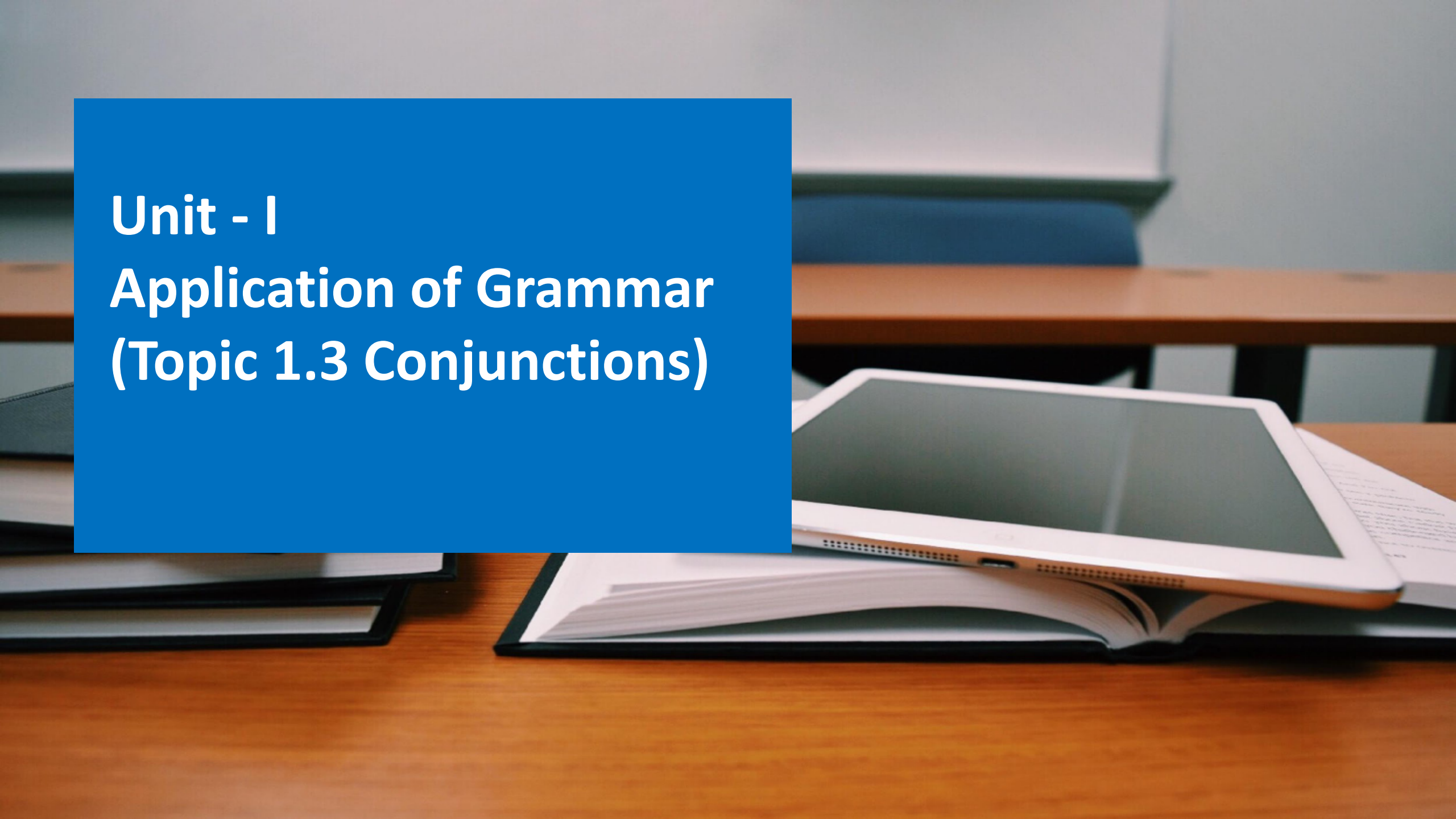


The background of the slide is a photograph of a wooden desk. On the desk, there is a white tablet computer lying flat, with an open book underneath it. To the left of the tablet, there are several other books stacked. The background is slightly blurred, showing a classroom or study environment with a blue chair and a whiteboard.

22101_ENGLISH_U01

Mr. Sandip Pawar
V.E.S. Polytechnic, Chembur
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The background of the slide shows a wooden desk with a white tablet resting on an open book. Several other books are stacked to the left of the tablet. The scene is softly lit, suggesting an indoor setting like a library or study area.

Unit - I

Application of Grammar

(Topic 1.3 Conjunctions)



Activity.....

- ▶ I like sugar in my tea,..... I don't like milk in it.
- ▶ Listen to the story..... answer the questions in complete sentences.
- ▶ He was late..... the bus didn't come.
- ▶ John was watching the planes his wife was reading in the car.
- ▶ I'll text you..... I have arrived in Toronto.
- ▶ The sun was warm,.....the wind was a bit too cool.
- ▶ They climbed the mountain..... it was very windy.
- ▶ He looks very fit his age.
- ▶ Look at the map, please..... you'll get lost.
- ▶ I'm going homeyou like it or not.

Ans: But, and, because, while, after, yet, although, in spite of, Otherwise, whether



Contents



Concept

Learning Objectives

Types of Conjunctions

Use of Conjunctions



Learning Objectives

- ❑ To understand the meaning of Conjunctions
- ❑ To describe the use of relevant Conjunctions in constructing grammatically correct sentences

Concept/ Definition



- One of the essential parts of speeches
- Conjunctions are words that link other words, phrases, or clauses together.

