A **conjunction** is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses. It acts as a linguistic bridge, showing the relationship between the connected ideas and helping to create a smooth and logical flow in a sentence or paragraph.

## **Types of Conjunctions**

There are three main types of conjunctions, each serving a different purpose.

- 1. **Coordinating Conjunctions** These connect two or more grammatically equal elements. A good way to remember them is with the acronym **FANBOYS**: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So.
  - o And: Adds information. (e.g., "I like tea and coffee.")
  - But: Shows a contrast. (e.g., "The weather was bad, but we still went out.")
  - So: Indicates a result. (e.g., "He was tired, so he went to bed.")
- Subordinating Conjunctions These connect a dependent (or subordinate) clause to an
  independent (or main) clause. They introduce the dependent clause and show the relationship
  between the two. Common examples include because, although, since, while, if, when, after.
  - Because: Shows cause and effect. (e.g., "I came inside because it was raining.")
  - Although: Shows a contrast. (e.g., "Although he studied hard, he failed the test.")
  - o If: Introduces a condition. (e.g., "I'll go to the party if you go with me.")
- 3. **Correlative Conjunctions** These are pairs of conjunctions that work together to connect grammatically equal elements. Common pairs include *either/or*, *neither/nor*, *not only/but also*, *both/and*.
  - Both/and: Connects two items. (e.g., "Both the cats and the dogs need to be fed.")
  - Not only/but also: Adds emphasis. (e.g., "Not only is she a talented singer, but also a
    great dancer.")

## **Conjunctions in Discourse**

Conjunctions are a key part of **cohesion**, one of the ways that sentences are formally linked together to create a unified text. They act as **formal links**, providing explicit signals that help a reader or listener follow the logical flow of ideas, whether it's showing a cause, a contrast, or a sequence of events.