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BSc Degree

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English - 1 (Basic English)

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Parts of Speech (Conjunctions and Interjections)

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PARTS OF SPEECH
(CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS)



Hello everyone and welcome to the class. Today we will be discussing Conjunctions and Interjections. Both of these elements, both of these word classes are very important in their role and function in English language. We need to understand them carefully in order to see how they can be effectively used. We look at what functions they perform and how can we master them. What are the different kinds of conjunctions and interjections that English Uses all of this would be discussed in this video. We will first begin with conjunctions.

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CONJUNCTIONS

What Are Conjunctions?

Conjunctions are joiners. They are used to join words, phrases, or clauses. "And," "but," and "or" are three common conjunctions.



So, conjunctions, they are very simple to understand, they work like joiners, or you can also call them connectors, or linkers. Any of these words could be used to understand what conjunctions mean. So, as the name suggests, the major function of the conjunctions or the word class called conjunctions, is to connect.

So, when they connect, they can connect words to words, they can connect phrases to phrases, they can connect clauses to clauses to, which means they can connect even two sentences. It is not just the words, or the phrases that conjunctions can join or connect, but they can also be used to link to different sentences or two different clauses.

So, all of these can be performed using the word class called conjunctions, there are commonly three conjunctions, the most common ones that we use on a regular basis, or there are mostly three, among them are very common in English language, and we all know them, we are all very familiar with them, and they are 'And', 'But', 'Or', these three are very common, there are more in the list, but these three are the most common ones.

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Conjunction joining words:

- Jack and Jill went up the hill.
(The conjunction "and" joins the words "Jack" and "Jill.")

Conjunction joining phrases:

- Toby is a highly intelligent but sometimes quiet boy.
(The conjunction "but" joins the phrases "highly intelligent" and "sometimes quiet.")

Conjunction joining clauses:

- You can prepare the salad, or you can clean the floor.
(The conjunction "or" joins the clauses "You can prepare the salad" and "you can clean the floor.")



We look at how conjunctions help us join words, phrases, and clauses through a few examples. The first one you have here is '*Jack and Jill went up the hill*'. So, what is the conjunction here? We see that you have the conjunction 'And' here and what is the function of 'And' here? what is it doing? It is joining the words *Jack* and *Jill*.

So, this is the example of how conjunctions join two words. Look at the second example *Toby is a highly intelligent, but sometimes quite boy*. What is it joining? It is joining two phrases the conjunction you have here is 'but' and it is joining two phrases. Which are those phrases? '*They are highly intelligent*' and '*sometimes quite*'.

So, you have the phrases, *highly intelligent* and *sometimes quite boy*, which is joined together using the conjunction, 'but'. So, this is an example of how conjunctions join phrases. Now, the third example you see here is, '*you can prepare the salad or you can clean the floor*'.

So, the third one that we discussed, among the most common conjunctions was the word 'or', and you have an example with 'or' here where it is joining the clauses. Now, we have just taken an example to make you understand how they are used to join words phrases and clauses, it does not mean that 'but' cannot be used to join clauses or 'and' cannot be used to join clauses, all the

three or most of the words that you have listed as conjunctions can be used to join words, phrases or clauses. So, this is not a selection.

There is nothing specific about the selection that we made here. It is just to make you understand how it works when they are used to join words, phrases and clauses, which means you can change ‘or’ into ‘and’ also. You can say *you can prepare the salad* and *you can clean the floor* too. So, you can use these conjunctions or but, or, and, to join any of these, whether the words, phrases or clauses.

There is no particular choice when it comes to that. So, that is about how conjunctions help you join words phrases and clauses.

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The slide features a circular watermark logo in the background with the text "INDIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS" and "सिद्धिर्भवति कर्मजा". In the center, there is a portrait of a woman with dark hair and glasses, wearing a pink and blue patterned top, gesturing with her right hand. To the right of the portrait is the IIT Madras logo and the text "IIT Madras ONLINE DEGREE". The title "TYPES OF CONJUNCTION" is displayed above the portrait. A numbered list follows:

- 1. Coordinating Conjunctions
- 2. Subordinating Conjunctions
- 3. Correlative Conjunctions.

