## THE CONJUNCTION

392. Read the following sentences:-

1. God made the country and man made the town. 2. Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great

1. She must weep, or she will die.
2. Two and two make four.

In 1, 2 and 3, the Conjunctions join together two sentences. In4, the Conjunction joins together two words only. [See § 393.]

Def:- A Conjunction is a word which merely joins together sentences, and sometimes words.

Conjunctions join together sentences and often make them more compact; thus, 'Balu and Vithal, are good bowlers’ is a short way of saying

'Balu is a good bowler and Vithal is a good bowler’. So the man is poor but honest is a contracted way of saying. 'The man is poor but he is honest.

Sometimes, however the conjunction and joins words only as, Two and two make four.

Hari and Rama are brothers.

Hari and Rama came home together.

Such sentences can not be resolved in two sentences.

1. Conjunctions must be carefully distinguished from Relative pronouns, Relative Adverbs and Prepositions, which are also connecting words.

1. This is the house that Jack built. (Relative Adverb)
2. This is the place where he was murdered (Relative Adverb)
3. Take this and give that. (Conjunction)

In sentence 1, the Relative program that refers to the noun house and also joins the two parts of sentences.

In sentence 2, the Relative Adverb where modifies the verb was murdered and also joins the two parts of the sentence.

In sentence 3, the Conjunction And simply joins the two parts of the sentences; it does no other work.

It will thus be seen that-

Relative Pronouns & Relative Adverb also join but they do more.

Conjunctions merely join: They do no other work.

Observe that a Preposition also joins two words but it does more; it governs a noun or pronoun; as,

He sat beside Rama. He stood behind me.

395. Some Conjunction are used in pairs; as, Either-or -- Either take it or leave it.

Neither-nor -- It is neither useful nor ornamental.

Both-and -- We both love and honour him

Though-yet (rare in current English) -- Though he is suffering much pain, yet he does not complain.

Whether-or -- I do not care whether you go or stay.

Not only-But also -- Not only he is foolish, but also obstinate.

Conjunctions which are thus used in pairs are called Correlative Conjunctions or merely Correlatives.

1. When Conjunctions are used as Correlatives, each of the correlated words should be placed immediately before the words to be connected; as,

He visited not only Agra, but also Delhi.

(Not) -- He not only visited Agra, but also Delhi.

1. We use many compound expressions as Conjunctions; these are called Compound Conjunctions.

In order that -- The notice was published in order that all might know the facts.

On condition that -- I will forgive you on condition that you do not repeat the offence.

Even if -- Such an act would not be kind even if it were just.

So that -- He saved some bread so that he should not go hungry on the morrow.

Provided that -- You can borrow the book provided that you return it soon.

As through -- He walks as though he is slightly lame.

Inasmuch as -- I must refuse your request, inasmuch as I believe it unreasonable.

As well as -- Rama as well as Govind was present there.

As soon as -- He took off his coat as soon as he entered the house. As if -- He looks as if he were weary.

## Classes of Conjunctions

1. As we shall see Conjunctions are divided into two classes:

Co-ordinating and Subordinating.

Read the sentence:

Birds fly and fish swim.

The sentence contains two Independent statements or two statements of equal rank or importance. Hence the Conjunction joining together these two statements or clauses of equal rank is called a Coordinating Conjunction ['Co-ordinating' means of equal rank.]

Def:- A Co-ordinating Conjunction joins together clauses of equal rank.

1. The chief Co-ordinating Conjunctions are:- And, but, for, or, nor, also, either-or, neither-nor.

1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions are of four kinds:
2. Cumulative or Copulative which merely add one statement to another; as, We carved not a line, and we raised hot a stone.

1. Adversative which express opposition or contrast between two statements; as, He is slow, but he is sure. I was annoyed, still I kept quiet. I would come ; only that I am engaged. He was all right; only he was fatigued.

1. Disjunctive or Alternative which express a choice between two alternatives; as, She must weep, or she will die.

Either he is mad, or she will die.

Neither a borrower, nor a lender be.

They toil not, neither do they spin.

Walk quickly, else you will not overtake him.

1. Illative which express an inference; as,

Something certainly fell in: for I heard a splash.

All precautions must have been neglected, for the plague spread rapidly.

1. Any of the Co-ordinating Conjunctions, with the exception of or, nor, may be

omitted and its place taken by a comma, semicolon, or colon; as, Rama went out to play; Hari stayed in to work.

1. Read the sentence:

I read the paper because it interests me.

The sentence contains two statements or clauses one of which, 'because it interests me', is dependent on the other. Hence the Conjunction introducing the dependent or subordinate clause is called a Subordinating Conjunction.

Def:- A Subordinating Conjunction joins a clause to another on, which it depends for its full meaning.

403. The chief Subordinating Conjunctions are:-

After, because, if, that, though, although, till, before, unless, as, when, where, while.

After the shower was over the sun shone out again.

A book's a book, although there is nothing in it.

As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.

He ran away because he was afraid.

Answer the first question before you proceed further.

Take heed ere it be too late.

Except ye repent, you shall all likewise perish.

You will pass if you work hard.

Sentinels were posted test the camp should be taken by surprise.

Since you say so, I must believe it.

Tell them that I will come.

He finished first though he began late.

Will you wait till I return?

He will not pay unless he is compelled.

I waited for my friend until he came.

When I was younger, I thought so.

I do not know whence he comes.

He found his watch where he had left it.

I do not understand how it all happened.

Make hay while the sun shines.

I shall go whither fancy leads me.

I know not why he left us.

404. The word than is also a Subordinating Conjunction:- He is taller than I (am tall).

I like you better than he (likes you).

I like you better than (I like) him.

Hari is more stupid than Dhondu (is stupid).

