

# Conjunction

## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

This lesson will help you to:-

- ❖ understand conjunction more clearly.
- ❖ study various types of conjunction.
- ❖ study the application of conjunction.

## Real Life Example

The most basic is the coordinating conjunction which is seen in such English words as 'and', 'but', and 'or'. These join items, ideas, or parts of the sentences that are equal, e.g., "Bob and Ted" or "Carol and Alice", but not "Tom, Dick or Harry".

## Conjunctions



BOY SAT (with) BEN

But

Or

So

And

Then

Both... and

Either...or

Neither...nor

## QUICK CONCEPT REVIEW

These are joining words that are used to join words, group of words (phrases) and sentences together. You can think of them as connectors or a linking word that is used to join other words or sentences together.

**Conjunctions** → **are**  
**'joining'**  
**words.**

Yes *or* no?

I am hungry *and* thirsty.

It is late, *but* I'm not tired.

I left school early *because* I felt sick.

People *who* live in glass houses, shouldn't throw stones at others' house.

*Because* he's older, my brother stays up later at night.

There are conjunctions that join independent sentences and are called Coordinating Conjunctions. They connect similar kind or group of words. Some of them are:

And → it is used to Join related ideas.

- ❖ The music was playing and everyone was dancing.
- ❖ He had a pen and a pencil in his hand.  
But → it is used to join two different ideas.
- ❖ There was a lot of food on the table but I did not eat.
- ❖ He played well but lost the match.

Or → it is used to join sentences which suggest a choice between the two.

- ❖ You must hurry or you will miss the train.
- ❖ You can have custard or ice cream for dessert  
So → it is used to join two sentences if the first sentence contains the reason for the second.
- ❖ It was raining so I decided to stay at home.
- ❖ I was unwell so I went to see the doctor.

There are some conjunctions which connect similar words or group of words but always appear in pairs. So you have to learn them with their pair.

- ❖ Both ..... and  
Both Rohit and Ritwick are good singers
- ❖ Either ..... or.  
It is used to express a choice between two things.  
Either you do your work or read a story book
- ❖ Neither ..... nor.  
It is used to express a choice between two things  
It means none of the two.  
I drink neither tea nor coffee.
- ❖ So ..... that.  
Rati was so happy that she started jumping.  
Apart from these there are other conjunctions like:  
After → used to denote time.
- ❖ My exams begin after the summer break.  
Because → used to express reason.
- ❖ I was tired because I had walked four kilometres.  
If → used to denote a condition.
- ❖ You will not get good marks if you don't study well.  
Since → used to denote time.
- ❖ Certain words are used as both prepositions and conjunctions, e.g. till, since, for after  
Although → used to show contrast.
- ❖ Would you like to Know some more?

Certain words are used as both prepositions and conjunctions, e.g. till, since, for after.

Here they are—:

Though. Before. Than. Till. Until, That

### Misconcept / Concept

**Misconception:** Many student are taught that certain conjunctions (such as “and”, “but”, “because”, and “so”) should not begin sentences.

**Concept:** Authorities such as the Chicago Manual of Style state that this teaching has “no historical or grammatical foundation.

Let me see how much you have understood about conjunctions.

What are conjunctions?

When do we used ‘and’, ‘or’ and ‘but’?

Which conjunctions do we use when we have to give to reason?

Which conjunctions tell us about time?

Name three conjunctions that come in pairs.

**Conjunctions avoid unnecessary repetitions of words or idea.**

For example:

He is very clever.

He is very lazy.

We can avoid repetition here by the use of a conjunction ‘but’:

He is very clever but lazy.

### Amazing Facts

F	FOR
A	AND
N	NOR
B	BUT
O	OR
Y	YET
S	SO

**FANNBOYS:** Coordinating conjunctions, also called coordinators, are conjunctions that join, or coordinate, two or more items of equal syntactic importance. An easy way to remember these seven commonly used conjunctions is to remember FANBOYS.