



CONJUNCTION

Connect + Junction = **Conjunction**

- ❑ **Conjunction is a word which joins two words, two sentences and two clauses.**
- ❑ **Conjunction works like a connector. If it is necessary, it can extend the sentence or it can compress the sentence.**

Ex:

- **Birds fly **and** fish swim.**
- **He is slow **but** he is sure.**
- ****Unless** you go there ,you don't know what has happened there.**

Kinds of Conjunction

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graph TD; A[Kinds of Conjunction] --> B[Subordinating Conjunctions]; A --> C[Co-ordinating Conjunctions]; A --> D[Correlative Conjunctions];
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**Subordinating
Conjunctions**

**Co-ordinating
Conjunctions**

**Correlative
Conjunctions**

CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions which are used to join together clauses of equal rank are known as Co-ordinate Conjunctions.

And, but, for, nor, or, so, and yet—these are the seven coordinating conjunctions.

You can learn it as *FANBOYS*

- She spoke impressively at the meeting **and** won the appreciation of all.
- I offered to help her **but** she refused my help.
- I must try hard **for** there is heavy competition.

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS:

Conjunctions which are used to join clauses of unequal rank are known as Subordinating Conjunctions.

After	although	when
Because	till	where
If	before	while
That	unless	than
Though	as	until

- She was sad **because** she lost her job.
- **If** you permit me, I will come there.
- We believe **that** Swami Vivekananda was a genius.

Note: One sub type of subordinating conjunction exists:

COMPOUND CONJUNCTIONS

Group of words which are used as conjunctions are known as Compound Conjunctions.

in order that	as though
On condition that	in as much as
Even if	as well as
So that	as soon as
Provided that	as if

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS:

These are used in pairs.

either – or

such – that

Neither – nor

as-as

Both –and

as – so

Though – yet

so—that

Whether – or

hardly – when

Not only –but also

scarcely – when

Such – as

no sooner – than

- **Madhavi is either a typist or a teacher.[It means Madhavi is doing a job, she might be a Typist or a Teacher].**
- **She can speak neither English nor Hindi.[It means she cannot speak both English and Hindi].**
- **He is both handsome and clever.**
- **Though he tried to convince his boss,[yet] she was not happy with his words.**
- **I don't know whether she will marry him or continue her studies. [Here, whether expresses doubt].**

- He applied for a job **in order that** he might help his parents.
- I can lend you the money **on condition that** you return it in a month.
- **Even if** she is beautiful, I won't marry her.
- He saved some money **so that** he might use it in future.
- She appears **as though** she were a film star.[Here, She is not a film star but she appears like that].
- Madhavi, **as well as** her friend, is beautiful. [It means both are beautiful].

Functions of Coordinating Conjunctions

so – for showing the consequence of something

➤ He was very hungry, **so** he ate all the cake.

but – for contrast

➤ I eat cake, **but** I never eat biscuits; I don't like them.

for – for explaining why [more formal and less common than *because*]

➤ He's overweight, **for** he eats too many cakes and biscuits.

and – the same, similar or equal; without contrast

➤ His favourite snacks are cakes **and** biscuits.

nor – for two non-contrasting grammatically negative items	➤ He doesn't eat cake, nor does he eat biscuits.
or – before an alternative	➤ Would you like cake or biscuits with your coffee?
yet – contrast, despite something	➤ He's overweight and feels terrible, yet he continues to eat lots of cakes and biscuits.



Functions of Subordinating Conjunctions

After – later than the time that : later than when.

➤ Call me after you arrive at work.

Although – despite the fact that : used to introduce a fact that makes another fact unusual or surprising.

➤ Although she was tired, she couldn't sleep

As – used to introduce a statement which indicates that something being mentioned was known, expected, etc.

➤ As we explained last class, coordinating conjunctions are sentence connectors.

Because – for the reason that.

➤ I painted the house because it was a horrible colour.

Before – earlier than the time that : earlier than when.

➤ Come and visit me before you leave.

How – in what manner or way.

➤ Let me show you how to knit.

If -used to talk about the result or effect of something that may happen or be true.

➤ It would be fantastic if you could come to the party.

Once – at the moment when : as soon as.

➤ **Once you've learnt how to cycle, it's very easy.**

Since – used to introduce a statement that explains the reason for another statement.

➤ **Since you've studied so well, you can go outside and play.**

Than – used to introduce the second or last of two or more things or people that are being compared.

➤ **My sister is older than I am.**

That – used to introduce a clause that states a reason or purpose.

