



Functional English

SS150

2+1

COURSE IN CHARGE:

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WEEK # 3

Conjunction and its types

CONJUNCTIONS:

- ▶ used to join or glue words, phrases, and clauses.

For example,

1. I bought pens **and** pencils. [the words 'pens' and 'pencils' are joined by 'and']
2. I will do it this evening **or** tomorrow morning. [the phrases 'this evening' and 'tomorrow morning' are joined by the conjunction 'or']
3. **When** you aren't here, the house seems very empty. [the conjunction 'when' has joined the two clauses]

► Life without conjunctions:

I would love to go out to eat with you. I would love to go out to eat with Krista. I would love to go to the movies with you. I would love to go to the movies with Krista. My mom says I can't. My mom says I might have to do my homework. My mom says I might have to clean up my room. The reason is this: I broke my curfew last weekend.

► Life with conjunctions:

I would love to go out to eat **and** to the movies with you **and** Krista, **but** my mom says I have to **either** do my homework **or** clean up my room **because** I broke my curfew last weekend.

Types of Conjunction

- ▶ Coordinating Conjunction
- ▶ Subordinating Conjunction
- ▶ Correlative Conjunction

Coordinating Conjunction (CC)

- ▶ join independent clauses or other elements (words and phrases) of equal importance.

For example,

1. Gary lives in Ohio, **and** Deana lives in Michigan.
 2. She loves to dance, **so** she bought a studio.
 3. You could buy a car, **or** you could put the money in the bank.
 4. I hate to cook, **but** I love to bake.
- ▶ It is necessary to put a comma before a CC, in case of clauses.
The chief CCs are: **FANBOYS**



Exercise: Find the mistakes in these sentences and correct them.

1. I want new rollerblades. And I want new games for the computer for my birthday.
2. Kate ate a plate of spaghetti, and a salad.
3. Meg got dressed and headed out for her horseback lesson and got there early and she groomed her horse slowly.
4. Neither Tina or Brian was able to go with us to the game.

Answers

- ▶ 1. "I want new rollerblades, and I want new games for the computer for my birthday."
- ▶ 2. "Kate ate a plate of spaghetti and a salad."
- ▶ 3. "Meg got dressed, headed out for her horseback lesson, arrived there early, and groomed her horse slowly."
- ▶ 4. "Neither Tina nor Brian was able to go with us to the game."

Subordinating Conjunction (SC)

- ▶ join dependent clauses with independent clauses.
- ▶ Unlike the CCs, they become part of the clause they join, and so make the resulting clause a dependent (subordinating) clause.

For example:

1. **Although** she was ill, she attended the conference.
 2. **If** you don't stop, I will shoot.
 3. The concert had already started **when** we arrived.
- ▶ If SC comes in the beginning of the sentence, a comma is required to separate the clause from the main clause.

Some common SCc are:

although, even though	to show slight contrast
because, since, so that, as	to give reasons
when, while, before, after, whenever	to indicate time relationships
wherever, anywhere, where	to indicate place
if, unless, in case	to indicate conditions
Whereas	to show major contrast

Exercise # 9: Join the following sentences

1. Mitchell prefers watching romantic films. He rented the latest spy thriller. He enjoyed it very much. **(although, and)**
2. Laura forgot her friend's birthday. She sent her a card. She finally remembered. **(so, when)**
3. The team captain jumped for joy. The fans cheered. We won the state championship. **(and, because)**
4. My sister was exhausted. She kept running. She got first place. **(yet, and)**

Do the remaining ones at home

Correlative Conjunction

- ▶ Correlative conjunctions are paired words.
- ▶ They join words, phrases, or clauses having reciprocal or complementary relationship.

For example:

1. We may buy **either** a camera **or** a laptop.
 2. She likes **neither** tea **nor** coffee.
 3. **Both** pink **and** blue are nice colours.
 4. She is interested **not only** in singing **but also** in games.
- ▶ Common Correlative Conjunctions: either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also, both... and, whether... or

Exercise 7: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. She is neither polite__funny.
2. __that is the case,__I'm not surprised about what's happening.
3. Have you made a decision about__to go to the movies __not?
4. __had I put my umbrella away,__it started raining.
5. This salad is____delicious____healthy.

