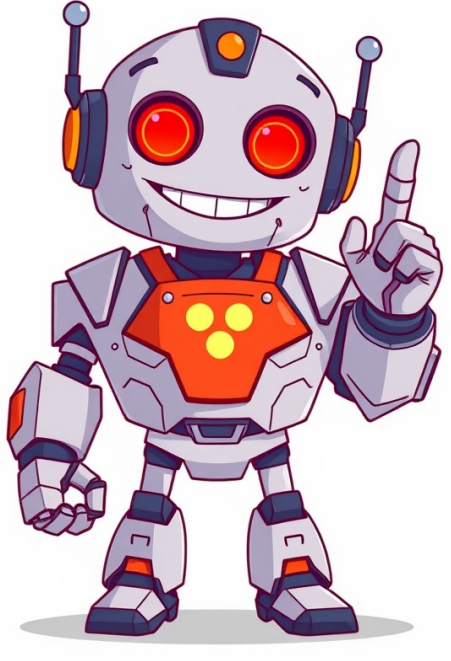


I'm not a robot



paraphrased text hereif you're having trouble with your website, it's best to contact Bluehost support for help. But first, let me recall what a conjunction is - it's a word that joins two or more words, phrases, or clauses together. There are three types of conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative. The easiest ones to learn are the seven coordinating conjunctions, listed using the mnemonic FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). These join sentence elements that have the same meaning, like "cookies and milk" together into one phrase. If you don't memorize these seven words, a simple sentence diagram can help - it's like drawing a little picture of your sentence.Now, let me show you some examples of coordinating conjunctions in action: He came and she leftUsing a coordinating conjunction here connects two independent clauses (complete sentences) into one. This type of sentence is called a compound sentence. The conjunction appears between the two clauses on a dotted line.Moving on to subordinating conjunctions, these join dependent adverb clauses to independent clauses. For example: I will eat broccoli after I eat this cookieHere, "after" is a subordinating conjunction introducing the dependent clause that tells when I'll eat the broccoli - "I eat this cookie".But there are many more subordinating conjunctions, so keep in mind this list doesn't include them all. A clever trick to help you remember some of these is to think of a word like "white bus" - each letter represents a type of subordinating conjunction.For instance: A after, although, as, as if, as long as, as much as, as soon as, as thoughThese words all connect dependent clauses to independent ones. If you look at the sentence diagrams, you can see the dotted line between the two clauses - that's where the subordinating conjunction appears.The bottom clause is a dependent clause (also called a subordinate clause), and the top one is an independent clause. This type of sentence is called complex.If you'd like to learn more about conjunctions, we have printable word lists and resources on our website. These include lists for nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and interjections - all 8 parts of speech.Conjunctions are also known as correlative conjunctions when they're used in pairs. They connect words or phrases in a similar way to coordinating conjunctions, but they always appear together.For example: both...and either...or neither...nor not only...but also whether...These correlative conjunctions look a bit tricky, but their diagrams are the same as those for coordinating conjunctions.Now, here's an important thing to keep in mind when it comes to word lists like this - many of these words can function as other parts of speech too. To figure out if a word is a conjunction or not, you have to look at it in context within a sentence.For instance: I'm looking for bananasIn this sentence, the word "for" is acting as a preposition, not a conjunction. But if we say...He felt energized, for he had just won the competition...then "for" is connecting two clauses and is used as a conjunction.The job of a conjunction is to connect words or phrases to other words or phrases - or clauses to other clauses.If you're ever unsure whether a word is a conjunction or not, I'd recommend checking it in a dictionary. For example, Merriam-Webster's definition for the word "for" shows its use as both a preposition and a conjunction.Let's recap what we covered today - conjunctions are words that join two or more words, phrases, or clauses together. There are three types: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative.Words like these can function as other parts of speech too, but to figure out whether a word is a conjunction or not, you have to look at it in context within a sentence.Conjunctions are an essential part of English grammar that help connect words, phrases, and clauses to make writing more coherent and organized. There are three main types of conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative. Coordinating conjunctions, such as "and," "but," and "or," connect words or phrases of equal importance, while subordinating conjunctions link an independent clause with a dependent clause to show relationships like time, cause, or contrast. Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join equal elements in a sentence, ensuring balance and clarity.#####ARTICLEConjunctions join sentence elements and create clear, connected ideas in writing. These pairs include both/and, either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also. To sum up, we need to look at several aspects of conjunctions: they help us write more complex sentences by joining words, phrases, or clauses; there are three main types: coordinating conjunctions (like and, but, and or), which join like with like; subordinating conjunctions, which connect subordinate clauses to main clauses; and correlative conjunctions, which work in pairs to join alternatives or equal elements.To clarify correlative conjunctions, it's essential to recognize their function in linking words or phrases of equal importance.Some folks might write this: Bacon, eggs and tomatoes (this is the norm for most Brits, though not all. The Oxford University Press is a notable exception, as it's where the Oxford Comma gets its name). The Oxford Comma is often debated, with arguments about whether it improves clarity or complicates things. In some cases, breaking the rule might be better if it helps avoid confusion. For instance, if you mean four people, you should write: I have the twins, Joe, and Callum. Clarity always wins over sticking to a rule. Starting a sentence with a conjunction like "And," "But," or "Or" is possible, though it's best done sparingly. For example, "And let every other power know..." or "But, this wasn't it." These openings add impact, acting as short versions of "In addition," "However," or "Put another way." However, overuse can