



# TYPES OF SENTENCE CONNECTORS



# Co-ordinating Conjunctions

**FANBOYS** Conjunctions with meanings and sentences

|            |                |  |
|------------|----------------|--|
| <b>For</b> | Because        | Sam drank some water, <b>for</b> he was thirsty.                         |
| <b>And</b> | In addition to | I take milk <b>and</b> sugar in my tea.                                  |
| <b>Nor</b> | And not        | Sara doesn't like apples, <b>nor</b> does she like pears.                |
| <b>But</b> | However        | All the children wanted to eat pizza, <b>but</b> no one wanted to buy it |
| <b>Or</b>  | Either         | We could go to a zoo, <b>or</b> we could go to a theme park.             |
| <b>Yet</b> | But            | The weather was cold and wet, <b>yet</b> we enjoyed very much.           |
| <b>So</b>  | Therefore      | He is sick, <b>so</b> he is not going to the school.                     |

# COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (CC)

- **7 coordinating conjunctions: and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet**
- *And* connects **sentences** (I am happy, and he is happier), **ideas** (She is tall and thin. We need milk and bread.)
- *But* connects **sentences** (I am happy, but he is sad), **adjectives** (She is harsh but fair.)
- *For* connects **sentences only** (I am happy, for I passed the test.) *Note: There is also the preposition “for”. This is different.*
- *Or* connects **sentences** (I am happy, or I am sad), **ideas** (Is he tall or short? Many people eat rice or pasta.)
- *Nor* is negative *or*. It connects **sentences** (I am not happy, nor is he), **ideas** (He is neither tall nor short. I eat neither beef nor pork.)
- *So* connects **sentences only** (I am happy, so I am dancing) *Note: There is also the adverb “so”. This is different.*
- *Yet* connects **sentences** (I am happy, yet I worry), **adjectives** (She is harsh yet fair.)
- **Sentences: Use a comma before the CC. Ideas: No comma before the CC**

# CC: CORRECT THE MISTAKES

- Find the errors in these sentences:
  1. I was happy but my brother was sad.
  2. We need rice, and salmon at the store.
  3. I like neither chicken and beef.
  4. So I went to the store, I needed rice and salmon.
  5. I don't eat pork or octopus but my brother eats both.

# SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS (SC)

- There are many subordinating conjunctions.
- These are some common categories for subordinating conjunctions

## SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

### Comparison

Than  
Rather than  
Whether  
As much as  
Whereas

### Time

After  
As soon as  
Until  
Whenever  
Now that

### Concession

Though  
Although  
Even though



### Relative Pronouns

Who  
Whoever  
Whom  
Whomever  
Whose

### Reason

Because  
Since  
So that  
In order (to)  
As

### Condition

If  
Only if  
Unless  
Provided that  
Assuming that

### Place

Where  
Wherever



### Relative Pronouns 2

That  
Whatever  
Which  
Whichever

### Manner

How  
As though  
As if



# SUBORDINATION CONJUNCTIONS: GRAMMAR

A subordinating conjunction starts a subordinate clause.

If the subordinate clause starts the sentence, you need a comma before the other clause.

You don't need a comma if the subordinate clause is after the main clause.

## Subordinate or Dependent Clauses

- A subordinate clause does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone.

### Examples:

- **Before** the party is over
- **When** he called
- **If** I were you
- **because** he memorized a poem
- **when** Mary reads her poem at school
- **since** many people enjoy poetry

## SC: CORRECT THE MISTAKES

- Find the errors in these sentences:
  1. Can you get rice and salmon, when you go to the store?
  2. Although I was happy my brother was sad.
  3. If you like chicken and pork you should eat teriyaki.
  4. Whenever, I go to the store, I buy fresh vegetables.
  5. Because, I don't eat pork or octopus my brother eats them for me.

## Conjunctive Adverbs

A conjunctive adverb connects two independent clauses.

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Cause or effect</b>                            | <b>Sequence</b>   | <b>Time</b>                                   | <b>Contrast</b>   |
| Therefore<br>Hence<br>Accordingly<br>Then<br>Thus | Next<br>Furthermore<br>In addition<br>Finally<br>Moreover | Before<br>Meanwhile<br>Now<br>Since<br>Lately | However<br>Instead<br>Rather<br>In spite of<br>Nevertheless |
| <b>Emphasis</b>                                   | <b>Summarize</b>  | <b>Illustrate</b>                             | <b>Comparison</b>   |
| Indeed<br>Of course<br>Certainly                  | Lastly<br>In conclusion<br>In summary                     | For example<br>Namely<br>For instance         | Also<br>Likewise<br>Similarly                               |

# SENTENCE ADVERBS



## SENTENCE ADVERBS: GRAMMAR

- A sentence adverb starts the second of two related sentences.
- It has a comma after it.
- For example, these sentences start with a sentence adverb.  
Therefore, they have commas.

## SC: CORRECT THE MISTAKES

- Find the errors in these sentences:
  1. First of all can you find the mistake in this sentence?
  2. I was however happy to see him again.
  3. Therefore you like chicken, and pork.
  4. For instance whenever I go to the store, I buy fresh vegetables.
  5. Lastly I don't eat pork or octopus, so my brother eats them for me.

## BONUS: OTHER CONNECTING EXPRESSIONS

- These expressions are divided into two parts, with information in between them.

| CONJUNCTION             | EXAMPLE   |
|-------------------------|---|
| • Both ... and          | Michael can <b>both</b> read <b>and</b> write.                      |
| • Not only ... but also | <b>Not only</b> Mary <b>but also</b> Gabriel is from Italy.         |
| • Either ... or         | I can have <b>either</b> cola <b>or</b> tea.                        |
| • So ... as             | Her story isn't <b>so</b> boring <b>as</b> theirs.                  |
| • No sooner ... than    | We had <b>no sooner</b> gone to bed <b>than</b> the phone rang.     |
| • The more ... the more | <b>The more</b> you can dream, <b>the more</b> you can do.          |
| • So ... that           | He felt <b>so</b> angry <b>that</b> he threw all the stuff away.    |
| • Hardly ... when       | I had <b>hardly</b> closed my eyes <b>when</b> she came.            |
| • Such ... that         | She is <b>such</b> a beautiful girl <b>that</b> everyone likes her. |
| • Neither ... nor       | <b>Neither</b> George <b>nor</b> his brother is very tall.          |
| • Whether ... or        | He must do it, <b>whether</b> he likes it <b>or</b> not.            |
| • As ... as             | He's not singing <b>as</b> loudly <b>as</b> he can.                 |
| • Rather ... than       | I would <b>rather</b> go out <b>than</b> stay at home today.        |
| • Scarcely ... when     | <b>Scarcely</b> had I gone to bed <b>when</b> the doorbell rang.    |