Exercise # 8: Join the following sentences:

1. Mum was working in the garden. Dad was preparing the meal. **[and]**
2. I try to run. My leg hurts. **[when]**
3. I don't know. We should be doing this or not. **[whether]**

Do the remaining ones at home

Exercise # 13: fill in the blanks with the correct subordinate conjunctions or similar expressions.

1. I went for a walk_____ the sun was shining. (because, otherwise)
2. Do you know__the stores are open today? (if, whether)
3. We recognized her at once,__we had not seen her for years. (although, in case)
4. He kept reading__he fell asleep. (for, until)
5. It looks____ the train will be late. (while, as though)
6. What shall we do_it rains? (or else, supposing)
7. The door was open, _we could hear everything. (in case, so)
8. I will join you, __the weather is fine. (providing, than)

Do the remaining ones at home

HOME TASK

Exercise # 10, 11 on page # 21 and 22

Conjunctive Adverb

- ▶ Conjunctive adverbs are not real conjunctions, but they function as conjunctions
- ▶ They are a type of adverb that connects two independent clauses or sentences by showing the relationship between them.
- ▶ They are also known as transitional words and are used to smooth the transition between two sentences.



► Some examples of conjunctive adverbs are:

moreover, additionally, however, therefore, hence, similarly, besides, finally, then

Major Functions:

- Joining sentences inside a paragraph.
- Joining paragraphs inside an essay.
- Indicating the writer's shift from one idea to another.

For example:

“English communication skills are a must for a successful career. **First**, English is the official language of Pakistan. **Also**, it is the lingua franca of the world. **In addition**, it is the language of science and technology. **Hence**, English language proficiency is very important for a good career.”

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- ▶ When using adverbial conjunctions, you must precede them with a semicolon/full stop and follow them with a comma.

Examples:

1. Jeremy kept talking in class; **therefore**, he got in trouble.
2. She went into the store; **however**, she didn't find anything she wanted to buy.
3. I like you a lot; **in fact**, I think we should be best friends.

SENTENCE CONNECTOR TYPES:

1. **ADDITIVES/LISTERS:** They are used to add more points, or list down points.
(EXERCISE)
2. **COMPARATIVES:** They are used to show similarity between ideas.
3. **CONTRASTIVES:** They are used to show contrast between ideas.
4. **EXAMPLE WORDS:** These connectors are used to give examples.
5. **CONCLUDERS:** They are used to summarize ideas.
6. **TO SHOW CAUSE AND EFFECT:** They are used to express consequences or results.
7. **TO SHOW PURPOSE:**
8. **TO EMPHASIZE:**
9. **TO SHOW TIME:**
10. **TO REPEAT:**



Let's do the exercises


Exercise 14: Fill in the blanks.

[Similarly, therefore, then, nevertheless]

1. The Interact Club has done well to help the poor.____, the Welfare Club has done well too.
2. The documents will be scrutinsed by the police.____they will be sent back to the relevant authority.
3. The retailer has been making losses.____, he intends to wind up his business.
4. Life in the village may not be as exciting as life in the city.____, you are close to nature which provides peace and quietness.
5. Lopez has experienced poverty and hardship before.____, he has a sympathetic heart towards the poor and needy.

Exercise 17: Fill in the blanks.

1. Your aunt is resting in the next room. So walk softly _____ disturb her. **[so as to, in order to, so as not to, so that]**
2. _____ you are so interested, I won't persuade you to give up. _____ do check with the agent before you purchase it. **[if/in order, as/however, unless/though, because/so]**
3. Tea should be served in every meeting _____ the members will not be sleepy. **[although, even if, as, so that]**
4. The boys encountered lots of problems _____ trying to get to the island. _____ they managed to reach the island in time before the sharks came. **[while/nevertheless, during/nevertheless, then/however, as/however]**
5. _____ the monsoon season, the fisherman managed to obtain a good income. **[even, as, although, in spite of]**



Exercise 20: Insert suitable connectors to show the relationship between the sentences.

DO IT IN PAIRS

HOME TASK

Exercise # 12, 15, 16, 18, 19 & 21 on
page # 22, 28, 29, 30 and 31

Thank you 😊