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Chapter Eighteen

Conjunctions & Conjunctive adverbs

A conjunction is a word that joins two sentences to complete their meaning. When the job of an adverb is to connect ideas, we call it a *conjunctive adverb*.

There are three types of conjunctions:

1. Coordinating conjunction
2. Subordinating conjunction
3. Correlative conjunction

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

When the conjunction is used to join two statements of equal importance, the conjunction is said to be a coordinating conjunction.

for	and	nor	but	or	yet	so
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The six words most commonly used as coordinating conjunctions can be remembered with short-form “**FANBOYS**”.

Coordination conjunction joins two equal parts of a sentence,

- Word + word e.g., She likes sari and dress.
- Phrase + phrase e.g., He may be in the room or on the roof.
- Clause + clause
e.g.- What you eat and what you drink affect your health.
- Independent clause + independent clause.
e.g. - The cat jumped over the mouse **and** the mouse ran away.

Rules-

1. Don't use coordinating conjunction at the beginning of a sentence. These conjunctions can be used to join two independent clauses, so they come in the middle of a sentence rather than the beginning.
2. Use a comma before a coordinating conjunction when it is being used to join two independent clauses.
 - I purchased vegetables, and fruits while going home.
3. The coordinating conjunctions **and/or** can be used to join two nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. In these cases, don't use a comma before the conjunction.
 - I felt **nervous and worried**.

The precise use of conjunctions are important for effective writing.

1. Use **AND** to join words
e.g., Jack and Jill went up the hill.
2. **BUT** shows “contrast”
e.g., He passed the examination but got just pass-class.
3. **YET** introduces a contrasting idea that follows the preceding idea logically.
e.g., I always take a book to read, yet I never seem to turn a single page.
4. Use **FOR** to express object. e.g., He sold his watch for the money.
5. Use **OR** to indicate an alternative.
e.g., We must reduce our expenses, or staff in this period of recession.
6. Use **NOR** when the alternative is negative.(nor=and not)
e.g., We cannot have peace without arms, nor can we be sure that arms will bring peace.
7. Use **SO** to indicate a cause or result.
e.g., John is a good batsman so he should participate in the match.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

When the conjunction joins two statements, one of which depends on other for its full meaning, the conjunction is said to be a subordinating conjunction.

as long as	if	supposing (that)
after	In as much as	than
although	in order to	that
as	in case (that)	though
as far as	in that	till
as soon as	insofar as	unless
as if	lest	until
as though	no matter how	when
because	now that	whenever
before	once	whereas
even if	provided (that)	whether
even though	since	while
how	so that	why

Examples

- I bought some cookies **while** I was coming to my office.
- **Although** it was raining, they played football.
- **As far as** I know, this exam is very difficult.

Rules-

1. When you begin the sentence with the subordinating conjunction and the dependent clause, use a comma after the dependent clause (before the second/independent clause).
 - Because I was thirsty, I drank water.
2. When you use subordinating conjunction in the middle of the sentence and the dependent clause at the end, don't use a comma after the first (independent) clause.
 - I went to bed because I was tired.
3. Omitting **That**- We use **that** as a conjunction to connect a subordinate clause. In the following sentences, we can happily omit **that** (or keep it, depending on how the sentence sounds to us):
 - Mona knew [that] she was about to be fired.

Sometimes omitting **that** creates a break in the flow of a sentence, a break that can be adequately bridged with the use of a comma:

- The problem is, ~~that~~ production in her department has dropped.

As a general rule, if the sentence feels just as good without **that** if no ambiguity results from its omission, if the sentence is more efficient or elegant without it, then we can safely omit **that**.

3. Correlative (having mutual relation) conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are like **tag-team** conjunctions. It connects independent and dependent clauses, which have totally different functions.

