



***English Department  
3<sup>rd</sup> year students  
an Essay***

***(Conjunctions)***

***Prepared By***

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# What is a Conjunction?

- A conjunction is like glue. It helps things to stick together.

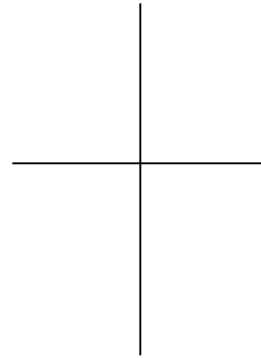


- A conjunction joins words, phrases, and sentences, which are called clauses.

# What is a Conjunction?

- Conjunctions join two or more words.

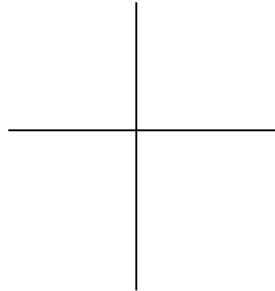
Example: I went to the store to buy eggs,  
milk, and bread.



# What is a Conjunction?

- Conjunctions can join two prepositional phrases.

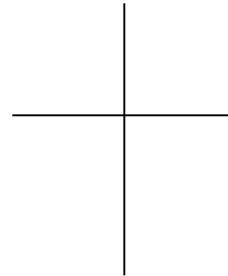
Ex. I went skiing down the hill and past the trees.



# What is a Conjunction?

- Conjunctions can connect two clauses or sentences.
- When two sentences are joined, a comma **MUST** be placed before the conjunction.

Ex. I played cards for awhile, **but** then I played chess.



# Types of Conjunctions

- There are seven coordinating conjunctions: Use **FANBOYS** to remember

for

and

nor

but

or

yet

so

# Types of Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
- “And” connects things that are alike or joined together.
- Ex. I want popcorn and pizza.



# Types of Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
- “But” is used to connect things that are different or separated.
- Ex. I want popcorn **but** not pizza.





# Types of Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
- “Or” is used to offer a choice.
- Ex. Do I want popcorn or pizza?



# Types of Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
- “Nor” is used to offer a negative choice.
- Ex. I do not want popcorn **nor** pizza.



# Types of Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
- “Yet” is used to show a change. When it is used to combine two sentences, you must put a comma before it.
- Ex. I want popcorn, yet I also want pizza.



# Types of Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
- “So” is used to show a relationship between things. When it is used to combine two sentences, you must put a comma before it.
- Ex. I want popcorn, **so** I made some.



# Types of Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
- “For” is also used to show a relationship between things. When it is used to combine two sentences, you must put a comma before it.
- Ex. I ordered a pizza, **for** I was hungry.



# Types of Conjunctions

- Another Type of Conjunction is a Subordinating Conjunction.

## **A subordinating conjunction-**

- Connects a dependent clause (a clause that cannot be written as a separate sentence) with an independent clause.

IF, WHILE, BECAUSE, ALTHOUGH, AFTER, BEFORE, UNLESS, WHEN, UNTIL, SINCE, THEN, AS

- We celebrated after we won the game.
- Because our train was delayed, we arrived late.
- Watson listened quietly while Holmes explained his theory

# Types of Conjunctions

- Another type of conjunction is called correlative conjunctions.
- Correlative conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses, which are sentences.
- Correlative conjunctions connect things of equal value.

(This means that they will connect a verb with another verb or a sentence with another sentence.)

# Types of Conjunctions

- Correlative Conjunctions are not single words. They work in pairs.
- There are five pairs of correlative conjunctions:

both....and

whether....or

neither....nor

not only....but also

either....or



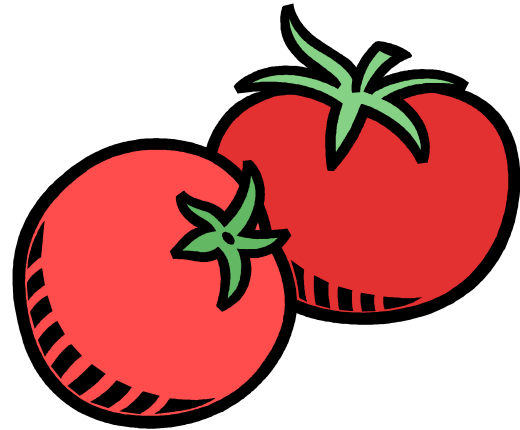
# Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

I saw both the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building.



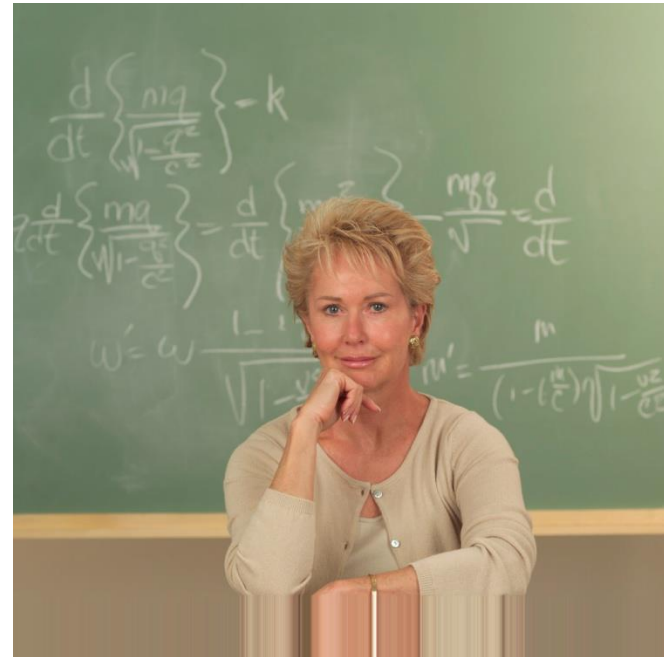
# Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

I don't want neither pickles nor tomato on my hamburger.



# Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

**Either** the student **or** the teacher can answer the question.



# Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

**Not only** do I play the flute, **but** I **also** play the clarinet.

