

Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning. Ruchi helps poor children **because** it makes her happy.

Kinds of Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions may be classified according to their meaning. The chief subordinating conjunctions are:

after	although	as	because	before
if	lest	since	so that	than
that	though	till	unless	while

1. Time:

Do it **before** you forget.

Make hay **while** the sun shines.

We returned home **after** they had gone. I waited for my uncle **till** he came.

2. Reason or cause:

I dislike her **because** she is haughty.

I will change my dress **since** you insist on it.

He may leave **as** he has done the day's work.

3. Purpose:

We eat **so that** we may live.

He held my hand **lest** I should fall.

4. Condition:

Unless you submit the status report, you will not continue on this project.

You will face legal action **if** you do not comply with the rules.

5. Concession:

He is miserly, **though** he is rich.

Although he has got a good job now, he still grumbles.

6. Comparison:

We should not spend more **than** we earn.

7. Result or Consequence:

He was **so** well prepared **that** he answered every question confidently.

Conjunction

Coordinating Conjunction

Consider the following sentences:

A coordinating conjunction is one that joins together clauses of equal rank. She should hurry **or** she will miss the train.

Kinds of Coordinating Conjunction

Coordinating conjunction are of the following four kinds:

1. **Cumulative**: which merely add one statement to another; as,
She was **not only** pretty **but also** intelligent.
We carved not a line, **and** we raised not a stone.
Atul **as well as** Rohit was present there.
2. **Adversative**: which express opposition or contrast between two statements; as,
The man is educated, **but** he is unemployed.
He was all right; **only** he was fatigued
3. **Alternative**: which express a choice between two alternatives; as,
She must resign **or** she will be dismissed.
Walk quickly, **else** you will be late.
Neither a borrower, **nor** a lender be.
4. **Illative**: which express an inference; as,
I retired to bed, **for** it was past midnight.