be annoying. When joining two independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction, a comma is optional. If you want a pause, use it; if not, skip it. Subordinating conjunctions like "If," "Because," or "Now that" often require a comma when they start a sentence, but not when they end it. For example, "Now that I'm over sixty, I'm veering toward respectability." Commas can also create deliberate pauses. While not a strict rule, this is a common quirk. For instance, "Money is better than poverty, if only for financial reasons." The comma here adds a pause for effect. Ultimately, the goal is clarity, so rules should be flexible when needed. paraphrased text hereConjunctions are essential to connect ideas, words, and phrases in a sentence, making it sound natural and logical. Understanding the different types of conjunctions, their functions, and usage will help you write and speak English fluently. Words like and, but, or, because, and although are examples of conjunctions that join two ideas and show contrast. They give your sentences structure and meaning, combining short ideas into complex thoughts and avoiding repetition.The three main types of conjunctions - Coordinating Conjunctions, Correlative Conjunctions, and Subordinating Conjunctions - each play a different role in connecting ideas. Coordinating conjunctions join two or more words, phrases, or independent clauses of equal importance, while correlative conjunctions work in pairs to connect two equal parts of a sentence. Subordinating conjunctions join a dependent clause to an independent clause, showing the relationship between the two ideas.Using conjunctions correctly is essential for effective communication. Key rules include using conjunctions to show relationships between ideas, keeping sentences balanced when using coordinating or correlative conjunctions, placing commas correctly depending on clause order, and avoiding fragments when using subordinating conjunctions. Remember, conjunctions connect single words of the same kind, link related phrases, and show how one idea depends on another.Conjunctions help you combine short sentences effectively, show relationships like contrast, time, and reason, improve sentence rhythm and flow, add variety and clarity to your writing, make ideas easier to follow. They: Connect equal idea(s) like tea, but I prefer coffee.Connect unequal idea(s) was tired, but happy.Show relationship between clausesBecause I was late, I missed the bus.Express complex ideas clearlyAvoid repetition Build logical connections Sound fluent and natural Without conjunctions, you'd rely on short, choppy sentences. With them, your English becomes more elegant and expressive.Now you understand conjunctions, what they are, how they work, and why they matter. Conjunctions connect your ideas, improve flow, and make your English sound natural.Whether you're writing essays, emails, or having conversations, conjunctions help you express yourself clearly. The more you use conjunctions correctly, the more fluent and confident you'll sound.James Prior Founder of DoTEFL, James has been helping people teach English abroad and online since 2011.Hes traveled to over 30 countries, lived in 3, and taught English in Chile and online.James is passionate about helping others fulfill their own dreams through teaching and traveling abroad. Do you want to avoid writing repetitive and choppy sentences? Using conjunctions will improve your writing flow.I always argue with my editor about my use of conjunctions because she thinks I don't use them enough.But I feel there's a time and place for them in writing, and it's all about stylistic choices.Continue reading to understand the basics of conjunctions as I break them down for you.Explore its definitions, types, and when to use conjunctions properly in sentences.Without this part of speech, you won't be able to produce elegant and complex sentences.No matter what an editor might say, Well, conjunctions definition in grammar is any word that connects a word, phrase, or clause in sentences.I know what you're thinking; don't all words connect to one another?Yes, but conjunctions are special.Some of the most common English conjunctions are and, or, but, because, if, when, and for.A conjunction either joins two parts of a sentence that are grammatically equal or unequal.They can also join words and phrases.In the English language, three main types of conjunction show different relationships between elements.But its essential to understand the types of clauses first.An independent clause is a bunch of words with a subject and predicate that can stand on its own as a sentence.A dependent clause are words with a subject and predicate that cant stand on its own as a sentence.A coordinating conjunction joins elements of equal grammatical value or rank.They can join two nouns, verbs, adjectives, independent clauses, and phrases.To remember the seven coordinating conjunctions, just memorize the acronym FANBOYS.Thats what I do!For.And.Nor.But.Or.Yet.So.Note that so can be a coordinating conjunction and a subordinating conjunction.That means it can link two independent clauses or an independent clause with a dependent clause.Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions connecting phrases or words.We use them to make our flow of writing better and more concise.Below are the most common pairs of correlative conjunctions.Either/or.Neither/nor.Whether/or.Not only/but also.Both/and.Such/that.Rather/than.No sooner/than.As many/as.A subordinating conjunction is one of the kinds of conjunctions that links a dependent or subordinate clause to an independent clause.Business writers, academic writers, and other professional writers know that simple sentences can never start with a subordinating conjunction.The most common subordinating conjunctions are:Because.Although.if.Since.Until.While.Unless.As.When.Before.After.Whenever.In case.Though.Whereas.A noun clause is an example of a subordinate clause that acts as a noun.It also starts with subordinating conjunctions.All parts of speech include rules on correct usage. Here are some guidelines and conjunction examples.Many style guides recommend using a comma before coordinating conjunctions like and, or, and but two join independent clauses.Here are some examples.Shes an Conjunctions are essential for linking ideas together and creating cohesive sentences. A conjunctive adverb is a type of adverb that links independent clauses or shows a relationship between sentences.I want to go swimming at the beach, or I could stay home and watch a movie because both options sound enjoyable to me.I also think it's okay not to use commas in some sentences if the following independent clause is short. For example, I had cake and Jenna had coffee. A conjunctive adverb like "also" links independent clauses or shows a relationship between sentences.However, California maki is still my favorite dish when it comes to sashimi. Here, however, functions as an adverb because it indicates the time frame in which something happens.I'll be out until you come home, and I hope we can talk soon.Because I was absent, I missed the announcement. Note that sentences beginning in participial phrases do not need subordinating conjunctions.Neither the doctor nor the nurses know who the patient is, but they are working hard to find out. But a preposition like "in" is always followed by pronouns or nouns to form prepositional phrases. Meanwhile, conjunctions connect words within sentences and provide logical relationships between clauses.For example, I enjoy eating burritos, nachos, tacos, and chocolate, but I don't drink espresso latte because it's too strong. Some readers dislike sentences starting with conjunctions because they seem melodramatic or informal. Consider your audience before producing your sentences.I like cooking, eating, and relaxing after a long day. Wherever nouns name persons, places, things, and events, adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. For instance, I drive the car whenever she's away, but neither Samantha nor Shane will run for president of the student council.Yes, Jacob is not only offering a ride home but also asking me out for dinner. And is a type of coordinating conjunction because it connects all words or phrases equally. Properly using conjunctions helps you write more elegant sentences and be a better writer:Without conjunctions, your writing would be monotonous and simplistic. Conjunctions are essential to express complex ideas clearly and create fluid, sophisticated sentences. Here's how to use conjunctive adverbs correctly: also, besides, however, finally, furthermore, nonetheless, still, or for example.I'll do both homework and chores before I go out with friends.Heres a list of real-life examples of conjunctions in sentences.I like eating burritos, but I dislike washing dishes afterward. Conjunctive adverbs show relationships between clauses or provide additional information about the main idea. Here are some types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions (like for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so), correlative conjunctions (such as either/or and neither/nor), and subordinating conjunctions (including although, because, that, and while).Conjunctive adverbs help create connections between ideas in a sentence. Table of contents Definition of a conjunction How do conjunctions work? Coordinating conjunctions Correlative conjunctions Subordinating conjunctions Conjunctive adverbs Starting a sentence with a conjunction List of common conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs Conjunctions FAQsBecause FANBOYS, also known as coordinating conjunctions, are essential to connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence, its crucial to understand when and how to use them correctly. Coordinating conjunctions like for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so help join two independent clauses into a compound sentence, making the text more cohesive and easier to read.#####ARTICLEThe rule about not starting a sentence with a conjunction is often taught in school, but it's actually a myth. A subordinating conjunction can begin a sentence if the dependent clause comes before the independent clause, and coordinating conjunctions are also correct for adding emphasis. However, overusing these techniques will dilute their effect.##### List of Common ConjunctionsHeres a table showing common coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and conjunctive adverbs.Conjunctions connect words, phrases, or clauses in sentences, making them flow better. Without them, speaking and writing would sound disconnected. Learning to use conjunctions well improves your English grammar.##### Coordinating ConjunctionsCoordinating conjunctions join words, phrases, or independent clauses of equal importance. The most common ones are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so - you can remember them with the acronym FANBOYS.##### Subordinating ConjunctionsSubordinating conjunctions connect an independent clause with a dependent clause. They show relationships like cause, time, contrast, and condition. Common subordinating conjunctions include because, since, as, although. If the dependent clause comes first, use a comma after it.Conjunctions in English: The Key to Smoother Sentencesconjunctions help link ideas and create smoother sentences.You never know what you're missing if you don't try new things like wearing dress when go for running I grab coffe on my way to climb mountain and I no my leg will hurt tomorrow

Conjunction for primary school. Conjunction kelas 11. Conjunction for elementary. Conjunction kelas 12. What are conjunctions for grade 4.

- <https://104fmgospel.com/ckfinder/userfiles/files/6309c20f-362b-4e22-b985-32ca370e7c5a.pdf>
- <http://beergolfers.com/blog/images/file/75516593560.pdf>
- [kivu](#)
- <http://royalgroup.at/tmp/841e6e5a-189d-4794-a622-11c25a427b2a.pdf>
- <https://codecs.ro/images/file/77483629990.pdf>
- <https://palacepernik.com/ckfinder/userfiles/files/35589247220.pdf>
- [yomu](#)