1. **Conjunctions**

A **conjunction** is a word used to connect other words or groups of words.

**There are three main types of conjunctions:**

1. **Coordinating conjunctions**-conect similar kinds of words or similar groups of words

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Coordinating Conjunctions** | | | | | | |
| **and** | **but** | **or** | **yet** | **for** | **nor** | **so** |

***Examples:***

My sister **and** brother ran the program.

Put the bags on the table **or** in the closet.

Bob left early, **so** I left with him.

1. **Correlative conjunctions-** also connect similar words or groups of words. They always appear in pairs.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| both . . . and  not only . . . but also  not . . . but  either . . . or | neither . . . nor  whether . . . or  as . . . as |

***Examples:***

He watched **both** lions **and** tigers.

**Neither** Don **nor** she will go.

1. **Subordinating conjunctions-** connect two complete ideas by making one of the ideas subordinate to the other.

To **subordinate**=”to place below another in rank or importance.”

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Common Subordinating Conjunctions** | | |
| after  although  as  as if  as long as  as though  because  before  even if  even though | if  if only  in order that  now that  once  rather than  since  so that  than  that | though  till  unless  until  when  whenever  where  whereas  wherever  while |

***Examples:***

We protect the wetlands **because** they are important to the ecosystem.

**As soon as** the volunteers arrived, the cleanup work began.

Subordinating Conjunction or preposition?

**After, before, since, till, until** can be subordinating conjunctions or prepositions.

***Example:***

Sub. Conj: **Until** you finish your wetland research, you are not ready to begin writing.

Prep: **Until** recent decades, people were not as proactive in preserving the environment.

Conjunctive Adverbs:

A **conjunctive adverb** is an adverb that acts as a conjunction to connect complete ideas.

Conjunctive adverbs are often used as transitions. Transitions connect different ideas.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| accordingly also besides consequently conversely finally furthermore hence | however indeed instead likewise meanwhile moreover nevertheless next | nonetheless otherwise similarly still subsequently then therefore thus |

***Examples:***

Maureen loves animals; **moreover**, she is a student of plant and animal life.

I arrived late; **furthermore**, I forgot my books.

**Interjections**

An **interjection** is used to express emotion. They function independently **of a sentence.**

Set off an **interjection** with an **exclamation mark** or a **comma**.

**Some interjections from A to Y**

A: aha, ahem, ahh, ahoy, alas, arg, aw

B: bam, bingo, blah, boo, bravo, brrr

C: cheers, congratulations

D: dang, drat, darn, duh

E: eek, eh, encore, eureka

F: fiddlesticks

G: gadzooks, gee, gee whiz, golly, goodbye, goodness, good grief, gosh

H: ha-ha, hallelujah, hello, hey, hmm, holy buckets, holy cow,   
holy smokes, hot dog, huh?, humph, hurray

O: oh, oh dear, oh my, oh well, oops, ouch, ow

P: phew, phooey, pooh, pow

R: rats

S: shh, shoo

T: thanks, there, tut-tut

U: uh-huh, uh-oh, ugh

W: wahoo, well, whoa, whoops, wow

Y: yeah, yes, yikes, yippee, yo, yuck