

# CONJUNCTION

A conjunction joins words, phrases, clauses and sentences

## PHRASE:-

It is a group of words with no subject-verb combination. It doesn't give a meaningful sense.

## CLAUSE:-

It has a subject-verb combination. It may or may not give a meaningful sense.

(a) Independent clause gives meaningful sense.

(b) Dependent clause gives no meaningful sense.

## SENTENCE:-

It has a subject-verb combination. It always gives meaningful sense.

Ex 1: I will meet you at office or at home.

Ex 2: As he was ill, he couldn't attend office.

Ex 3: He said that he would come.

Ex 4: Unless you work hard, you will not succeed.

Ex 5: Ram and his friend were busy.



## USES OF CONJUNCTION

- (1) **UNLESS / UNTIL**- (a) conjunction ✓  
(b) Negative words (No use of Not with until/unless) ✓  
(c) Tense (simple present) ✓

### NOTE:

**UNLESS** → Conjunction ✓

**UNTIL** → Conjunction/preposition ✓

Ex 1: Wait here until Monday. ✓

Ex 2: Wait here until I come. ✓

Ex 3: Unless you work, you will not succeed. ✓

### NOTE:

**Unless** → It denotes **condition**. ✓

**Until** → It denote **time**. ✓

Unless - நிச்சயமில்லாத சாத்தியம் - condition

Until - அது உறுதிக்கு - time till

If - நிச்சயம் சாத்தியம், doubt

If + not - நிச்சயமில்லாத சாத்தியம் -

Unless - if + not



Unless

- Will x
- not x
- Simple present

Until

- Will x
- not x
- Simple present

① — ② Doing.

Go, goes

It + not

- Will x
- Simple present

if

It/whether - doubt

It — or — not x

Whether — or — not ✓

that — certainty

<sup>Adj</sup>  
That <sup>N</sup>  
boy was present

He said <sup>conj</sup> that he would come

These are the books <sup>conj</sup> that helped me . . .

R.P

That   
     Adj   
     conj   
     Rel. Pronoun



**Ex 1:** You will not get the loan until/unless you submit all the documents on time.

**Ex 2:** I will wait here until/unless he returns.

**Ex 3:** Unless/until you work, you will not succeed.

**Ex 4:** I will not leave the hall until/unless the exam is over.

**Ex 5:** Don't eat anything until/unless the guests arrive.

**Ex 6:** Until and unless you pay the fee, you will not get the library card.

### **NOTE:**

**IF** → Condition (use of not with "**IF**")

**UNLESS** → Condition (no use of not with "**Unless**")

$\text{UNLESS} = \text{IF} + \text{NOT}$
------------------------------------------

**Ex 1:** If you don't read carefully, you are bound to make mistakes.

**Ex 2:** Unless you read carefully, you are bound to make mistakes.



## NOTE:

**UNLESS/UNTIL/IF** → Simple present Tense

**Ex 1:** If you ~~will~~ work, you will succeed.

**Ex 2:** Unless you ~~will~~ work, you will not succeed.

**Ex 3:** Wait here until I ~~will~~ come.

## **(2) IF/WHETHER/THAT**

**IF** → (a) condition

(b) doubt/uncertainty

**WHETHER** → Doubt/uncertainty

**THAT** → Certainty

(a) I don't know if/whether he will come.

(b) I don't know ~~if~~/whether he will come or not.

(c) I know that he will not come.

(d) I have few doubts that/whether he will come.

(e) I have a few doubts that/whether he will come.

*few/little* → <sup>VP</sup> *has* *been*  
*a few* *a little* - *something*  
*the few* *the little* - *thing*



## NOTE:

**Ex 1:** ~~In~~ case if it rains, I will take an umbrella.

**Ex 2:** ~~Supposing~~ if he is late, I will do the work.

**Ex 3:** If he comes ~~then~~ I will attend the party.

(2)

**(3) BOTH:-** (a) OR ✗

(b) AND ✓

(c) WITH/ALONG WITH ✗

**(4) BETWEEN:-**

(a) OR ✗

(b) AND ✓

(c) TO ✗

OR ✗  
AND ✓

From 6 to 7  
- Now 6 and 7  
=



Ex:

1. Both Ram and his friends were present. ✓
2. Ram as well as his friends was present. ✓ and
3. There is an understanding between you and me. ✓ and
4. For this job (a)/ you will need a knowledge of (b)/ both English as well as Chinese (c)/ no error (d)
5. The labourers relax (a)/ from 2 to 3 (b)/ in the afternoon (c)/ no error (d)
6. The vacation is (a)/ from 4<sup>th</sup> June to 5<sup>th</sup> July (c)/ no error (d)

