

**GROUP Members**

**M.Saleem rana**

**Umer Chishti**

# CONJUNCTION



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**Applying Career Development  
Theory to Counseling**

**Richard S. Sharf**

# INTRODUCTION OF CONJUNCTION



## OBJECTIVES

- Identify clauses and sentences.
- Use coordinating and correlative conjunctions correctly.
- Use subordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs correctly.
- Use correct punctuation in sentences containing coordinating, correlative, or subordinating conjunctions or conjunctive adverbs.



# WHAT IS IT?

- The word “ conjunction” coined from the Latin word conjungere (join together). conjunctions are words that link other words, phrases, clauses and sentences, like peanut butter and jelly.
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- Key Concept:
- Linker or join words
- Scotch tape of the grammatical words
- Avoiding the text seems like bullet point and to make the text flow.



# CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words which connect sentences, clauses or groups of words. Some learners know them as *connectors* or *joining words*.

## □ Sentence

Number of words forming complete statement

I want it!

We enjoy playing cricket

## □ Clause

A part of sentence having its own subject and predicate.

Like ; Michal has a friend who is rich.

*she's crying because you were unkind.*



# TYPES OF CONJUNCTION

- ❑ Coordinating Conjunction
- ❑ Subordinating Conjunction
- ❑ Correlative Conjunction
- ❑ Conjunctive Adverbs



# COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- One type of conjunction is the **coordinating conjunction**, which gives **equal importance** to the words or sentences that it connects.
- There are seven coordinating conjunctions: **but, or, so, and, yet, for, nor**. (Fan- Boys)
- *I like coffee, **but** my wife prefers tea.*
- *Would you prefer coffee **or** tea?*
- *I've drunk six cups of coffee today, **so** I've got a headache.*



# EXAMPLES

- *I take milk **and** sugar in my tea.*
- *He's seventy-two, **yet** he still swims, runs and plays football regularly.*
- *She must have been very hungry, **for** she ate everything immediately.*
- *Switzerland is not in the European Union, **nor** is it a member of NATO.*



## FUNCTIONS OF COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- **so** – for showing the consequence of something  
*He was very hungry, **so** he ate all the cake.*
- **but** – for contrast  
*I eat cake, **but** I never eat biscuits; I don't like them.*
- **for** – for explaining why [more formal and less common than *because*]  
*He's overweight, **for** he eats too many cakes and biscuits.*
- **and** – the same, similar or equal; without contrast  
*His favourite snacks are cakes **and** biscuits.*





# EXAMPLES

- **nor** – for two non-contrasting grammatically negative items (not + not)  
*He doesn't eat cake, **nor** does he eat biscuits.*
- **or** – before an alternative  
*Would you like cake **or** biscuits with your coffee?*
- **yet** – contrast, despite something [synonyms = *nevertheless, but still*]  
*He's overweight and feels terrible, **yet** he continues to eat lots of cakes and biscuits.*
- [He's overweight, but still he continues to eat lots of cakes and biscuits.]



# SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- A subordinate clause can not stand alone as a sentence.
- A clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb.
- A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause and joins it to a main clause.



# SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

So  
Whereas  
Though  
Before  
While  
Unless

- How
- Where
- Because
- Although
- After
- Whereas
- Though
- Before
- While
- Unless



# SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

Subordinating conjunctions are conjunctions that connect a main (independent) clause and a subordinate (dependent) clause.

- The clause beginning with the subordinating conjunction is always the subordinate clause, which depends on the main clause and cannot exist without it.
- She's crying because you were unkind.



# COMMON SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS INCLUDE:

- **because**, so that, **as**, since

to express cause or reason

- **before**, **after**, until / till, **when**, as soon as, whenever, while

to express time

- unless, **if**, **even if**, in case, providing

to express condition

- although, even though, whereas

to express contrast or concession



# LET'S PRACTICE SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- **When I got my test back, I was very happy.**
- **Before I went bed, I listened to my**
- **I-pod.**
- **Although I failed my test, I was still proud of myself.**
- **Until my mom came to pick me up, I would wait at the school.**
- **I told my friend I could not go to her house because I was going skating.**



# EXAMPLES

- I wanted to get a huge TV, but I only got a flat screen.
- Billy Bob and Robert went to get ice-cream, but it was all sold out.
- Sana got scared when she saw a ghost, so Sana ran far, far, far away.
- Ben thought he was being funny, but he got a detention.



## EXAMPLE OF SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION

- *Pete didn't go to work yesterday **because** he was ill.* [reason]
- ***As** he was feeling unwell, Hafez didn't go to work yesterday.* [cause, reason; more formal than *because*]
- *I'll send you a map **so that** you can find the place more easily.* [reason]
- *I'll call you **as soon as** I get home.* [time]
- *I'll wait **until** you arrive.* [time]
- *Did he say anything **before** he left?* [time]
- *The baby gets very grumpy **whenever** he's tired.* [time]





# EXAMPLES

- *If he doesn't change his attitude, he'll lose his job.* [condition]
- *Even if you win a million dollars, it doesn't mean you'll be happy.* [condition]
- *I'll lend you my car, **providing** you promise to be careful.* [condition]
- *Elliot is tall and blond, **whereas** his brother is short and has dark hair.* [comparison]
- *Mark's very tall, **although** he's not as tall as his father yet.* [comparison]
- ***Although** they're poor, they're happy.* [concession]
- ***Even though** he's rich, I'm not sure that he's happy.* [concession]



# CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTION

Correlative conjunctions are pairs such as *neither . . . nor*, *not . . . only*, and *but . . . also*. These Conjunction connect two balanced clauses, phrases, or words.

The two elements that correlative conjunctions connect are usually similar in length and grammatical structure.

## ❑ **Either . . . or**

*We can go to **either** Murree **or** Kaghan Naran for our holiday.*

*It's my final offer – you can **either** take it **or** leave it.*



# CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTION

## □ Both . . . And

- ***Both** Cricket **and** football are popular in Comsats.*
- ***Both** English **and** Urdu are spoken in Comsats.*

## Not only . . . but also

***not only** is he a professional footballer, **but** he's **also** a successful businessman.*

## □ not . . . But

*In sport, what counts is **not** the winning **but** the taking part.*



## EXAMPLES

### ❑ **neither . . . nor**

***Neither** Norway **nor** Switzerland is in the European Union.*

*Marriage is **neither** heaven **nor** hell, it is simply purgatory. (Abraham Lincoln)*

### ❑ **whether . . . or**

***Whether** you love them **or** hate them, you have to admit that the Rolling Stones are very popular.*

*I'm totally confused – I don't know **whether** I'm coming **or** going.*

### ❑ **No sooner . . . than**

***No sooner** had I finished watering the garden **than** it started raining.*



# CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

A conjunctive adverb is a word that connects two sentences together, making a new sentence. It is like the word “and” but adds a little more meaning to the sentence.

## **Example:**

- The movie was really bad; therefore, many people left early.
- Jame did not study; hence, he failed the test.
- You can go when the chores are done; otherwise, you will miss the party.
- We took blankets for the picnic; also, Sally brought food.
- The rain was pouring down; still, no one left the beach.



# EXAMPLES

- You start cooking the steaks; meanwhile, I will make the dessert.
- I really like that puppy; however, my landlord does not allow pets.
- My dad spends a lot of time on the yard; therefore, our house has the nicest yard on the block.
- Jose did not read the instructions; so, he did not assemble it properly.
- She got 20 presents for her birthday; nevertheless, she was not happy.
- I am sorry you can't go; besides, the weather forecast calls for rain.



CORRECT



