**A LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS**

**Coordinating Conjunctions (there are seven):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>And</th>
<th>Or</th>
<th>But</th>
<th>Nor</th>
<th>So</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Yet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Subordinating Conjunctions (these are only a few):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>After</th>
<th>Although</th>
<th>As</th>
<th>As If</th>
<th>As Long As</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Because</td>
<td>Before</td>
<td>Even If</td>
<td>Even Though</td>
<td>If</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Provided</td>
<td>Since</td>
<td>So That</td>
<td>That</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Though</td>
<td>Till</td>
<td>Unless</td>
<td>Until</td>
<td>What</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>Whenever</td>
<td>Wherever</td>
<td>Whether</td>
<td>While</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Both coordinating conjunctions** and **subordinating conjunctions** can join clauses.

**EXAMPLES:**

- My sister drives a truck, **and** she smokes cigars.
  (Two clauses joined by a **coordinating conjunction** form a **compound** sentence.)

- Some people do not like Cecil **because** he never listens.
  (Two clauses joined by a **subordinating conjunction** form a **complex** sentence.)

- Although Milly is terrified of heights, she is an airline pilot, and she lives in a penthouse.
  (Clauses joined by a combination of **coordinating** and **subordinating conjunctions** form a **compound-complex** sentence.)

- **A subordinating conjunction** can appear at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

**EXAMPLES:**

- After the movie started, more people came in.  (Notice the comma separating the clauses)
  More people came in **after** the movie started.

- **A subordinating conjunction** causes the clause that it appears in to become dependent. In other words, it will be a **sentence fragment** unless it is joined to an **independent clause**.

**EXAMPLES:**

- You are my favorite brother.  (sentence)
  *Even though* you are my favorite brother.  (fragment)
  *Even though* you are my favorite brother, I am going to tell Mom.  (sentence)

- The owner is bigger than you.  (sentence)
  *Unless* the owner is bigger than you.  (fragment)
  You can sit on that car *unless* the owner is bigger than you.  (sentence)
A LIST OF CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

Conjunctive Adverbs (these are only a few):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accordingly</th>
<th>Also</th>
<th>Anyway</th>
<th>Besides</th>
<th>Consequently</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finally</td>
<td>For Example</td>
<td>For Instance</td>
<td>Further</td>
<td>Furthermore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hence</td>
<td>However</td>
<td>Incidentally</td>
<td>Indeed</td>
<td>In Fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instead</td>
<td>Likewise</td>
<td>Meanwhile</td>
<td>Moreover</td>
<td>Namely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now</td>
<td>Of Course</td>
<td>On the Contrary</td>
<td>On the Other Hand</td>
<td>Otherwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevertheless</td>
<td>Next</td>
<td>Nonetheless</td>
<td>Similarly</td>
<td>So Far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Until Now</td>
<td>Still</td>
<td>Then</td>
<td>Therefore</td>
<td>Thus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Some adverbs are used as transitions between sentences. These are called **conjunctive adverbs**, but they are not conjunctions and cannot be used to join two sentences. These words and phrases are often useful to show the logical transitions between paragraphs.

**EXAMPLES:**

You are a fool, **moreover**, you dress badly. (comma splice)
You are a fool. **Moreover**, you dress badly. (corrected)
You are a fool; **moreover**, you dress badly. (corrected)

We ate our meal **then**, we had dessert. (run-on)
We ate our meal, and **then** we had dessert. (corrected)
We ate our meal; **then** we had dessert. (corrected)
We ate our meal. **Then** we had dessert. (corrected)

Bessie always sleeps on the subway, **however**, she has never been robbed. (comma splice)
Bessie always sleeps on the subway. **However**, she has never been robbed. (corrected)
Bessie always sleeps on the subway; **however**, she has never been robbed. (corrected)

- Notice that often **conjunctive adverbs**, unlike **conjunctions**, often can move almost anywhere in a sentence.

**EXAMPLES:**

I like frozen pizza pockets. **Also**, I like bouillabaisse.
I like frozen pizza pockets. **I also** like bouillabaisse.
I like frozen pizza pockets. **I like** bouillabaisse also.