



# Conjunctions

## Introduction

A conjunction is a word used to join words, groups of words, or sentences.

### Examples:

- He bought a pen and a pencil.
- She is very intelligent but quite vain.
- Rishabh went to the library and borrowed a few books.

## Types of Conjunctions

There are two main types of conjunctions:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions
2. Subordinating Conjunctions

Some also include:

3. Correlative Conjunctions (Conjunctions used in pairs)

## Coordinating Conjunctions

These join two or more main (independent) clauses.

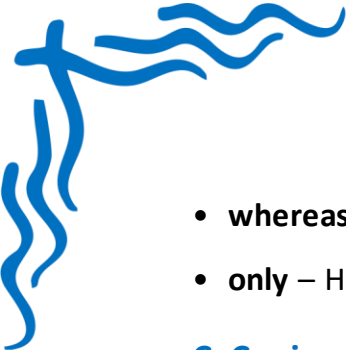
## Types of Coordinating Conjunctions

### A. Conjunctions of Addition

- **and** – She sings and dances.
- **as well as** – Ram as well as his friend was present.
- **no less than** – We are no less thankful to nature than to science.
- **not only...but also** – He is not only tall but also strong.

### B. Conjunctions of Contrast

- **but** – She is rich but unhappy.
- **still / yet** – He failed yet he tried again.
- **nevertheless** – They were tired, nevertheless they continued.



- **whereas / while** – Whereas I agreed, he refused.
- **only** – He is helpful, only he is a bit slow.

### C. Conjunctions of Choice

- **or** – Work hard or you will fail.
- **either...or** – Either come early or stay home.
- **neither...nor** – He is neither smart nor hardworking.
- **otherwise / else** – Leave now, else you'll miss the bus.

### D. Conjunctions of Reasoning

- **for** – I drank water for I was thirsty.

### Subordinating Conjunctions

These join a main clause and a subordinate clause (dependent clause).

Types of Subordinating Conjunctions

#### A. Noun Clauses

- **that** – I hope that he comes.
- **if / whether** – He asked me if I knew him.

#### B. Adverb Clauses

##### Time:

- when, before, after, till, since, as soon as, while, as
  - I will call you after I reach home.

##### Place:

- where, wherever
  - He sat where he liked.

##### Cause or Reason:

- because, since, as
  - She didn't come because she was ill.

##### Result or Consequence:

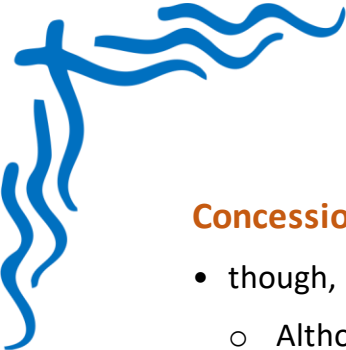
- so...that, such...that
  - The news was so shocking that I screamed.

##### Purpose:

- so that, that, lest
  - He ran fast so that he could win.

##### Condition:

- if, unless
  - You will pass if you study.



### Concession / Contrast:

- though, although, even if
  - Although it was raining, he went out.

### Manner:

- as, as if
  - He acted as if he knew everything.

### Comparison:

- as...as, than
  - She is as tall as her brother.

### Correlative Conjunctions (Used in Pairs)

These conjunctions are used in pairs to show relation between elements.

#### Examples:

- **either...or** – Either you or your brother must go.
- **neither...nor** – Neither Ravi nor Rani is present.
- **not only...but also** – Not only birds but also animals were saved.
- **although...yet** – Although he is poor, yet he is honest.
- **both...and** – Both cricket and football are popular.
- **such...that** – It was such a cold day that schools closed.
- **as...as** – He is as fast as a cheetah.
- **so...that** – He spoke so softly that no one heard him.
- **no sooner...than** – No sooner had I reached than it started raining.
- **scarcely/hardly...when** – Scarcely had we sat when the lights went out.
- **as...so** – As you sow, so shall you reap.

### Points to Remember

- Conjunctions connect words, phrases, or clauses.
- Coordinating Conjunctions join independent clauses.
- Subordinating Conjunctions link dependent clauses to main clauses.
- Correlative Conjunctions are paired conjunctions used together for balance and emphasis.