Here are the most common pairs of correlative conjunctions:

either. . .or	as....as	both. . . and	whether.....or
neither. . . nor	If....then	not only. . but also	-----

Conjunction

Examples of Correlative conjunctions

- **Neither** John **nor** Marry passed the exam.
- Give me **either** a cup **or** a glass.
- **Both** red **and** yellow are attractive colours.
- I like **neither** tea **nor** coffee.
- He will be **either** in the room **or** in the hall.
- John can speak **not only** English **but also** French.
- I didn't know **whether** you'd want the cheesecake **or** chocolate.
- Peter is **as tall as** Jeff. / A lion can't run **as fast as** a cheetah.

Conjunctive Adverbs		
accordingly	furthermore	rather
also	for instance,	regardless
<i>as a consequence</i>	granted	still
as a result	hence	subsequently
anyway	henceforth	similarly
at the same time	however	shortly
additionally	in contrast	simultaneously
after all	In spite of	conversely
after a while	indeed	despite that
afterward	in addition	elsewhere
all in all	in comparison	equally
altogether	in conclusion	earlier
again	in brief	in fact
at last	lately	in short

Conjunction

Conjunctive Adverbs		
and then	Meanwhile	incidentally
at that time	moreover	instead
besides	next	likewise
certainly	now	so that
comparatively	naturally	thus
eventually	namely	too
even	nevertheless	thereafter
finally	of course	therefore
for example	otherwise	consequently
formerly	on the contrary	in other words
further	on the other hand	so far

Rules-

1. Use *comma* after a conjunctive adverb when it starts a single independent clause.
 - I wrote for three hours continuously. **However**, I didn't finish my paper.
2. Use commas around a conjunctive adverb when it comes between a subject and main verb in a single independent clause.
 - I wrote for three hours continuously. I didn't, **however**, finish my paper.
3. A conjunctive adverb can be used to join two independent clauses.
In this case, a semi-colon is used after the first independent clause.
 - I wrote for three hours continuously; however, I didn't finish my paper.
 - Monica kept talking in class; **therefore**, she got in trouble.

Meaning of various conjunctions & conjunctive adverbs

however & nevertheless

However and nevertheless express a contrast

1. We use these conjunctions when we are saying something that is different from or contrasts with a previous statement.

- There is a good increase in the turnover of company however profit increased negligibly.

2. We use this conjunction to show whatever degree or extent: no matter how- used before an adjective or adverb

- *However* many people come, we'll be ready.
[means whether a few people or many people come]

Nevertheless

This a strange-looking conjunctive adverb is similar to "however," "yet" and "even so." We use it to present a fact that is in contrast to some other fact. It is a bit **more formal** and emphatic than however.

Examples

- I know you want to keep her with us. **However**, I am totally against it.
- Ramesh had been living in this village for over a decade. **Nevertheless**, the villagers still consider him as an outsider.

Normally **however** and **nevertheless** are placed in initial position in a sentence. They can, however, also come in mid position.

- There are seldom chances of increment in salary this year. Management **however** agreed to carryout full review of pay.
- We agreed nevertheless we will continue our efforts.
- Bee keeping is an important occupation; **however**, the bee keeper must keep himself covered at all times.
- Owning a house can cost a lot of money; **nevertheless**, home ownership is a big part of living the American dream.

Conjunction

Less formal equivalents of **however** and **nevertheless** would be- **even so**, **in spite of this**, **yet** or **yet..still**.

- She's really quite ill and has been for some time. **Even so/In spite of this**, she remains in good spirits.
- He has plentiful dollars in his bank account. **Yet** he **still** gets up at six every morning to go to work.

therefore = for that reason: because of that, as a result

- His has allergy to dust, therefore he always keeps mask on the nose.
- He wants to learn English, therefore he joined tuition classes of English
- The cell phone is thin and light and *therefore* very convenient to carry around.
- The payment was received two weeks after it was due; *therefore*, you will be charged a late fee.

Consequently = happening as a result of a particular action.

