

Conjunction: A **conjunction** is a word that links other words, phrases, or clauses together. They are called joining words because they join two or more words or sentences, to make a single sentence.

For example: (1) He is poor. He is honest.

He is poor **but** honest.

(2) He likes to play football. He likes to play hockey.

He likes to play football **and** hockey.

Types of Conjunctions

1. Coordinating conjunctions: A conjunction placed between words, phrases, clauses, or sentences of equal rank.

For example: (1) Amit **and** Sumit are playing cricket.

(2) I want to go for movie **but** not well.

There are seven of them, and they're easy to remember if you can just think of the acronym "FANBOYS."

(a) For - Explains reason or purpose (just like "because")

Example: I go to the park every Sunday, **for** I love to watch the ducks on the lake.

(b) And - Adds one thing to another

Example: Me **and** my sister are watching movie.

(c) Nor - Used to present an alternative negative idea to an already stated negative idea

Example: I don't go for the fresh air **nor** for the ducks.

(d) But - Shows contrast

Example: He is talkative **but** brilliant.

(e) Or - Presents an alternative or a choice

Example: I will eat either a Pizza **or** Hotdog.

(f) Yet - Introduces a contrasting idea that follows the preceding idea logically

Example: The weather was cold, **yet** bright and sunny.

(g) So - Indicates effect, result or consequence

Example: He is sick, **so** he is not going to school.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions: A subordinating conjunction always introduces a dependent clause, tying it to an independent clause.

For example: (1) **Until** you try, you'll never know.

(2) **Because** of him, I learned how to start my own business.

List of some common subordinating conjunctions

although	as	because
before	how	if
once	since	than
that	though	until
when	whenever	where
whether	while	why

3. Correlative Conjunctions: They come in pairs, and you have to use both of them in different places in a sentence to make them work. These conjunctions work together (co-) and relate one sentence to another.

For example: (1) I want **either** the pink sofa **or** the purple one.

(2) I'll study **both** English literature **and** art history.

Common pairs include:

- both/and
- whether/or
- either/or
- neither/nor
- not/but
- not only/but also