(5) **LEST:-** (otherwise) - बिना कभी

(a) It takes the modal "should" ✓

(b) Tense (Simple present tense) ✓ will x

(c) Negative word ( No use of "not" with "LEST") ✓ go ✓ goes ✓

not



1. Work hard lest you might fail in the examination. *should*
2. Work hard lest you ~~should not~~ fail in the examination.
3. Walk properly lest you might not fall.
4. (a) fall ✓ *- S.P* (b) ~~fell~~ *- P.W* (c) ~~should not fall~~ *Simp pr* (d) ~~no improvement~~

### NOTE:

Walk properly otherwise you will fall. ✓

- (6) THOUGH/ALTHOUGH → (a) BUT ✗ *બહુ બુઝાયો*
- (b) YET ✓ *+ V.O*
- (c) It is used in contradictory sentences *- V.O*

### Ex:

1. Though difficult it is (a)/ ~~but~~ I will do (b) it at any cost (c)/ no error (d) *Yok*
2. Though he worked hard ~~but~~ he failed. *Yok*
3. Though he worked hard, he failed. *Though*
4. Since he did not finish the previous project properly (a)/ he was entrusted with (b)/ a new one (c)/ no error (d)



## (7) As-As / So-As

+ve

-ve

As-As → For comparison in positive as well as negative sentences.

So-As → For comparison in negative sentences.

Ex:

1. He is ~~as~~ <sup>taller</sup> as his younger brother. (+ve)

2. He is not as tall as his younger brother. (-ve)

3. He is ~~so~~ <sup>as</sup> respectful as Gandhiji. (+ve)

AS adj AS  
SO adv OR  
Good better bar

## NOTE:

1. These days job opportunities are not as ~~better~~ as they used to be before.

2. He is as <sup>as</sup> wiser as his brother.

3. He is as <sup>as</sup> wise, if not wiser than his brother.



the

tail

small

smart

super

comp

faller

smaller

smarter

super

X

X

X

X

superlative

tallest

smallest

smartest

superest

as the

as

so the



## 8. AS/SINCE/BECAUSE

AS/SINCE → (Interchangeable)

Ex: since reason

1. As he was busy, he couldn't complete the work on time.

2. He couldn't complete the work on time because he was busy.

3. The students couldn't attend the meeting because/as they had classes.

### NOTE:

1. As he was busy ~~so~~ he could not come.

2. As you sow so shall you reap. ✓

3. Since he was busy ~~therefore~~ he couldn't come.

4. Because he was busy ~~so~~ he couldn't come.

### NOTE:

1. But/although/though/while/despite/inspite of → Contradictory sentences

2. As/since/and → Not in contradictory sentences

— தொடர்ச்சியான  
விநயமான  
Result

Reason

— Reason Result.

As / since

1<sup>st</sup> Reason

Result.

Reason

RE

SO-தொடர்ச்சியான Because

Result

SO

as

Reason

1<sup>st</sup> RE - RE



Since  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Prep} - \text{அதிகாரம்} \\ \text{conj} - \text{அதிகாரம்} \end{array} \right.$

She has changed a lot  
S V

Since her Marriage  
Prep N

Inspite of = Despite - Prep - தெரிந்தாலும்

Inspite of / Despite hard work, he failed  
adj ~

Inspite of / Despite working hard, he failed

Gerund

+ VR

- VR



Because - conj } Ποσitive

Because of - prep phrase

Because of heavy rain, he didn't attend the school  
conj N C

He didn't attend the school because it was raining  
S V C S V



**9. THE REASON** → Because (✗) = தெளிவான  
Due to (✗)  
That (✓)

like me  
as i do  
↑  
conj

**Ex:**

1. The reason why he failed was ~~because~~ he was too careless.
2. The reason for his failure was ~~due to~~ his carelessness.
3. The reason why (a)/ he was rejected (b)/ was ~~because~~ he was too young. (c)/ no error (d)

**10. LIKE/AS** - போன்ற (புற)

- (a) **LIKE** → It is followed by a NOUN/PRONOUN  
(b) **AS** → It is followed by a CLAUSE(sub + verb)

**Ex:-**

- (1) He sings like me.
- (2) He sings as I do.
- (3) She enjoys all types of music as I do.
- (4) You have to do it (a)/ just like (b) / I have done it (c)/ no error (d)

pref  
like me  
as i do  
↑  
conj  
c s v



**11. RATHER/OTHER/ NO OTHER**  
rather than  
BUT ✗  
THAN ✓  
then ✗

**12. ELSE/NOTHING ELSE**  
THAN ✗  
BUT ✓

**Ex:**

(1) I have no other claim ~~but~~ <sup>than</sup> his wealth.

(2) I would rather have the bat ~~or~~ <sup>than</sup> the ball.

(3) He wants nothing else ~~than~~ <sup>but</sup> peace.