- People hunted and killed too many elephants for their tusks; consequently, they have become an endangered species.
- Ramesh decided not to use a map; consequently, he got lost and never found his way out of the forest.
- Weather forecasters predict heavy rains and *consequent* flooding.
- Falling sales and a *consequent* loss of profits forced the company to lay off more workers.

because= for the reason that

- I ran *because* I was afraid.
- We were late *because* our car wouldn't start.
= *Because* our car wouldn't start, we were late.
- “Why did you do it?” “*Because* she told me to.”

Conjunction

because of = for the reason of, due to, on account of

- The picnic has been canceled *because of* [=] bad weather.
- *Because of* this [=for this reason], only very rich people can afford to live on the island.
- *Because of* you, we missed the bus. [=you caused us to miss the bus]
- The accident happened *because of* carelessness.

just because= for the simple or single reason that

- Don't get nervous *just because* the teacher might ask you a question.
- We can't assume it will rain today *just because* it rained yesterday.
- *Just because* your friends do it, that doesn't mean that you should do it, too.

both- used to indicate that two things or people are being referred to rather than just one.

- Both countries have agreed to the treaty.
- We went to *both* museums.

Also used before two words or phrases connected with **and**.

- The show will be in *both* New York *and* London.
- She is *both* beautiful *and* charming.
- *Both* he *and* his wife play golf.
- This product can *both* clean *and* protect your floors.

due to = because of (something)

- *Due to* the bad weather, the game was canceled.
- Their success is *due to* their hard work.
- Traffic was slow *due to* roadwork.
- The pool is closed *due to* the approaching storm.

Conjunction

moreover= in addition to what has been said

- It probably wouldn't work. *Moreover*, it would be very expensive to try.
- The cameras will deter potential criminals. *Moreover*, they will help police a great deal when a crime actually is committed.

[synonymous words=*furthermore*, *besides*, *in addition*]

furthermore= in addition to what has been said, **MOREOVER**

- used to introduce a statement that supports or adds to a previous statement

- These findings seem plausible. *Furthermore*, several studies have confirmed them.
- She always arrives on time. Her work, *furthermore*, has always been excellent.

not only-

used to say that both of two related statements are true

- The killing of these animals is *not only* illegal, it's also immoral.
- The game is *not only* lots of fun, but it's also exercise too!
- Photographs are *not only* permitted, they are encouraged.
- I'm concerned **not only** for myself **but** for my children (as well).

and/or otherwise

used to refer to something that is different from something already mentioned.

- The company has been having problems, financial *and otherwise*
[=the company has been having financial problems and other kinds of problems], for several years.]
- They couldn't afford a house, small *or otherwise*.
[=or any other kind of house]
- Intentionally *or otherwise*, they never told her about the party.

otherwise

[i] “otherwise” is used to offer an alternative situation.

- Today is a holiday; otherwise, he would be at work.

[ii] if something did not happen, was not true, etc.

- Thank you for reminding me; I might have missed the meeting *otherwise*. [=if you did not remind me]
- Something must be wrong; *otherwise*, he would have called.
- The test helps identify problems that might *otherwise* go undetected.

[iii] in all ways except the one mentioned.

- One of the boys has a freckle on his cheek. *Otherwise*, the twins are nearly identical.
- I didn't like the ending, but *otherwise*, it was a very good book.
- It rained in the morning; *otherwise*, it was a beautiful day.
= It rained in the morning, but it was a beautiful day *otherwise*.

[iv] if not : or else

- Finish your dinner. *Otherwise* [=if you don't finish your dinner], you won't get any dessert.
- I hope we haven't missed the last train; *otherwise* [=if we have missed the train], we'll have to get a taxi.

[v] used to indicate that something different from the thing mentioned is suggested, shown, done, etc.

- He claims to be innocent, but the evidence suggests *otherwise*.
[=the evidence suggests that he is not innocent]
- While some people think it is true, our research proves *otherwise*.
[=our research proves it is false]

such that- We use *such that* to say that something has a quality that results in something specified

- The evidence is **such as to** leave no doubt of his guilt.
- The evidence is **such that** there can be no doubt of his guilt.

