



# CONJUNCTIONS & TYPES

Conjunctions are words that join words, phrases, or clauses together in a sentence.

## Types of Conjunctions

1. Coordinating conjunctions
2. Subordinating conjunctions
3. Correlative conjunctions

### Conjunctions

Without conjunctions, our sentences would sound disconnected, & our speech would be quite difficult to understand



# COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Coordinating conjunctions are used to join two or more words, phrases, or clauses that are of equal importance.

F

For

A

And

N

Nor

B

But

O

Or

Y

Yet

S

So

# COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

## For

"For" is used to indicate a reason, purpose, or cause. It explains why something is happening or being done.

**She went to the store for some groceries.**

## And

Used to connect words, phrases, or clauses that have a similar or related meaning.

**He likes to read books and watch movies.**

## nor

It is the negative form of "or" and is used to present a negative choice or alternative.

**She neither ate nor drank anything during the party.**

## COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

but

"But" connects words, phrases, or clauses that contrast or present a contradiction.

**He studied hard, but he still didn't pass the exam.**

or

"Or" is used to present a choice or alternative between two or more options.

**Would you like tea or coffee?**

yet

"Yet" is used to show contrast or introduce something unexpected, contrary to expectations.

**It was raining, yet she went for a walk.**

# COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

SO

"So" indicates a cause-and-effect relationship or a logical conclusion.

**He practiced diligently, so he improved his skills.**

Complete the following sentences with the correct coordinating conjunction.

- 1 I know the answer, \_\_\_\_\_ I can't tell you.
- 2 Should we go by train \_\_\_\_\_ take the bus?
- 3 I am allergic to cats, \_\_\_\_\_ I have two of them.
- 4 We have a small house, \_\_\_\_\_ it feels very spacious.
- 5 Can you stay here \_\_\_\_\_ wait for him?
- 6 She did not study, \_\_\_\_\_ she failed the test.
- 7 He does not like apples, \_\_\_\_\_ does he like oranges.
- 8 It was getting dark, \_\_\_\_\_ we hurried home.

# SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinating conjunctions are used to join a subordinate (dependent) clause to a main (independent) clause. Subordinating conjunctions indicate the relationship between the two clauses, such as time, cause and effect, or condition.

Some commonly used subordinating conjunctions are after, although, because, if, since, until, while and unless.

Although it was raining, he went for a run.

The subordinating conjunction "although" is used to join the subordinate clause "although it was raining" to the main clause "he went for a run." The use of "although" indicates a contrast between the two clauses. .

If you study hard, you will pass the test.

The subordinating conjunction "if" is used to join the subordinate clause "if you study hard" to the main clause "you will pass the test." The use of "if" indicates a conditional relationship between the two clauses.

## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs to join two or more words, phrases, or clauses that are of equal importance. They create a relationship of balance and parallelism between the elements that they join.

The most common correlative conjunctions are "either...or," "neither...nor," "both...and," and "not only...but also, whether ...or, as.....as, such....that.

### Either...or

Indicates a choice between two options

**You can either eat the cake or save it for later.**

### Neither...nor

Indicates the negation of both options

**Neither Raghu nor Riya attended the meeting.**

## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

### Both...and

Indicates the inclusion or combination of two elements

**She is both intelligent and hardworking.**

### Not only...but also

Emphasizes the inclusion of two elements, often with added emphasis on the second element.

**He is not only a talented musician but also a skilled writer.**

### Whether...or

Indicates a choice or possibility between two options

**Whether you stay or leave, the decision is yours**



## CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

### As...as

Indicates equality or comparison between two elements

**The room is as bright as the sun.**

### Such...that

Indicates a cause-and-effect relationship or a result.

**It was such a hot day that we decided to go swimming**



# Conjunctions



Word that connect sentences, phrases or ideas together.

**Instructions:** Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences:

- I am going to the zoo and will see a giraffe.
- I like carrots, but I like cucumbers more.
- He went for a bike ride as it was a sunny day.
- I would like a dog for taking on walks.
- Mum said I can have ice cream or custard for dessert.
- Neither mum nor dad heard the loud bang in the night.

**Instructions:** Write sentences using the following conjunctions:

or: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

yet: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

so: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# PRACTISE EXERCISE

Mentioned in The Video lesson

## Identify the type of Conjunction

- She likes pizza but not pasta.
- If it rains, we will stay home.
- Both the cat and the dog are sleeping.

## Combine sentences using Conjunctions

- She is studying. She is listening to music.
- It is cold outside. She is wearing a coat.

## ANSWERS

1. "but" is a coordinating conjunction.
2. "If" is a subordinating conjunction.
3. "and" is a coordinating conjunction
4. She is studying and listening to music.
5. It is cold outside, so she is wearing a coat.