➤ **Olivia is so happy that it's summer again.**

Whether -used to indicate choices or possibilities.

➤ Bruno wasn't sure whether to go to India or Thailand.

While – during the time that something happened”

➤ While we were in Paris, it snowed.

Until – up to the time or point that something happened”

➤ We stayed up talking until the sun came up.

Unless - Can be used to introduce an exception to a statement (in case of condition)

➤ The professor said not to email her unless you have a logistical question.

Functions of Correlative Conjunctions

EITHER...OR

The correlative conjunction “either...or” is used to join two positive options. For

- We can either go to the movies or stay inside and watch Netflix.

NEITHER...NOR

“neither...nor” pairs up two negative options.

- The view at the top of mountain was neither spectacular nor very visible.

BOTH...AND

This correlative conjunction is used to join two equal items together.

- The hurricane was devastating both emotionally and economically.

AS...AS

If you want to compare two things and say that one contains a certain quality to the same extent as the other, you can use the correlative conjunction “as...as.”

- Anything I put in the refrigerator becomes as cold as ice.

NOT ONLY...BUT ALSO

This correlative conjunction is similar to “both...and” and emphasizes that two items belong in a pair.

- **Not only did we get lost, but we also ran out of gas with no gas station in sight.**

WHETHER...OR

The conjunction “whether...or” also pairs up two options, but they must be clauses. It’s similar to the subordinating conjunction “if” in that it brings up hypothetical conditions, but in pairs.

- **Whether I drink a lot or a little, my face still gets red.**

SOME OTHER POINTS OF CONJUNCTIONS

'Both' must be followed by **'and'** not **'as well as'** or **'else'**.

- Ex:** a) Both Ram as well as Shyam may come today. (Incorrect)
b) Both Ram and Shyam may come today. (Correct)

'Whether' must be followed by **'or'**. Avoid using **'that'** or **'if'** in place of **'or'**.

- Ex:** a) I don't know that/if he will come or not. (Incorrect)
b) I don't know whether he will come or not. (Correct)

‘So....as / As....as’ is used to compare between two persons or two things.

Point 1 – So....as is used in Negative sentence

Point 2 – As....as is used in both Positive and Negative sentence

- Ex:**
- a)** Ram is not so good as you. (Negative Sentence)
 - b)** Ram is as good as you. (Affirmative sentence)
 - c)** Ram is not as good as you. (Negative sentence)

‘Rather’ or ‘Other’ must be followed by **‘than’** not by **‘but’** in place of than.

- Ex : a)** I have no other object but to get a job. (Incorrect)
b) I have no other object than to get a job. (Correct)

‘Not / Never’ must be followed by **‘or’**

- Ex : a)** I have not met him or invited him. (Correct)
b) I have never spoken to him or written to him. (Correct)

‘Lest’ must be followed by ‘should’

Ex: a) Work hard , lest you may fail. (Incorrect)

b) Work hard , lest you should fail. (Correct)

However/But

‘However’ and **‘but’** should never be used together in a sentence.

Ex:

a) But his behaviour, however has not changed. (Incorrect)

His behaviour, however, has not changed. (Correct)

b) But that, however is not repairable. (Incorrect)

But that is not repairable. (Correct)

‘Hardly/Scarcely’ must be followed by **‘when’**.

But in exams they use **‘That / then / than’** so always keep in mind

Hardly/Scarcely must be followed by only **‘when’**

Ex:

- a) Hardly had he gone out of the office that the telephone bell rang (X)**
- b) Hardly had he gone out of the office when the telephone bell rang (✓)**

EXERCISE

1. So long (a) / you work (b) / honestly, no one (c) / can fire you. (d)
2. Till I am alive (a) / nobody can (b) / ever harm (c) / you. (d)
3. He has been (a) / studying with me (b) / as he (c) / came here. (d)
4. I did not (a) / go to college (b) / because it was (c) / raining. (d)
5. I could not (a) / go to school (b) / as I was (c) / seriously ill. (d)

6. Unless you do not give (a) / the keys to (b) / the locker (c) / you will be killed. (d)
7. I can't allow (a) / you to go out of the class (b) / unless they provide (c) / further instructions. (d)
8. She would not (a) / have suffered (b) / when you had (c) / helped her in time. (d)
9. You must admire (a) / the artwork (b) / when your brother (c) / has done it. (d)
10. I cannot say (a) / if he has (b) / passed the exam (c) / or not. (d)

Thank
you