Conjunction

although= despite the fact that:

used to introduce a fact that makes another fact unusual or surprising

- Although [*even though*] he was hungry, he could not eat.
- Although we rarely see each other, we're still very good friends.

= We're still very good friends *although* we rarely see each other.

- Although (it is) small, the apartment is very expensive.

even though= although **though=** although & even though

on the other hand

"On the other hand" is used to show two sides of an issue. It's similar to "**conversely**," but it doesn't always describe an opposite situation.

- Living in a cold climate is difficult for some people; on the other hand, there are many fun winter activities, such as sledding, etc.
- I would love to own a horse and go riding every day; on the other hand, taking care of the animal is a very big responsibility.
- I on one hand, the development of new technology has made our lives easier; on the other hand, it has also resulted in the development of weapons that can kill large numbers of people.

In addition

in addition- as something more - used for adding information to a statement

- The city has the largest population in the country and *in addition* [=also, additionally] is a major shipping port.
- Sandwiches were served, and several salads *in addition*.

in addition to- along with or together with (something or someone)

- *In addition to* soup, several salads were served.
- There were six people at the meeting *in addition to* me.

Conjunction

Unless = if not (or) except if

This conjunction is used to say what will happen, be done, or be true if something else does not happen, is not done, or is not true

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Look at these examples:

- You can't get a job unless you have experience
- Unless you call me to say you're not coming, I'll see you at the theatre
(= I will see you there if you do not call to say you are not coming).
- A lot of shops won't accept cheques unless you have a banker's card with you.
- Most wild animals won't attack unless they are provoked.
- I can't let you in unless you give the password.
- Students are not allowed to handle these chemicals unless they are under the supervision of a teacher.

even

1. Used to stress something that is surprising or unlikely
 - It's so simple that *even* a child can do it.
 - They changed everything about the place, *even* the color!
2. Used to stress the difference between the two things that are being compared.
 - His first book was good, but this one is *even* better.
 - An *even* bigger change came the next year.
3. Used after a negative word (such as *not* or a contraction of *not*) to stress the smallness of an amount or effort
 - Not only didn't they help, but they also didn't *even* offer to help!
 - We thought he'd be interested in the painting, but he didn't *even* glance at it.

conjunction

4. Used to stress something that goes beyond what has just been mentioned in some way (such as by being stronger or more specific)

- They were willing, *even* eager, to help.
- The disease can cause brain damage and *even* death.

even if

- used to stress that something will happen despite something else that might prevent it

- I'm going to the party *even if* it rains. [=whether or not it rains]

even now/then

1. used to stress that something is or was happening at a particular time

- They are *even now* preparing for his arrival.
[=they are preparing for his arrival right now]
- Enemy troops were *even then* approaching the city.

2. used to stress that something (such as a person's attitude or behavior) was or is very surprising and unexpected

- We showed her the proof, but *even then*, she wouldn't admit she was wrong.
- Despite all that went wrong, he insists *even now* that he would do it again.

even though- used as a stronger way to say “though” or “although”

- She stayed with him *even though* he often mistreated her.
- I'm going *even though* it may rain.

whenever- at any or every time

- You may leave *whenever* you wish.
- *Whenever* he leaves the house he always takes an umbrella.
- You can come tomorrow or *whenever*.
- Her mother buys ice cream for her **whenever** they go to the beach.

conjunction

since

- in the time after (a specified time or event in the past) : from (a point in the past) until the present time

- I haven't seen him *since* yesterday.

Since (as a conjunction)-

- in the period after the time when

- We've played better *since* you joined the team.

- from the time in the past when

- I have wanted to be a pilot *since* [=ever since] I was a child.
- He hasn't ridden a bike *since* he was a boy.

- used to introduce a statement that explains the reason for another statement

- *Since* you've finished your homework, you may go out and play.

