

# Conjunctions

**1. Coordinate conjunctions** join main clauses:

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (**FANBOYS**)

Ex: She walked into the kitchen, and she found Grandpa snoring.

**2. Subordinate conjunctions** begin subordinate clauses  
(dependent clauses):

after, although, as, as if, because, since, though, when, whenever,  
while, if, so that, until, where, whereas, wherever, whether, before,  
how, in order that, provided (that), unless.

Ex: When she entered the room, they rose.

Relative pronouns function like subordinate conjunctions (they begin dependent clauses): who, whom, which, that, whosever, whomsoever, whose, what.

**3. Adverbial conjunctions** are sentence modifiers; moreover,  
they function best in sentences containing two main clauses.

however, moreover, consequently, nevertheless, in fact,  
meanwhile, also, besides, furthermore, indeed, likewise,  
nonetheless, similarly, then, therefore, thus.

Ex: We lost the address; however, we saw the lighted front porch.

Remember: A comma follows an introductory adverbial clause.

**4. Correlative conjunction** is a pair of words that joins equivalent  
grammatical structures:

Either. . . or, Neither. . . nor, Both. . . and, Not only. . . but also.

Ex: Either the boy or the girls are responsible for this mess.