

1. Subordinate Conjunction:

Signaling relationships of time or place.

To show a relationship between two clauses involving a transition of time or place.

Such as: one- while-when- whenever- where- wherever- before- after- although- as-as ifbecause- how- if- since- than- unless- until.

2. Coordinating Conjunction:

Coordinate or join two or more sentences, main clauses, words or other parts of speech which are of the same syntactic importance.

Also, are used to give equal emphasis to a pair of main clauses. There are only 7 of these coordinators: "FANBOYS"

For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So

-You can eat your cake with a spoon or fork

3. Correlative Conjunction:

Are pairs of words that work together to connect two parts of a sentence, that hold an equal value or correlate with one another.

-Either / or

• I will either go to Costa Rica or Panama for vacation

-Neither / nor

• Neither the dogs nor the wild lions would eat the stew he made

-Not only / but also

• My new boss not only has exciting new ideas but also helps to bring them to life

<mark>-Both / and</mark>

• Both Sara and Sam completed his part of the project

4. Conjunctive adverbs:

Mainly comes at the beginning of the second independent clause to show how the two clauses show contrast.

Adverbs of manner, place and quality

As some conjunctive adverbs: also, however, otherwise, consequently, indeed, similarly, finally, likewise, accordingly, besides, instead, meanwhile, moreover, nevertheless, next, still, therefore, then, thus, further.....

Addition: additionally, / also / besides / furthermore
Consequence: consequently / accordingly / so / therefore
Comparison: alternatively, / similarly / likewise
Contrast: if not / however / nevertheless / otherwise
Emphasis: certainly / definitely / indeed / of course
Explication: for example, / for instance / namely

GOOD LUCK