Now we will discuss about the types of conjunctions that we have. We have mostly three of them Coordinating conjunctions, Subordinating conjunctions, and Correlative conjunctions. Correlative conjunctions work almost in a very similar way to the coordinating conjunctions. The basic distinction that you must remember with respect to conjunctions is between the Coordinating conjunction and Subordinating conjunctions.

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1. Coordinating Conjunctions :

Coordinating conjunctions join like with like. For example, they join a noun with another noun or an adjective with another adjective. The most common ones are "and," "but," and "or." There are seven in total: "for," "and," "nor," "but," "or," "yet," and "so." (You can remember them using the mnemonic F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.)

	Conjunctions	Meaning	Example
1.	and	in addition	She tried and succeeded.
2.	but	however	They tried but did not succeed.
3.	or	alternatively	Did you go out or stay at home?
4.	nor	and neither	I did not see it, nor did they.
5.	yet	however	The sun is warm, yet the air is cool.



We will first look at what coordinating conjunctions mean. So, it joins like with the like, what does that mean? Joining like with the like means, coordinating conjunctions they always join things which are at equal status, whether they are words or whether they are phrases or clauses like we already discussed.

They only joined the ones which are at equal status. So, what do they join? In terms of word classes, they can join nouns or adjectives. So, it is mostly nouns and adjectives that we use conjunctions to connect together. Let us look at a few coordinating conjunctions and, there about seven of them.

The most common ones as we discussed are 'and', 'but', and 'or'. We have a few more so, some of them are, 'for', 'nor', 'yet', 'so', these are all examples of coordinating conjunctions. Some sources and sites use the mnemonic F.A.N.B.O.Y.S. In case you to remember them, then you can use this mnemonic F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.

So, let us quickly run through what they mean and look at examples. So, 'and' the meaning would be in addition, so, the example you have here is *she tried and succeeded*. So, keep in mind that coordinating conjunctions join elements that are at equal levels. So, they join elements that are equal in status, you can identify and try and understand this as you run through these

examples, see, if they are put at the equal status. Because this is an important part of understanding what coordinating conjunctions mean.

Second one is ‘but’, and, ‘but’ and ‘yet’ both. So, the second one and the fifth one you have here, both of them mean *however*, you can use it in the sense to mean *however*, so, *they tried but did not succeed, the sun is warm yet the air is cool*. So, when you use ‘but’ and ‘yet’ ‘however’, all of them are used to express contrast, whenever you want to talk about something in a contrasting sense.

Whenever you have to introduce an element of contrast in your writing or speaking then you may use the conjunctions like ‘but’ ‘yet’ ‘however’, so on and so forth. ‘Or’, of course, it is used to introduce alternatives, choices, all of this can be done using ‘or’ and when you have to negate any of these the same thing when you have to use to show that something has been negated or a choice has been negated, then you use ‘nor’.

So, the basic difference between both of them is of negation one the example you have here is *did you go out or stay at home. I did not see it, nor did they*, this is an example for ‘nor’. And look at all of the sentences you will see that every element joined together using these conjunctions you have here, they are all at equal status.

So, by equal status, we mean that they are not the different elements that they are joining together. They are not dependent on each other, there is no dependency factor here, which is why it is set to have equal status and which is why you also refer to these conjunctions as coordinators/ coordinating conjunctions.

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2. Subordinating Conjunctions:

Subordinating conjunctions join subordinate clauses to main clauses. Common examples are "although," "because," "if," "since," "unless," "until," and "while."

	Conjunctions	Meaning	Example
1.	As	a. Because b. When	a. because: As he is my friend, I will help him. b. when: We watched as the plane took off.
2.	After	later in time	After the train left, we went home.
3.	Although or though	Despite	Although it was after midnight, we did not feel tired.
4.	Before	earlier than	I arrived before the stores were open.
5.	Because	for the reason that	We had to wait, because we arrived early.



Now we look at what subordinating conjunctions mean. Subordinating conjunctions, their task is very similar to the coordinating conjunctions in the sense that they are also connectors. So, this is the similarity between both of them, that they are connectors, but the difference is that coordinating conjunctions joins elements that are equal in status, which are not dependent on each other.

