

## Coordinating Conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction connect words, phrases or clauses that are of equal importance or have the same grammatical structure within a sentence

Six **MOST COMMON** coordinating conjunctions

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet (FANBOY)

- Two **LESS COMMON** coordinating conjunctions
  - **WHILE** **SO**

## Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent (subordinate) clauses and join the dependent clause to the independent or main clause in a sentence. (A dependent clause has a subject and verb, but it depends on the independent clause for context and meaning.)

Common Subordinating Conjunctions:	
After*	Rather than
Although	Since
As	So
As if	Than
As long as	That
As though	Though
Because	Unless
Before*	Until*
Even if	When
Even though	Whenever
If	Whereas
If only	Wherever
In order that	While

\*These subordinating conjunctions can also act as prepositions, but as subordinating conjunctions they introduce a clause not a prepositional phrase.

Correlative conjunctions work only in pairs:

<b>either/or</b> .
<b>neither/nor</b>
<b>not only/but also</b>
<b>whether/or</b>

## Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs are not true conjunctions, but these adverbs often function as conjunctions in joining two independent clauses.

They serve as transitional devices between one main thought and another.

Common Conjunctive Adverbs:	
Accordingly	Afterwards
Also	Consequently
However	Indeed
Likewise	Moreover
Nevertheless	Nonetheless
Otherwise	Similarly
So*	Still
Therefore	
(*may also be subordinating)	

**NOTE:** Because conjunctive adverbs are not true conjunctions, a semicolon is required when connecting two independent clauses.