His bark is worse than his bite (is bad).

405. Subordinating Conjunctions may be classified according to their meaning, as follows:- (1) Time.

I would die before I lied.

No nation can be perfectly well governed till it is competent to govern itself.

Many things have happened since I saw you.

I returned home after he had gone.

Ere he blew three notes, there was a rusting.

1. Cause or Reason.

My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure.

Since you wish it, it shall be done.

As he was not there, I spoke to his brother.

He may enter, as he is a friend.

1. Purpose.

We eat so that we may live.

He held my hand lest I should fall.

1. Result or Consequence.

He was so tired that he could scarcely stand

1. Condition.

Rama will go if Hari goes.

Grievances cannot be redressed unless they are known.

1. Concession.

I will not see him, though he comes.

Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him.

A book's a book, although there's nothing in it.

(7) Comparison.

He is stronger than Rustum [is]

406. Certain words are used both as Prepositions and Conjunctions. [See § 375.]

Preposition -- Conjunction

Stay till Monday -- We shall stay here till you return.

I have not met him since Monday -- We shall go since you you desire it.

He died for this country -- I must stay here, for such is my duty.

The dog ran after the cat -- We came after they had left.

Everybody but Govind was present -- He tired, but did not succeed. He stood before the painting -- Look before you leap.

## SOME CONJUNCTIONS AND THEIR USES

407. Since, as a Conjunction, means:-

### (1) From and after the time when ; as

I have been in such a pickle since I saw you last.

Many things have happened since I left school.

I have never seen him since that unfortunate event happened.

Note:- Since, when used as a Conjunction in this sense, should be preceded by a verb in the present perfect tense, and followed by a verb in the simple past tense.

### (2) Seeing that, inasmuch as; as

Since you wish it, it shall be done.

Since you will not work, you shall not eat.

Since that is the case, I shall excuse you.

408. Or is used:-

1. To introduce an alternative, as Your purse or your life.

You must work or starve.

You may take this book or that one.

Note:- There may be several alternatives each joined to the preceding one by or, resenting a choice between any two in the series ; as

He may study law or medicine or engineering, or he may enter into trade.

1. To introduce an alternative name or synonym; as,

The violin or fiddle has become the leading instrument of the modern orchestra.

1. To mean otherwise; as

We must hasten or night will overtake us.

1. As nearly equivalent to and ; as,

The troops were not wanting in strength or courage, but they were badly fed.

409. If is used to mean:-

1. On the condition or supposition that; as, If he is there, I shall see him.

If that is so, I am content.

1. Admitting that, as,

If I am blunt, I am at least honest. If I am poor, yet I am honest.

1. Whether; as,

I asked him if he would help me. I wonder if he will come.

(4) Whenever; as,

If I feel any doubt I inquire.

If is also used to express wish or surprise : as, 1f I only knew !

410. That, as a Conjunction, retains much of its force as a Demonstrative Pronoun. Thus the sentence 'I am told that you are miser able I may be transposed into 'You are miserable: I am told that'

That is used-

1. To express a Reason or Cause, and is equivalent to because, for that, in that; as, Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. He was annoyed that he was contradicted.
2. To express a Purpose, and is equivalent to in order that; as, We sow that we may reap.

He kept quiet that the dispute might cease.

(Note: Today that is rarely used for reason or purpose.)

1. To express a Consequence, Result, or Effect; as, I am so tired that I cannot go on.

He bled so profusely that he died.

He was so tired that he could scarcely stand.

411. Than as a Conjunction, follows adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree; as,

Wisdom is better than rubies (are).

I see you oftener than (I see) him.

I am better acquainted with the country than you are.

I would rather suffer than that you should want.

412. Lest is used as a Subordinating Conjunction expressing a negative purpose, and is equivalent to in order that…..not', 'for fear that'; as, Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty.

Do not be idle, lest you come to want.

He fled lest he should be killed.

I was alarmed lest we should be wrecked.

(Note:- Lest is rare in modern English.)

Note:- The modem idiomatic construction after lest is should. After certain expressions denoting fear or apprehension, lest was used as equivalent to that; as, I feared lest 1 might anger thee.

413. While is used to mean:-

1. During the time that, as long as; as,

While he was sleeping, an enemy sowed tares. While there is life there is hope.

1. At the same time that; as,

The girls sang while the boys played. While he found fault, he also praised.

1. Whereas; as,

While I have no money to spend, you have nothing to spend on. White this is true of some, it is not true of all.

414. Only, as a Conjunction, means except that, but, were it not (that); as, A very pretty woman, only she squints a little.

The day is pleasant, only rather cold.

He does well, only that he is nervous at the start.

I would go with you, only I have no money.

1. Except was once in good use as a Conjunction; as,

Except (= unless) ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

In modem English its place has been taken by unless.

1. Without:- The use of without as a Conjunction meaning unless is now bad English ; as,

I shall not go without you do.

417. Because, for, since.- Of these three conjunctions, because denotes the closest causal conjunction, for the weakest, since comes between the two.

## THE INTERJECTION

418. Examine the following sentences:- Hello! What are you doing there?

Alas! He is dead.

Hurrah! We have won the game.

Ah! Have they gone?

Oh! I got such a fright.

Hush! Don't make a noise.

Such words as Hello! Alas! Hurrah! Ah! etc. are called Interjections.

They are used to express some sudden feeling or emotion. It will be noticed that they are not grammatically related to the other words in a sentence.

Def:- An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling or emotion.

Interjections may express- (1) Joy; as, Hurrah! Huzza!

1. Grief; as, alas!
2. Surprise; as, ha! What!

(4)Approval; as, bravo!

419. Certain groups of words are also used to express some sudden feeling or emotion; as,

Ah me! For shame! Well done! Good gracious!