Whereas subordinating conjunctions, they join together elements that are dependent, at least one part of it is dependent on the other for making complete sense which is why they are most commonly found in complex sentences which have both dependent clauses and independent clauses or they are also referred to as subordinate clauses.

The dependent clauses referred to as subordinate clauses and the main clause which is the independent clause. So, this main clause is joined with the subordinate clause using a subordinating conjunction. The name subordinating conjunction comes from the subordinate clause.

So, what are the examples that you have here? You have 'although', 'because', 'if', 'since', 'unless', 'until', and 'while' and many more. This list is a bit longer. you will see that there are many subordinating conjunctions which can perform this task. We look at a few of them and

please go through this list carefully to understand how they are used. Usage is very important when it comes to word class or any other grammatical elements that you learn.

So, go through the examples carefully to understand their usage, to understand the accurate usage. Look at the first one, as ‘So’ can have two meanings when used as a conjunction, the first one is when it means ‘because’ and the second one is when it means ‘when’. So, example with ‘as’ when it means ‘because’ *as he is my friend, I will help him so, I will help my friend because he is my friend.*

When we watched as the plane took off, so, this is something that indicates more like a use of time. So, *we watched as the plane took off*, so, two meanings for the conjunction ‘as’ then comes after, which is later in time, *after the train left, we went home*. ‘Although’ or ‘though’ both means ‘despite’, so, *although it was after midnight, we did not feel tired*. ‘Before’ very much like ‘after’ is a time reference which shows earlier than.

So, *I arrived before the stores were open* and ‘because’ itself is another coordinating conjunctions. So, you have seen ‘as’ which could mean ‘because to’ and then you have because which is by itself used as a subordinating conjunction.

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	Conjunction	Meaning	Example
6.	For	because	He is happy, for he enjoys his work.
7.	If	on condition that	If she is here, we will see her.
8.	Lest	for fear that	I watched closely, lest he make a mistake.
9.	Providing or provided	on condition that	All will be well, providing you are careful.
10.	Since	a. from a past time b. as, because	a. I have been here since the sun rose. b. Since you are here, you can help me.
11.	So or so that	a. Consequently b. in order that	a. It was raining, so we did not go out. b. I am saving money so I can buy a bicycle. Note: When used with the meaning in order that , so is usually followed by that in formal English. e.g. I am saving money so that I can buy a bicycle.
12.	Supposing	if	Supposing that happens, what will you do?
13.	Than	used in comparisons	He is taller than you are.
14.	Unless	except when, if not	Unless he helps us, we cannot succeed.
15.	Until or till	up to the time when	I will wait until I hear from you



And then you have another huge list here, which are ‘for’, ‘if’, ‘lest’, ‘providing’ or ‘provided’, as *all will be well, providing you are careful*. There is another one, ‘so’ or ‘so that’. So, *it was raining*. The first one can have two meanings, ‘consequently’, ‘in order that’, *it was raining, so, we did not go out*. ‘So’ is used to mean consequently. *It was raining, consequently, we did not go out.*

So, you replace the word ‘consequently’ with ‘so’. *It was raining, so, we did not go out*. The second sentence; *I am saving money, so, I can buy a bicycle*. Look at the sentence carefully, when you use ‘so that’ to mean ‘in order that’ in English, so is usually followed by ‘that’.

So, you can skip ‘that’ when you using it to mean ‘in order that’, like in the example here you have; *I am saving money, so, I can buy a bicycle*, this is a correct usage, but in writing, when you are using formal English, then it needs to be followed by ‘that’. So, in formal English when you write it the same sentence has to be written as *I am saving money so that I can buy a bicycle*. So, this is a writing convention you need to follow.

So, you have ‘supposing’ ‘than’, ‘unless’, ‘until’ or ‘till’, all of them are used to connect subordinate clauses to the main clause, which is why they are called subordinating conjunctions.

