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, whoever, 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.