

6. Conjunctions

A **conjunction** connects phrases, clauses, words or parts of speech which are of the same syntactic importance. **Conjunctions** are used to express relationships between things in a sentence, link different clauses together, and combine sentences.

Types of Conjunctions:

1. **Coordinating conjunction** is a single connecting word. It connects words, phrases, and clauses. These words are the **FANBOYS**

and	Or		
But	Nor	for	So
		Yet	

- The boys **and** girls worked at the fair. (***And*** joins two nouns)
- The soup was **hot and** delicious. (two adjectives) He speaks quickly **and** fluently. (two adverbs)
- Selma is intelligent **but** lazy.
- The lesson **was complicated but** had interesting activities.
- The students **did a test and** corrected it.
- Ahmed **likes to fish, and** he is going fishing on Friday.
- I would like to help you, **but** I will be busy tonight. (***But*** joins two independent clauses./ contrast)
- Do you prefer coffe **or** tea?
- It was raining, **so** I took an unmbrella.
- I studies very hard, **yet** I failed the test.

2. **Subordinating conjunctions** join a subordinate dependent clause to a main/independent clause.

An adverb clause is always introduced by a **subordinating conjunction**. The following is a list of the most common **subordinating conjunctions**:

After, although, as, as if, as long as, as much as, as soon as, as though, because, before, even, even if, even though, if, if only, if when, if then, inasmuch, in order that so that, in order to such that	Just as, lest, now, now since, now that, now when, once Provided, provided that rather than, since so that, supposing, than that though, till unless	until when whenever where whereas wherever whether, while
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- As it was getting late, I decided to go home.
- After the basement flooded, we spent all day cleaning up.
- Until spring arrives, we have to be prepared for more snow.
- By the time I arrived home, the children were already in bed.
- Although the government promised tax cuts, people continued to protest against the high cost of living.
- Whether or not you agree with this decision, you will have to comply with it.
- While I was doing the dishes, my sister was mopping the kitchen's floor.
- I will help you with your homework, provided that you pay attention.

➤ **subordinate/adverbial clause of reason**

- Ronnie begins to sneeze fiercely **whenever** he opens the door to greet a fresh spring day.
- He took the course **in order that** he could get a better job.
- She was **so** weak **that** she couldn't walk.
- **Since** he has apologized, we will take no further action against him.
- My parents were disappointed **that** I didn't get the scholarship.
- **As** it is raining again we will have to cancel the match.

3. **Correlative conjunctions** are pairs of conjunctions that must be together as connecting words.

Both...and
either ... or
As many ... as
No sooner ... than

Neither ... nor
Not only ... but also
Such ... that

Whether ... or
As ... as
Scarcely ... when
Rather ... than

Examples:

Both Henry **and** Henrietta are leaving now. (The correlative conjunctions join two names.)

Not only will they leave now, **but** they will **also** not be here to help clean up.

(The correlative conjunctions join two sentences or complete ideas.)

Either go with them **or** stay here and help. (The correlative conjunctions illustrate a choice.)

Would you **rather** go shopping **or** spend the day at the beach?

Tennis isn't **as** fun **as** football or basketball.

I had **scarcely** walked in the door **when** I got the call and had to run right back out again.

There are **as** many curtains **as** there are windows.

She'd **rather** do the laundry **than** iron the clothes.

Sports are a great way to bring people together, **whether** you like to play **or** just watch.

I like **neither** milk **nor** sugar in my coffee.

Practice

I- Circle the conjunction or pair of conjunctions in each sentence:

1. Ahmed chose both steak and salad for his dinner.
2. I chose neither steak nor salad for my dinner.
3. Either you or he can drive Dad to the train station tomorrow morning.
4. The panda wanted to eat, for he was hungry.
5. He gains weight very quickly, for he always eats fast food.
6. Peanut butter and jelly is Nadia's favorite sandwich.
7. Not only the girls but also the boys will be invited to the assembly.
8. I did not know whether to continue the course or to stop it, for I had paid for it.
9. Mark would like to go, but he cannot.
10. The children love their grandma's house, yet they seldom come. [SEP]

Task 2: Use an appropriate coordinating conjunctions to combine the sentences below.

1. I wanted to go on a vacation with my friends last summer. My mom told me I couldn't.

2. Maria didn't finish her essay. She did finish her math.

3. Julie bought her mom a sweater. Her mother loved it.

4. I am going to the beach. I worry about sunburn.

5. Jill spent all her money at the Banana Republic sale. She went back the next day for more bargains.

6. You can take a cruise to Greece. You can travel to Mexico.

7. Ted didn't have enough money to fly to Boston. He took the train.

Further practice:

1- Rewrite these sentences using the time connectors in brackets. Example:

Charlotte was arranging some flowers. Her cat knocked over the vase. (**when**)
Charlotte was arranging some flowers when her cat knocked over the vase.

1. She arrives tomorrow. She's going to call me from the airport (**as soon as**)
.....
2. Are you going out again tonight? You should finish your homework before you leave.

(before)

.....
3. I woke up at 10 o'clock. It wasn't worth hurrying for the bus. (**by the time**)

.....
4. The dentist was with a very difficult patient before me. I had to wait. (**until**)

.....
5. I'm going to finish this exercise in ten minutes. I'll meet you in the cafeteria. (**when**)
.....

2- Write short answers with **so**, **either .. or**, or **neither .. nor**, for these statements.

Example: I wasn't born in Spain. My sister wasn't either.

***Neither** my sister **nor** I were born in Spain.*

1. She'd like to travel to Egypt or Morocco next summer.

.....
2. I haven't seen anything like it before. He hadn't either.

.....
3. Jack seldom goes out. Paul doesn't either.

.....
4. Sally and I didn't recognise him at first.

.....
5. He always does a crossword or reads for a while before going to sleep.

3- Complete the sentences with **although**, **though**, **despite**, **in spite of**, **such a** or **so**.

Example: ***Although*** the temperature was freezing, they still decided to climb the mountain.

1. Emily passed the exam not having studied much.

2. It was beautiful day that we got up early and went to the beach.

3. the fact that the pound is still the national currency, some people are pro-euro.

4. The concert was brilliant that we went to see it again the next night.

5. I might go to Vietnam this summer I haven't decided yet.