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	Conjunctions	Meaning	Example
16.	Whereas	a. Because b. on the other hand	a. Whereas this is a public building, it is open to everyone. b. He is short, whereas you are tall.
17.	Whether	if	I do not know whether she was invited.
18.	While	a. at the time when b. on the other hand c. although	a. While it was snowing, we played cards. b. He is rich, while his friend is poor. c. While I am not an expert, I will do my best.



In addition, the following phrases are often used at the beginning of subordinate clauses.

	Conjunctions	Meaning	Example
19.	As if	in a similar way	She talks as if she knows everything.
20.	As long as	a. If b. While	a. As long as we cooperate, we can finish the work easily. b. He has lived there as long as I have known him.
21.	As soon as	immediately when	Write to me as soon as you can.
22.	Even if	in spite of a possibility	I am going out even if it rains.



You have certain other additional phrases. We looked at words that can be used as subordinating conjunctions, but there are also certain phrases which act like subordinating conjunctions and you have a list of it here. Phrases like ‘as if’, which means in a similar way. *She talks as if she knows everything.*

The second one you have here is; ‘as long as’ which could again give you two meanings. The first one is of the condition ‘if’ and the second one is ‘while’. So, *as long we cooperate*, this is the condition and then the effect is *we can finish the work easily*. Condition and result, so, to express condition ‘if’ you can use the subordinating conjunction phrase ‘as long as’, ‘as long as’ can also mean ‘while’.

So, in the sentence B *he has lived there as long as I have known him*. So, ‘while’ indicates the time period. ‘As soon as’ and ‘even if’, all of these are phrases that you can use to connect a subordinate clause to the main clause. So, this is the list, please go through all the examples carefully and learn how to use them.

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3. **Correlative Conjunctions.** Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs to join alternatives or equal elements. The most common pairs are "either/or," "neither/nor," and "not only/but also."



	Conjunctions	Examples
1.	both ... and	He is both intelligent and good-natured.
2.	either ... or	I will either go for a walk or read a book.
3.	neither ... nor	He is neither rich nor famous.
4.	hardly ... when	He had hardly begun to work, when he was interrupted.
5.	if ... then	If that is true, then what happened is not surprising.
6.	no sooner ... than	No sooner had I reached the corner, than the bus came.
7.	not only ... but also	She is not only clever, but also hard-working.
8.	rather ... than	I would rather go swimming than go to the library.
9.	scarcely ... when	Scarcely had we left home, when it started to rain.
10.	what with ... and	What with all her aunts, uncles and cousins, she has many relatives.
11.	whether ... or	Have you decided whether you will come or not?



The last one, we would like to discuss here is the correlative conjunctions. Like it was mentioned correlative conjunctions, they work very similar to the coordinating conjunctions. You can also

say that correlating conjunction or correlative conjunctions, they are kind of coordinating conjunctions.

Their task is to connect to expressions that are correlative. So, expressions like ‘either or’, ‘or neither nor’, ‘not only but also’. Their task is to connect to correlative expressions and hence they are known as correlating or correlative conjunctions. But you will see, if you look at the sentences given here carefully.

They connect things that are at equal status. So, the two elements that are connected by correlative conjunctions, they are not dependent on each other, like you have seen in the case of subordinating conjunctions. So, in that sense, this works very similar to the coordinating conjunctions.

So, let us look at a few examples to understand them clearly. You have ‘both and’ so, *he is both intelligent and good natured*. ‘Either or’, *I will either go for a walk or read a book*. Equal status, there is nothing that is dependent on the other. ‘Neither nor’, *He is neither rich nor famous*. ‘Hardly when’, *he had hardly begun to work when he was interrupted*. ‘If then’, is the most common conditional elements, the elements that are used to express condition.

So, the first part, *if that is true* is the condition and then the result is ‘then’ what happened is not surprising. So, ‘if then’ is also a kind of correlative conjunction. ‘No sooner than’ *no sooner had I reached the corner than the bus came*. ‘Not only but also’, *she is not only clever, but also hardworking*. ‘Rather than’ ‘scarcely when’, ‘what with’ and ‘whether or’ so on and so forth. All of them are used as correlative conjunctions because they join two correlative expressions.