Since (as an adverb)- : from a past time until now

- East and West Germany have been united since 1990.

While (n)= period of time

e.g.-He claimed that he was happy, but he was thinking **all the while** [=during that entire time] of quitting his job.

While (conjunction)- at the same time, as long as during the time that

- Someone called *while* you were out.
- You can get the photos developed *while* you wait.
- The phone rang *while* I was doing the dishes.
- While I was away, the house was burgled

conjunction

as- to the same degree or amount

- He has a lot of time but I don't have *as* much.
[=I have less time than he has]
- He was angry, but she was *just as* angry.

Formal- used to introduce an example

various trees, *as* [=such *as*] oaks and pines

1.uses of “as” as conjunction

a- used to make comparisons

- The fabric was soft *as* silk.
[=the softness of the fabric was like the softness of silk]

- usually used in the phrase **as...as**

- The fabric was *as* soft *as* silk. / He is *as* clever *as* she (is).

- sometimes used in negative phrases with *so*

- He's not *so* old *as* he claims to be.

b- used in the phrase **as...as** to say when something should be done, how often something should happen, etc.

- Come back *as* often *as* you like.
- If you're going to look for a new job, you should do it **as soon/ early /quickly as possible**.
- I will let you know **as soon as possible**.

2. **a :** in the way that

- The letter “k” is sometimes silent, *as* it is in “knee.”
- In the word “macho” the “ch” should be pronounced *as* (it is) in “China,” not *as* (it is) in “Chicago.”

b : used to introduce a statement that indicates that something being mentioned was known, expected, etc.

- He won the election, *as* you know. = **As** you know, he won the election.
- *As* was only to be expected, the election was very close.
- He is a foreigner, *as* is evident from his accent.

conjunction

c : used in phrases with the *same*

- He works in the *same* building **as** my brother.
[=he and my brother work in the same building]
- I've got shoes the *same* **as** his.= I've got the *same* type of shoes *as* he has. [=my shoes and his shoes are the same]

3. regardless of the degree to which: **THOUGH**

- Unaccustomed **as** I am to public speaking
[=although I am unaccustomed to public speaking], I would like to say a few words now.
- Improbable **as** it seems, it's still true.
[=although it seems improbable, it's still true]

4. *formal*: for the reason that: **BECAUSE**

- She stayed home **as** she had no car.
- **As** I'm a pacifist, I'm against all wars.

5. used to indicate that one relationship is like another relationship

- A puppy is to a dog **as** a kitten is to a cat.
- Two is to four **as** eight is to sixteen.

6. used with *so* or *such* to indicate the result or effect of something

- The evidence is ***such as*** to leave no doubt of his guilt.
[=the evidence leaves no doubt of his guilt]
- He is ***so*** clearly guilty **as** to leave no doubt.

as for- with regard to: **CONCERNING**

- He's here. **As for** the others, they'll arrive later.
[=the others will arrive later]
- He was a nice enough person, but **as for** his suggestions, I found them unhelpful.

as from- used to indicate the time or date when something begins

- The new law takes effect **as from** [=as of] July 1.

conjunction

as is [*chiefly US*]: in the present condition without any changes

- The car is being sold *as is*.
- She bought the clock at an auction *as is*.

as it is- in the present condition

- Leave everything exactly/just *as it is*. [=how it is, the way it is]

as per- ACCORDING TO, BY

- The eggs are graded *as to* size and color.

so as- used to indicate the purpose of something

- He defended himself *so as* [=in order] to prove his innocence.

as long as (*or - so long as*)

1. during the time that

- I will stay as long as you need me.

2. **If**, on condition that

- **As long as** you are under 16, you can take part in activities',
= If you are under 16, you can take part in activities
- He'll be able to stay in business as long as the quality of his work remains high.
- As long as he practises every day, he'll know how to play some new songs on his guitar.

3. **Duration-** to say that something lasts for a long period of time, or for as much time as possible.

