

## Conjunction

A conjunction is a word that connects other words or groups of words.

e.g He will drive or fly.

It is early but we can go.

I will stay as long as you wish.

He is not only a good sportsman but also an intelligent student.

There are three types of conjunctions.

1. Single word e.g. and, but, because, although
2. Compound e.g. provided that, as long as, in order that
3. Correlative conjunctions which are surrounding an adverb or adjective and work in pair of words.  
e.g. both . . .and, either . . . or , neither . . . nor, not only . . . but also

## **Kinds of conjunction**

Conjunctions are divided into two classes.

**(i) Coordinating conjunctions** generally connect sentence elements of the same grammatical class.

Examples: nouns with nouns, adverbs with adverbs, phrases with phrases and clauses with clauses. There are four kinds of Coordinating conjunctions.

1) **Cumulative conjunctions** merely add one statement to another.

e.g. and, both...and, as well as, not only...but also.

Aslam wrote the letters and Pervaiz posted them.

Both Ahmed and Ali were selected.

2) **Adversative conjunctions** express contrast between two statements.

e.g. but, still, yet, whereas, while, nevertheless etc.

The rope was thin but it was strong.

He is hardworking whereas his brother is quite the reverse.

3) **Disjunctive or alternative Conjunctions** which present two alternatives.

e.g. or, either...or, neither...nor, neither, nor, otherwise, else etc.

She must go, or she will get late.

Either he is mad, or he feigns madness.

4) **Illative conjunctions** express something inferred from another statement or fact.

e.g. for and so.

Somebody came, for I heard a knock at the door.

He has been working hard, so he will pass.

**(ii) Subordinate conjunctions** are words or phrases that connect a dependent clause to an independent clause. Here are some subordinate conjunctions and their use

**Cause:** as, because, in order that, since, so that

Use: As it was getting late, I decided I should go home. He took the course in order to get a better job

I had no idea where to go because everything looked different.

**Concession and Comparison:** although, as, as though, even though, just as, though, whereas, while

Use: She bought a car, although/though she was still too young to learn to drive.

He is intelligent than his brother is.

**Condition:** even if, if, in case, provided that, unless

Use: Unless someone breaks the silence in the room, it would appear as if they are mourning.

I will go if rain stops

**Time:** after, as soon as, as long as, before, once, still, till, until, whenever, while

Use: Since he was going to be living UAE, he thought he should learn Arabic.

She walked out before I had a chance to explain.