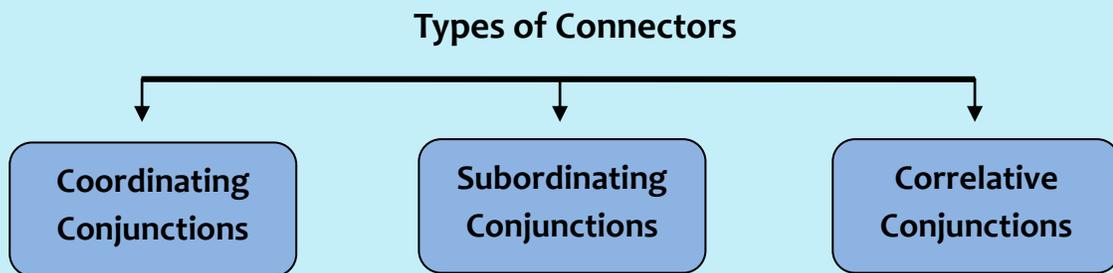


Using Basic Connectors

Connectors

(Also known as conjunctions) are essential elements in writing, as they link words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, helping to create coherent and cohesive text.



1. Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions join words, phrases, or clauses of equal rank or importance.

The acronym FANBOYS helps to remember them:

Examples:

FANBOYS

- ❖ **For:** Presents a reason.
- ❖ **For:** I stayed home, for it was raining.
- ❖ **And:** Adds one thing to another.
- ❖ **And:** She likes apples and oranges.

- ❖ **Nor:** Presents an alternative negative idea to an already stated negative idea.
- ❖ **Nor:** He doesn't drink milk, nor does he eat cheese.
- ❖ **But:** Shows contrast.
- ❖ **But:** She is talented but lazy.
- ❖ **Or:** Presents an alternative or choice.
- ❖ **Or:** Do you want tea or coffee?
- ❖ **Yet:** Introduces a contrasting idea similar to "but".
- ❖ **Yet:** It's late, yet the party is still going.
- ❖ **So:** Indicates a result or consequence.
- ❖ **So:** It was raining, so we canceled the picnic.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions join an independent clause with a dependent clause, showing a relationship such as time, cause and effect, contrast, or condition.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions:

Examples:

- ❖ **Time:** after, before, once, since, until, when, while
- ❖ **Time:** I will call you when I arrive.

- ❖ **Cause and Effect:** because, since, as, so that
- ❖ **Cause and Effect:** She stayed home because she was sick.
- ❖ **Contrast:** although, though, even though, whereas, while
- ❖ **Contrast:** Although it was raining, they went hiking.
- ❖ **Condition:** if, unless, provided that, as long as
- ❖ **Condition:** If it rains, we will stay indoors.

3. Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join words, phrases, or clauses of equal importance. The main pairs are:

Examples:

- ❖ Both...and
- ❖ **Both...and:** Both the teacher and the students were happy.
- ❖ Either...or
- ❖ **Either...or:** You can either stay here or come with us.
- ❖ Neither...nor
- ❖ **Neither...nor:** He is neither rich nor famous.
- ❖ Not only...but also
- ❖ **Not only...but also:** She is not only smart but also hardworking.

- ❖ Whether...or
- ❖ **Whether...or:** We will go whether it rains or shines.

Coordinating Conjunctions

For: Often used in writing rather than speaking.

"He must be tired, for he has been working all day".

And: Adds elements of equal importance.

"She enjoys reading and writing".

Nor: Used to add a negative idea to another negative idea.

"She didn't call, nor did she send a message".

But: Shows a contrast or exception.

"I wanted to go, but I was too busy".

Or: Presents an alternative.

"Would you like tea or coffee"?

Yet: Introduces a contrast, similar to "but".

"It's cold, yet it's sunny".

So: Indicates a consequence.

"It started to rain, so we went inside".

Subordinating Conjunctions

❖ **Time:**

"After the meeting ended, we went for lunch".

"I will wait here until you come back".

❖ **Cause and Effect:**

"Since she was late, she missed the train".

"I was hungry because I skipped breakfast".

❖ **Contrast:**

"Although it was difficult, they managed to finish the project".

"While she loves to travel, he prefers staying home".

❖ **Condition:**

"If it rains, we will cancel the picnic".

"You can go out as long as you finish your homework".

Correlative Conjunctions

❖ **Both...and:**

"Both the CEO and the manager attended the meeting".

❖ **Either...or:**

"You can either join us now or meet us there later".

❖ **Neither...nor:**

"Neither the teacher nor the students were prepared".

❖ **Not only...but also:**

"She is not only talented but also very humble".

❖ **Whether...or:**

"We have to decide whether to stay or leave".

Punctuation with Connectors

Coordinating conjunctions:-

When a coordinating conjunction connects two independent clauses, a comma is usually placed before the conjunction.

"I wanted to go, but I was too busy".

Subordinating conjunctions:-

If the dependent clause comes first, use a comma after it.

"Because it was raining, we stayed indoors".

If the independent clause comes first, no comma is needed.

"We stayed indoors because it was raining".

Correlative conjunctions generally do not require additional punctuation unless they are used in complex sentences where other punctuation rules apply.