- I love football and I want to keep playing as long as I can.

4. **Since** Example- As long as you've offered, I accept.

as many as

- used to suggest that a number or amount is surprisingly large

- She read *as many as* 60 books!
- *As many as* 60 students competed for the prize.
- They lost by *as many as* 20 points.

as far as (also- so far as)

a - used in expressions like **as/so far as I know** to say that you think a statement is true but that there may be something you do not know which makes it untrue

- It's safe, *as far as I know*. [=based on what I know, I think it's safe, although it is possible that it is not safe]

b- used in expressions like **as/so far as (something) is concerned** to mean “about (something)” or “with regard to (something)”

- He has no worries *as far as money is concerned*. [=he has no worries about money]

c- used in expressions like **as/so far as (someone) is concerned** to mean “in someone's opinion”

- *As far as I'm concerned* [=in my opinion], everything he says is a lie.
- *As far as she's concerned*, he's perfect.

informal: with regard to (something or someone)

- He's here. *As far as* [=as for] the others, they'll arrive later. [=the others will arrive later]

in so far as- to the extent or degree that

- She helped us *in so far as* she was able.
[=she helped us as much as she could]
- The news is good *in so far as* it suggests that a solution may be possible

so far- until the present time; to this point

- He has written only two books *so far*.

conjunction

meanwhile (=meantime) is a conjunctive adverb that joins two clauses together.

Meaning- 1. in the intervening period (time between events) of time.
2. at the same time.

Noun- intervening period (esp. in the meanwhile).

- He's cleaning the house; meanwhile, his wife is away at work.
- Mona is studying engineering; meanwhile, her friend Manoj is in the United States studying English.

Instead-

We use *instead* to say that one thing/person is done or chosen when another is not chosen/ done.

- I was going to send you an e-mail, but I decided to call *instead*.
- I couldn't afford a new car. *Instead*, I bought a used car

Instead + of

- I decided to call *instead of* writing. [=to call and not write]
- *Instead of* buying a new car, I bought a used one.
- They chose her *instead of* [=rather than, and not] me.
- He had juice *instead of* milk.

soon- means at a time that is not long from now

- We will *soon* be making changes. / I'll see you *soon*.
- She found a job **soon after** graduation.

as soon as- in a quick way: **QUICKLY**

- Please give me a call **as soon as** you come
[=give me a call immediately when you come]
- I will let you know **as soon as possible**.

sooner or later- at an unspecified time in the future: **EVENTUALLY**

- *Sooner or later*, we'll have to tell her the truth.
- The bus should be here *sooner or later*.

besides

1. other than (someone or something)

- There's no one here *besides* [=except] me.
- Nothing *besides* [=but] a miracle could save them now.
- The traffic was a little heavy but, *besides* [=except for] that, we had no problems getting here.

2. in addition to (something)

- She wants to learn other languages *besides* English and French.
- *Besides* its famous cakes, the bakery also makes delicious cookies.
- These salads are delicious *besides* being healthy.

besides (adverb)

1. as well: ALSO

- They serve pasta and many other foods *besides*.

2. in addition to what has been said. (furthermore, moreover),

- The play is excellent, and *besides*, the tickets don't cost much.
- I'm not ready to get married yet. *Besides*, I enjoy living alone.

whenever-at any or every time

- You may leave *whenever* you wish.
- *Whenever* he leaves the house he always takes an umbrella.
- You can come tomorrow or *whenever*.
- Her mother buys ice cream for her **whenever** they go to the beach.

whereas

Whereas- is used to make a statement that describes how two people, groups, etc. are different

- *Whereas* many people have supported the proposal, others have opposed it too.
- He has brown eyes *whereas* his children have green eyes.

in order to- to make it possible for something to happen,

- *In order to* succeed in market, we sell our product at competitive price.
- People come here *in order to* give their children a better life.
- I checked my bags twice *in order to* make sure that I had everything.

