**Words That Show Logical Relationships**

**A. Coordinators** make two or more sentences **become one COMPOUND sentence**.

*Lucy has a new computer, but she doesn't know how to use it.*

**B. Subordinators** make two or more sentences **become one sentence** by turning independent clauses (sentences) into dependent clauses.

*Kevin likes his job because he makes a lot of money.*

*Because he makes a lot of money, Kevin likes his job.*

**C. Transition** words **DO NOT** make sentences become one sentence. We must use a semicolon (;) between the two sentences or separate them with a period. They are used to **show transitions between two logically related** **sentences**.

**Types of clauses created by subordinators**

**Subordinators create adverb clauses**. There are many types of adverb clauses. Here are some examples of the most common types:

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| **Type of Adverb Clause** | **Question that is answered** | **Example** |
| **Place** | **Where?** | I found my pen **where I had left it the day before.** |
| **Time** | **When?** | **When everybody is home**, it will be time for dinner. |
| **Cause** | **Why?**  **(What is the cause?)** | **Because it is snowing**, I will not drive. |
| **Purpose** | **Why?**  **(What is the reason for doing this?)** | She purchased a laptop **so that she could take notes with it during lectures.** |
| **Concession** | **Why is this unexpected or surprising?** | **Although it was a cloudy day,** everybody had fun at the picnic. |
| **Condition** | **What are the conditions?** | **If the Canadian dollar continues to rise in value,** banks may increase their interest rate. |

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| **Logical relationship** | **A. Coordinators**  = coordinating conjunctions | **B. Subordinators**  = subordinating conjunctions | **C. Transition Words** |
| **Addition** | and  nor |  | Also, Moreover,  In addition, Furthermore, |
| Example sentences: | *John has decided to go back to school,* ***and*** *he is working part-time.*  *John will* ***not*** *have time for his friends,* ***nor will he*** *have time for his family.* |  | *John has decided to go back to school.* ***Moreover****, he is working part-time.* |
| **Effect or result**  As a result, Hence, Consequently | so |  | Therefore, Thus,  As a result, Hence,  Consequently |
| *Example sentences:* | *John wants to change his career path, so he must work hard.* |  | *John wants to change his career path.* ***Consequently,*** *he has to work hard.* |
| **Purpose** |  | so that |  |
| *Example sentence:* |  | *She purchased a laptop so that she could take notes with it during lectures.* |  |
| **Cause or Reason** | for | because as  since |  |
| *Example sentences:* | *John will take the two-year diploma program,* ***for*** *that is the best way for him to become qualified.* | *John will take the two-year diploma program* ***since*** *that is the best way for him to become qualified.* |  |
| **Contrast** | but | although even though  though while  whereas | However,  On the other hand, |
| *Example sentences*: | *John would like to get a university degree,* ***but*** *he does not have the time or money to do that.* | ***While*** *John would like to get a university degree, he does not have the time or money to do that.* | *John would like to get a university degree.* ***However,*** *he does not have the time or money to do that.* |
| **Concession** | yet | although even though  though while | Nevertheless, |
| *Example sentences:* | *John is good student****, yet*** *he struggles to complete all of his assignments on time.* | ***Even though*** *John is a good student, he struggles to complete all of his assignments on time.* | *John is a good student.* ***Nevertheless,*** *he struggles to complete all of his assignments on time.* |
| **Alternative** | or |  | Instead, |
| *Example sentences:* | *John could continue to work hard****, or*** *he could quit.* |  | *John could continue to work hard.* ***Instead,*** *he could quit.* |
| **Condition** |  | if  unless | Otherwise, |
| *Example sentences:* |  | *John* ***will*** *succeed* ***if*** *he works hard.*  *John* ***will not*** *succeed* ***unless*** *he works hard.* | *John* ***must*** *work hard.* ***Otherwise,*** *he will not succeed.* |
| **Time** |  | after before since  until while when  as = while  whenever = every time  as soon as = immediately after  once = immediately when  now that | Then,  Next,  Afterwards,  Subsequently,  First,  Second,  Finally, |
| *Example sentences:* |  | ***As soon as he finishes*** *his studies,* ***he will look*** *for a job.*  *He cannot look for a job* ***until*** *he finishes his studies.*  *His health has improved* ***since*** *he moved to Vancouver.* | ***He will finish*** *his studies.* ***Afterwards,*** *he will look for a job.*  ***He finished*** *his studies****. Subsequently, he looked for*** *a job****.*** |

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