PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS

PREPOSITIONS show relationships between nouns and pronouns and other words in terms of space, time and other senses. Listed below are some commonly used prepositions.

about	as well as	by	in addition to	of	through
above	at	by way of	in front of	off	toward
according to	because of	down	in place of	on	under
across	before	due to	inside	onto	until
after	behind	during	in spite of	out	up
against	below	except	instead of		upon
along	beneath	except for	into	out of	with
among	beside	for	like	over	without
around	between	from	near	next to	with regard to
as	beyond	in			

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS connect words, phrases, and clauses which are grammatically equal. They cannot, for example, join a verb and a noun, a phrase and a clause, or a main clause and subordinate clause.

but or yet so for and nor

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS signal the relationship of subordinate clauses to main clauses. A subordinate clause cannot stand alone as a sentence even though it contains a subject andverb. Below are the most common subordinating conjunctions. Try placing any one at thebeginning of a main clause (complete idea) and note how it no longer reads as a complete sentence.

after	because	in order that	than	when
although	before	once	that	whenever
as	even if	rather than	though	where
as if	even though	since	unless	wherever
as though	if	so that	until	while

RELATIVE PRONOUNS are special kinds of subordinators which introduce clauses that describe nouns and are therefore called adjective clauses. A relative pronoun always follows the noun it describes.

which	what	who	whom	whose
that	whatever	whoever	whomever	

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS connect main clauses. Unlike subordinators, conjunctive adverbs do not affect the completeness of an idea and can be moved to different positions in the sentence. If used between two complete ideas, conjunctive adverbs require a semi-colon between the main clauses and a comma on the other side of the conjunctive adverb. If used with one complete idea, conjunctive adverbs should be surrounded by commas (unless they begin or end a sentence).

also	finally	indeed	moreover	now	then
anyway	furthermore	instead	namely	otherwise	therefore
besides	however	likewise	nevertheless	similarly	thus
certainly	incidentally	meanwhile	next	still	undoubtedly