Until/till

1. up to (a particular time)- used to indicate the time when a particular situation, activity, or period ends

- I stayed *until* morning.
- He was in prison from 1850 *until* the 1854 revolt.
- She will be out of the office *until* next week.

2. used to indicate the time when something will happen, become true, etc.

- We don't open *until* ten.
- The car won't be ready *until* tomorrow.

Until (conjunction)- up to the time or point that

- We played *until* it got dark. / Wait *until* I call.
- Keep going *until* I tell you to stop.

Despite= in spite of, although, nevertheless, notwithstanding without being prevented by (something)

Despite is used to say that something happens or is true even though there is something that might prevent it from happening or being true

- *Despite* [=in spite of] our objections, he insisted on driving.
- She ran the race *despite* an injury.
- *Despite* our best efforts to save him, the patient died during the night.
- *Despite* its small size, the device is able to store thousands of hours of music.

Uses of 'if'

1. Used to talk about the result or effect of something that may happen or be true.
 - *If* it rains, (then) we won't go to the park.
(*Then* is often omitted following *if*)
 - *If* he actually did commit the crime, he deserves to be punished.
2. Used to discuss the imaginary result or effect of something that did not happen or that is or was not true
 - *If* you had studied, you would have passed the test.
 - The harvest would have been good *if* it had rained.
3. Used to say that something must happen before another thing can happen
 - He said he'll come to the party *if* she comes too. = (more strongly)
 - He said he'll come to the party **only if** she comes too.= (most strongly)
 - He says he'll come to the party **if and only if** she comes too.
4. Used to indicate a result that always occurs when something happens
 - He gets angry *if* [=when] you disagree with him.
 - The engine stalls *if* you let it get too hot.
5. Used to introduce a statement or question about something that is not certain
 - I'll see *if* [=whether] I can come.
 - Do you know *if* he'll come to the party?
 - I wonder *if* it's true (or not).
6. Used to make a polite request or suggestion
 - Would you mind *if* I sat here? [=may I sit here?]
 - *If* I could make a suggestion, why don't we sit closer to the front of the theater?
 - I'd like to stay a little longer, **if you don't mind**.
= I'd like to stay a little longer **if it's/that's all right with you**.

conjunction

7. used in statements that describe feelings (such as regret) about a possible situation

- I'm sorry *if* you think I insulted you.
- I'd be sorry *if* you thought I had insulted you.
- I don't care *if* we're late.

8. used in statements and questions that express doubt

- I met Brenda last week- *if* that is her real name.
- *If* you're so smart, why aren't you rich?

as if (**or** as though)-

1. the way it would be if

- The plane looked *as if* it was going to crash.
- He was as sad *as if* he had lost his last friend.
- The dog wagged its tail *as if* it was saying "Welcome back!"

2. as someone would do if

- He ran *as if* ghosts were chasing him.
- He had his hands together *as though* in prayer.

3. The phrase **as if** is sometimes used informally as an interjection to say that something suggested or claimed is impossible or very unlikely.

- "He thinks you like him." "As if!"
[=I don't like him at all; there is no chance that I would like him]

lest- for fear that- used to say that you do not want something to happen

- He was concerned *lest* anyone think that he was guilty.
=He was concerned *lest* [=in case] anyone should think he was guilty.
[=he was concerned that people would think he was guilty; he did not want anyone to think he was guilty]

whether

1.a : if it is or was true that

- Did you ask *whether* [=if] they are going?
- I don't know *whether* they were invited.

b : if it is or was better

- She was uncertain *whether* to go or stay.

2. used to indicate choices or possibilities

- *Whether* we succeed or fail, we must try.
- It doesn't matter *whether* you pay by cash or check.
- We will go **whether or not** you come with us.

