**Module** : Grammar **Mohamed Kheider University**

**Level** : First year LMD

**Lesson One** : The Parts of Speech

**8. Conjunctions**

A **conjunction** connects phrases, clauses, words or parts of speech which are of the same syntactic importance.

 **Types of Conjunctions:**

1. **Coordinating conjunction** is a single connecting word. It connects words, phrases, and clauses. These words are the ***FANBOYS***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| andBut | OrNor  | forYet |

* The boys ***and*** girls worked at the fair. (***And*** joins two nouns)

 **S**

- The soup was hot ***and*** delicious. ( two adjectives) He speaks quickly ***and*** fluently. (two adverbs)

 **S.C**

- My cat Buster has beautiful blue eyes ***but*** a destructive personality. (two phrases)

 **D.O**

- The students did a test ***and*** corrected it.

 **compound predicate**

* Alex likes to fish, ***and*** he is going fishing on Friday. **(compound sentence)**
* I would like to help you, ***but*** I will be busy tonight. (***But*** joins two independent clauses./ contrast)
1. **Subordinating conjunctions** join a subordinate dependent clause to a main/independent clause. An adverb clause is always introduced by a **subordinating conjunction**. The following is a list of the most common **subordinating conjunctions**:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| After, although, as, as if, as long as, as much as, as soon as, as though,because, before,even, even if,even though,if, if only, if when, if then,inasmuch, in order thatso that, in order tosuch that | Just as, lest, now, now since, now that, now when, onceProvided, provided thatrather than, sinceso that, supposing,thanthatthough, tillunless | untilwhenwheneverwherewhereaswhereverwhether, whichwhile, who, whoeverwhy |

* ***As*** *it was getting late*, I decided to go home.

 **subordinate/adverbial clause of reason**

* Ronnie begins to sneeze fiercely ***whenever*** *he opens the door to greet a fresh spring day.*
* He took the course ***in order that*** *he could get a better job*.
* I will call you ***provided that*** *I have enough time*.
* She was ***so*** weak ***that*** she couldn’t walk.
* I won’t allow you to see that movie **even though** you are old enough.
* I will come to see you ***wherever*** you live.
1. **Correlative conjunctions** are pairs of conjunctions that must be together as connecting words.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Both…andeither … orAs many … asNo sooner … than | Neither … norNot only … but alsoSuch … that  | Whether … orAs … asScarcely … when Rather … than |

**Examples:**

***Both*** Henry ***and*** Henrietta are leaving now. (The correlative conjunctions join two names.)

***Not only*** will they leave now, ***but*** they will ***also*** not be here to help clean up.

(The correlative conjunctions join two sentences or complete ideas.)

***Either*** go with them ***or*** stay here and help. (The correlative conjunctions illustrate a choice.)

He went ***neither*** to the stadium ***nor*** to the concert hall during this vacation. ( two prepositional phrases.)

Would you ***rather*** go shopping ***or*** spend the day at the beach?

Bowling isn’t ***as*** fun ***as*** [skeet shooting](http://www.yourdictionary.com/skeet).

***Such*** was the nature of their relationship ***that*** they never would have made it even if they’d wanted to.

I had ***scarcely*** walked in the door ***when*** I got the call and had to run right back out again.

There are as many curtains as there are windows.

I’d ***no sooner*** lie to you ***than*** strangle a puppy.

She’d ***rather*** play the drums ***than*** sing.

****

**Practice** **Circle the conjunction or pair of conjunctions in each sentence**:

1. Lyle chose both steak and salad for his dinner.
2. I chose neither steak nor salad for my dinner.
3. Either you or he can drive Dad to the train station tomorrow morning.
4. The panda wanted to eat, for he was hungry.
5. Peanut butter and jelly is Rex’s favorite sandwich.
6. Not only the girls but also the boys will be invited to the assembly.
7. Sara did not know whether to swing at the ball or take the pitch.
8. Mark would like to go, but he cannot.
9. Rich likes the food at this restaurant, yet he seldom eats here.
10. Run with him or her.

**Task 2: Use** **an appropriate coordinating conjunctions to combine the sentences below.**

1. I wanted to backpack through Europe last summer. My mom told me I couldn’t.

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1. Maria didn’t finish her essay. She did finish her math.

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1. Julie bought her mom a sweater. Her mother loved it.

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1. I am going to the beach. I worry about sunburn.

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1. Jill spent all her money at the Banana Republic sale. She went back the next day for more bargains.

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1. You can take a cruise to Greece. You can travel to Mexico.

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1. Ted didn’t have enough money to fly to Boston. He took the train.

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1. She could not go to the show. She did not have enough money.

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