

Conjunctions | Definition, Examples and Rules

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Conjunctions Definition:

The word which joins two parts of a sentence is called a conjunction.

It is one of the important parts of speech. It joins two or more sentences, phrases and independent clauses.

Types of Conjunctions:

There are three types of conjunctions

- Coordinating Conjunctions
 - Subordinating Conjunctions
 - Correlative Conjunctions
- **Coordinating Conjunctions**

Coordinating Conjunctions are used to join short sentences converting them into fuller lines. There are seven Coordinating Conjunctions and all of them are very easy to remember if you just keep in mind the acronym "FANBOYS"

For	Used to show reason or purpose
And	Used to add something to another
Nor	Used to give an alternative negative idea to already given negative idea
But	Used to show opposition
Or	Used to show choices
Yet	Used to show contrasting idea that follows the preceding idea logically
So	Used to show result, effect or consequences

- **Subordinating Conjunctions**

It always introduces a dependent clause and connects it with an independent clause. In contrast to coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions can come first in the sentence because of the nature of relationship between dependent and independent clause. Below is a table listed giving you the examples of Subordinating Conjunctions.

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Because	While	As
Although	Until	Since
When	After	That
Unless	Before	As if
Whether	once	In order that

• **Correlative Conjunctions:**

They come in pair and relate one sentence to another with suitable conjunction. Correlative conjunctions connect two equal grammatical terms. So, if a noun follows “both,” then a noun should also follow “and.”

Either.....or

Both.....and

Neither.....nor

Not only.....but also

Whether.....or

• **Use of Conjunctions in Sentences with Rules**

AND

- Use and to join similar ideas.
- I will go.
- Use and to show that one action depends on another.
- They did not study and failed the exams.
- Use and to show that one action follows the other.
- I will go to mall and buy clothes.

BUT

- Use but to join two opposite ideas
- You are a good rider but I will not give you bike
- Use but to cancel the meaning of an idea
- I like you but you irritate me a lot

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OR

- Use or to show choice
- You may come with us or stay here
- Use or to give some reason for something
- Study hard or you will have to leave the college

SO

- Use so to signify reason and then result
- Traffic was really bad so I came late
- Use so to tell something more
- He was angry so he left early

YET

- Use yet to signify a strange fact
- He misbehaved with me, yet he as my friend

BECAUSE

- Use because to signify the result and then reason
- I hate you because you always irritate me

ALTHOUGH

- Use although to state a strange fact
- He went to school although he was ill

WHEN

- Use when to show time of happening of something
- They called me when I was busy doing my work

UNLESS

- Use unless to signify a condition
- You cannot enter the class unless you wear the mask

WHETHER

- Use whether to signify if
- I don't know whether I should help you or ignore you

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WHILE

- Use while to signify two things happening at the same time
- He ate food while I watched movie

UNTIL

- Use until to signify a condition
- I can't allow you to sit in class until you wear mask

AFTER

- Use to show on event happening after the other
- I'll call you after I complete my work

BEFORE

- Use to show on event happening before the other
- You should call me before leaving

ONCE

- Use once to tell about as soon as
- I'll come home once I complete my work

AS

- Use as in formal writing and speech to say "as a result"
- I got worried as the teacher announced the quiz

SINCE

- Use since to say "as a result" of what happened first
- I refused to help him since he had done the same last year

THAT

- Use that to indicate the person or thing mentioned before
- They clarified that they would never insult anyone

AS IF

- Use as if to comment on how a situation seems
- You are fighting with me as if I insulted you

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IN ORDER THAT/TO

- Use in order that/to show a purpose
- I joined this course in order that to I could learn

EITHER....OR

- Use either....or to talk about two possible choices
- You should either come on time or not come at all

BOTH....AND

- Use both....and to join two similar ideas
- She is both ugly and dumb

NEITHER....NOR

- Use neither....nor to join two opposite ideas
- She is neither ugly nor dumb

NOT ONLY....BUT ALSO

- Use not only....but also to join two similar ideas
- He is not only intelligent but also handsome

WHETHER....OR

- to emphasize the idea chosen between two choices
- Tell me whether you are coming or not

SINCE

- Use since to say “as a result” of what happened first
- I refused to help him since he had done the same last year

THAT

- Use that to indicate the person or thing mentioned before
- They clarified that they would never insult anyone

AS IF

- Use as if to comment on how a situation seems
- You are fighting with me as if I insulted you

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