Ex. I like cooking and eating.

What is Conjunctions?

- A conjunction is a word that connects two parts of a sentence. The very common word **and** is a conjunction
- There is no special form for conjunctions. Many are short, simple words
- The number of conjunctions in a text is one of the factors used in assessing its complexity

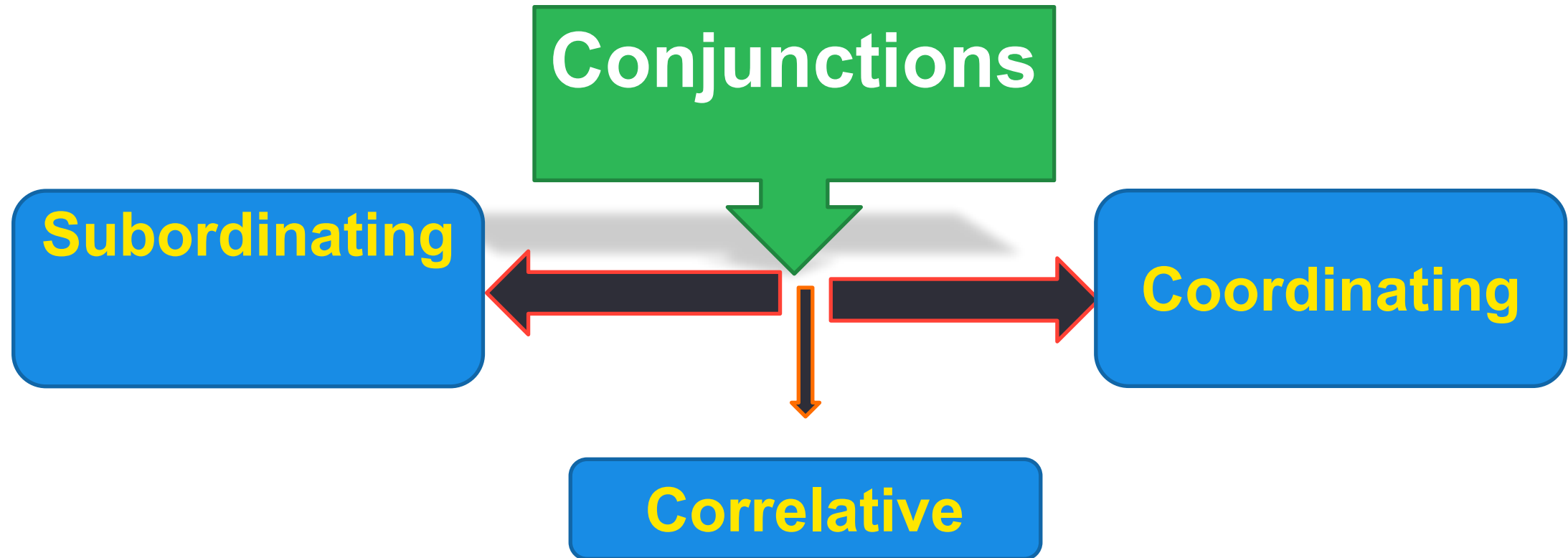
Simple Definition

Conjunctions are the words which are used to join two phrases and clauses without changing their meaning

Ex. Ram and Sham are very good friends

As we know that conjunctions are used to join two phrases or clauses, but its use is depends on importance of phrases or clauses

- So here we can categorized it into three parts:



Types of Conjunctions



although, because, since, unless

and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so

Not only...but also, neither... nor

1. What do Conjunctions Do?

- Joins two clauses/ phrases

2. What do Conjunctions Look Like?

- single word (and but)
- Compound (as long as , in order that)
- Correlative (so...that)

3. Where do Conjunctions Go?

- Coordinating conjunctions always come between the words or clauses that they join.
- Subordinating conjunctions usually come at the beginning of the subordinate clause

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- ▶ A **coordinating conjunction** joins parts of a sentence (for example words or independent clauses) that are grammatically **equal** or similar.
- ▶ coordinating conjunction shows that the elements it joins are similar in importance and structure

The most common coordinating conjunctions are **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so**



Same importance

Application of Concept/ Examples in real life:

Some rules (Coordinating Conjunctions)

Coordinating conjunctions always come **between** the words or clauses that they join

Ex. I want to work as an interpreter in the future, **so** I am studying Russian at university.

(When a coordinating conjunction joins independent clauses, it is always correct to place a comma before the conjunction)

She is kind **so** she helps people.

(if the independent clauses are short and well-balanced, a comma is not really essential)

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

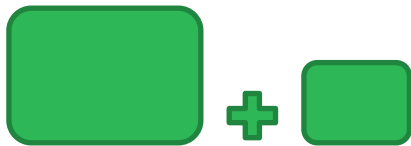
A **subordinating conjunction** joins a subordinate (dependent) clause to a main (independent) clause

A subordinate or dependent clause "depends" on a main or independent clause

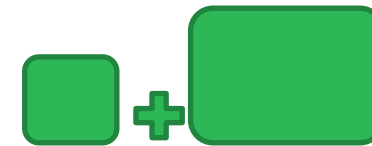
Ex. Ram went for swimming **although it was raining**.

A subordinating conjunction always comes at the beginning of a subordinate clause. It "introduces" a subordinate clause.

However, a subordinate clause can come **after** or **before** a main clause
Therefore two structures are possible.....



OR



CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together.

Some examples are *either/or*, *neither/nor*, and *not only/but also*.

► At the end of this presentation learners will be able to :

- ❑ To understand the concept of Conjunctions in English
- ❑ To use correct Conjunctions

