuation: Place a semicolon before the conjunctive adverb and a comma after the conjunctive adverb.

### Subordinating Conjunctions

These words are commonly used as subordinating conjunctions after

after	in order (that)	unless
although	insofar as	until
as	in that	when
as far as	lest	whenever
as soon as	no matter how	where
as if	now that	wherever
as though	once	whether
because	provided (that)	while
before	since	why
even if	so that	
even though	supposing (that)	
how	than	
if	that	
in as much as	though	
in case (that)	till	

Subordinating conjunctions also join two clauses together, but in doing so, they make one clause dependent (or “subordinate”) upon the other.

Examples:

**It is raining.**  
**We have an umbrella.** } Both are independent clauses, simple sentences.  
 Add **because** to **it is raining**.

**because it is raining** } This is no longer an independent clause or sentence.

Put the two clauses together.

Because it is raining, we have an umbrella.

Or

We have an umbrella because it is raining.

A subordinating conjunction may appear at a sentence beginning or between two clauses in a sentence.

A subordinate conjunction usually provides a tighter connection between clauses than a coordinating does.

Loose: It is raining, so we have an umbrella.

Tight: Because it is raining, we have an umbrella.