There is one thing that you need to keep in mind when you are learning conjunctions or in general word classes, and that is; there are many words in English that would be used to use in more than one-word classes. For example, the word ‘since’. ‘Since’ can be used as a preposition ‘since’ can be used as a conjunction and ‘since’ can also be used as an adverb.

You will find several such words in English which has functions, which belong to more than one category or more than one word class. So, do not memorize them as something that belongs to this word class or the other. But always try to understand their function, and always try to use them in sentences to understand how and what they mean.

When used in a sentence, when used in real conversations, and in writing purposes. Try and understand the meanings that they are propagating. See, what kind of meanings they generate? Do they mean to provide the information of preposition? Or do they mean to provide the information of a conjunction that is joining to words or phrases or clauses?

Or are they used as adverbs, which gives you information about how the verb has taken place, which gives you additional information about the nature of the verb, about its degree about its quality about its manner, or about the conditions or reasons. So, ask this question when you are forming the sentence or when you read a sentence, and then decide for the word class of the word used. So, this is one thing, which you need to keep in mind while you are looking at word classes in general and conjunctions in particular. So, that is about conjunctions.

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INTERJECTIONS



- Words that have no real meaning but they help us to show sudden emotion.
- They are words or short phrases that are independent of the rest of the sentence.
- They are not marked for tense, number, aspect, and other grammatical features.
- They are more common in speech than in writing.

- Wow – Amazement, surprise
- Argh – Frustration
- Ouch – Pain
- Oops – Regret
- Hi/ Hey – Salutation

Wow Aw Eh Huh!
Kaboom Nah Boom .



Now we will look at interjections. This is a very short topic. Interjections are very common in spoken language. And if you have read comics, or you have watched cartoons, anytime in your lifetime, you would have seen that there is an excessive usage of this category of words in those medium. So, 'yikes', 'aha', 'boom'.

All of these are very commonly used expressions. And not just these, but even in our real life, day to day conversations, we use several such expressions to convey meanings that are more

realistic to convey mostly emotions. So, this is the basic function of interjections as a word class in English.

Their role is to express emotion, or anything that is expressive. There are different categories of emotion that are expressed using interjections. They mostly belong to the ones that you see here. It could either be amazement or surprise, or it could be frustration, it could be pain, or it could be regret, and sometimes simply used to begin of something, as starters to conversations, initiators.

When you want to initiate and when you want to say goodbye, you want to close. In those cases, sometimes we use the interjections to convey what we feel like. So, these could be the major categories to which your interjections could belong. And they can be several words which can fall within these categories. So, for example, the first one you see here, ‘Wow’.

Shows amazement and surprise, ‘Wow’ and, this can be replaced with words like, ‘marvelous’, ‘amazing’, ‘awesome’. You can find actually a lot more words than this in the youth vocabulary, which, people very commonly use to express their emotions. So, this is the first category, then you have ‘Argh’, that is used to express frustration, and many more. ‘Ouch’ to express pain. ‘Oops’, to express regret.

‘Hi’, ‘hey’, and many more words to start off conversation. Salutation means, words that are used to start off a conversation. And sometimes, they are also used to end a conversation. So, some of the common ones that I can talk to you about is, words like this, ‘Aww’. And words like ‘Nah’, or ‘Eh’, or ‘Hua’.

So, exclamations, amazement, sudden emotions, frustrations, there are many, many more words to it. ‘Boom’, or even words like ‘kaboom’, all of these. The internet is full of all of these expressions. So, you might then understand by now that this is something that is not suitable for writing. This is something that you can more commonly find in speech and conversations. Because they help you make your conversations, your speech, more realistic.

Grammatically, what you need to understand about this is that, this is an independent category. So, this is a syntactically independent category, it is not dependent on any other element in the sentence that they are used along with. They exist on its own they are very independent, and they

do not carry any grammatical features like tense number, voice aspect, they are devoid of all that, what it means is that this is a grammatically independent category.

It has its own meaning, and it exists on its own in a sentence. It is not dependent on any other element in the sentence to convey its meaning. That is all about interjections and conjunctions. Thank you so much and I will meet you again in a new lesson.