(4) It is nothing else ~~but~~ <sup>than</sup> your pride which makes you say such a thing.

**13. No use of the conjunction "THAT" before interrogative words like who, where, when, which, why etc.**

Ex:

*conj Adj R.P. ?*

- (1) We wanted to know (a)/ ~~that~~ what could be (b)/ done in that case (c)/ no error (d)
- (2) He asked (a)/ ~~that~~ how long (b)/ I would be absent (c)/ no error (d)
- (3) He said ~~that~~ when (a)/ he was a child (b)/ he used to help his mother (c)/ no error (d)

**14. SELDOM IF EVER**

**SELDOM OR NEVER**

Ex:

1. Seldom ~~or~~ <sup>if</sup> ever, he helps the poor.
2. Seldom ~~if~~ <sup>or</sup> never, he helps the poor.
3. Seldom or ~~ever~~ <sup>never</sup> (a) / have I turned away a beggar (b) / without giving him alms (c) / no error (d)



15. SUCH—AS → examples , , , ,

SUCH—THAT → effect/result/consequence

SO—THAT → effect/result/consequence

SO—THAT → purpose - જાણનાં

SO      SO - AS  
SO SWPP & adj  
SO pure  
            adj

Ex:

1. She has worked in several countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada and so on.
2. It was such a cold afternoon that we stopped playing.
3. The man spoke with such a passion that all listeners were moved to tears.
4. She is such a brilliant woman that everyone admires her.
5. She is so brilliant that everyone admires her.
6. This is such a complicated problem that cannot be solved by anyone.
7. The problem is so complicated that nobody can solve it.
8. He is so clever that he can learn multiple languages at a single time.
9. We eat so that we may live. (X)
10. He went to the doctor so that he may have routine check-up.



So Adj

So  
Adv Cute  
Adj

So - adv Adj

So Adj than

So - that

Such Noun that

Such <sup>Adj</sup> a boy - .. that

Such <sup>Adj</sup> boys that



## Note → Such/So

(a) “Such” is followed by a “NOUN”

(b) “So” is followed by an “ADJECTIVE” or an “ADVERB”

Ex:

- (i) He spoke such/so clearly that everybody understood the facts.
- (ii) He is so idiot that he doesn't know the capital of his own country.
- (iii) He is so foolish that he doesn't know the capital of his own country.

A. SUCH + A/AN + NOUN + THAT

B. SO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB + THAT

## INVERSION

When **VERB** comes before the **SUBJECT**. Generally inversion takes place in interrogative sentences.

**Ex:**

- (i) When he will come? (✗)
- (ii) When will he come? (✓)
- (iii) How you did complete the work? (✗)
- (iv) How did you complete the work? (✓)

**NOTE** → There are certain conjunctions which take inversion.

- (a) Either—or
- (b) Neither—nor
- (c) Not only—but also
- (d) Hardly/Scarcely—when
- (e) No sooner—than



How you are? x

verb  
1

sub  
2

How are you? ✓

When he will come? x

When will he come? ✓

How she is? x

How is she? ✓

He asked me when  $\frac{T}{s}$  would come  $\checkmark$

He asked me when would I come

In



**Ex:**

- (i) Neither the drought ~~or~~ the famine dampened their sprits.
- (ii) Tell me either the whole story ~~or~~ a part of it.
- (iii) Not only Ram ~~however~~ also his friends were present.
- (iv) Not only Ram but his friends were also present.
- (v) Hardly had I (a)/ reached the station (b)/ ~~than~~ I learnt about the bomb explosion (c)/ no error (d)
- (vi) No sooner I ~~did~~ (a)/ enter the class (b)/ ~~than~~ the student stood up (c)/ no error (d)
- (vii) Scarcely I ~~did~~ reach the airport, (a)/ nervous and tense, when the plane took off, (b)/ leaving me stranded in an alien place. (c)/ No error (d)
- (viii) No sooner had the hockey match started (a)/ ~~when~~ it began (b)/ to rain (c)/ No error (d)



not only — but also — either — or —

## CONJUNCTION AND PARALLELISM

Ex:

- (i) Mr. Sinha ~~not only~~ stopped coming here but also going to other places.  
*not only ing*
- (ii) He ~~not only~~ opened a hospital but also an orphanage.  
*not only*
- (iii) He is ~~not only~~ known (a) / for his wisdom (b) / but for his diligence also (c) / No error (d)  
*not only for only*
- (iv) He ~~not only~~ believes (a) / in hardwork but also in honesty (b) / of the highest order. (c) / no error (d)  
*not only*
- (v) None of the diplomats at the conference (a) / was able <sup>GO</sup> either to (b) / comprehend or solve the problem. (c) / no error (d)  
*GO*