[=we're going if you come with us or not to come with us]

elsewhere- in or to another place

- *Elsewhere* in the same book she gives another date.
- The parts are produced *elsewhere*.

hence- for this reason [=consequently, therefore]

- He is a newcomer in this college, *hence* he has no close friends here.
- He knew he could not win election, *hence* he decided not to fight the election.
- The company made heavy loss. *Hence*, the CEO was asked to resign.

henceforth- from this time forward: starting now

- *Henceforth*, supervisors will report directly to the manager.
- She announced that *henceforth* she would be running the company.

Note- words like *here after*, *hereinafter* can also be used.

Subsequently

We use this word for thing happening or coming after something else

- In 1992, price of Tata steel share was at all time highest level but then declined *subsequently*.
- We did not receive a subsequent reply of our legal notice.

subsequent + to

- Consequences *subsequent to* [=after] the war
= *subsequent* consequences of the war

subsequently

- She graduated from college and *subsequently* [=afterward] moved to Delhi.
- *Subsequently*, the drug was found to cause brain tumour.

Regardless- means in spite of difficulty, trouble, etc./ without being stopped by difficulty, trouble, etc.

- It may rain, but I will go *regardless*.
[=I will go even if it rains; I will not be stopped from going]
- It was raining, but we went for a walk *regardless*. [= *anyway*]

regardless of- without being stopped or affected by (something)

- He runs every day *regardless of* the weather.
- [=he runs every day no matter what the weather is like]
- *Regardless of* [=despite] our request, he would not alter his plans.

neither...nor

used with *nor* to indicate two or more people, things, actions, etc., about which something is not true

- *Neither* my wife *nor* I can attend the party.
- *Neither* wood *nor* plastic conducts heat like metal does.
- *Neither* my father *nor* I am going to the meeting.

conjunction

either...or- used with **or** to indicate choices or possibilities

- You can *either* go *or* stay.
- I can't remember her name. It's *either* Marie *or* Mary.
- He will give the money *either* to his son *or* his daughter.

When *either* and *or* are used to join two subjects in a sentence, the verb should agree with the subject that is closer to it.

- *Either* the professor *or* the students are wrong.
- *Either* you *or* I am wrong.

on the contrary

- used to state that the opposite of what was said before is true

- The test will not be easy; *on the contrary*, it will be very difficult.
- The lecture was not boring. *Quite the contrary*, it was very informative and interesting.

1. Exactly/entirely opposite/different from something else:

- The sisters gave *contrary* answers: one said “yes” and one said “no.”
- We had *contrary* opinions/views on the issue.

2. against or opposed to something

- Without *contrary* evidence, the jury will find her guilty.

3. not favorable or helpful

- The boat sailed against a *contrary* wind.

contrary to- in a way or manner that is against (something)

- *Contrary to* orders, he left the campsite.
- *Contrary to* belief, these animals are not dangerous to humans.
- Going over the speed limit is *contrary to* traffic laws.
(=it is illegal; it is against the law)

contrarily (adverb) & contrariness (noun)

- The child acted *contrarily*. (means- the child acted reversely)
- the child's *contrariness* (=child's reverse attitude)

rather- to some degree or extent

- Yesterday was a *rather* [=fairly] hot day.
- She *rather* likes chocolate.

rather than

1. in place of (something or someone) or instead of (something or someone)

- He writes at a table *rather than* a desk.
- *Rather than* using dried herbs, he picked fresh ones from the garden.
- She reacted by laughing *rather than* by getting upset.

2. used to say what is not chosen or done because something else is chosen or done instead.

- *Rather than* continue the argument, she walked away.
- I chose to sing *rather than* play an instrument.

would rather

- used to indicate what you want or prefer to do, have, etc.

- She *would rather* drive than take the train.
- I *would rather* you didn't tell them.
[=I would prefer it if you didn't tell them]
- We *would rather* go somewhere warm.
[= we'd prefer to go somewhere warm]

so...that

- I left home early so that I would not miss the 7 o'clock train to the city.

between...and

- The meeting will take place between 5 p.m and 6 p.m.

from...to-

- Application will be issued by the college from 9 am to 4 pm.