

THE CONJUNCTIONS .

A conjunction is a word which merely joins together sentences , and sometimes words. It is called as linking words too.

1) Conjunctions must be distinguished from relative pronouns, and relative adverbs.

Eg

1 This is the house **that** jack **built**. (Relative pronoun)

2 This is the place **where** he **was murdered**. (relative adverb)

In sentence **one** the relative pronoun that refers to the noun house and also join the two parts of the sentence.

In sentence **two** the relative adverb where modifies the verb was murdered and also join the two parts of the sentence.

More examples for the above.

- This is the machine **that** Englishman made.
- That is the road **that** workers repaired.
- This is the car **that** John bought.
- This is the place **where** humble people live . (present)
- This is the place **where** humble people lived. (past)
- The place **where** many people get together is a meeting place.
- I have told the time **when** we land the country.
- The time **when** we start the work is not good.
- He is the boy **who** hurt my son.
- He is the man **who** bought our old car.
- Kamal is the mischievous boy **who** spoiled the others.

2) Some conjunctions are used in pairs; as (**Correlative conjunctions**)

Either or

Neither nor

Both and

Though yet

Whether or

Not only but also

Either or

- **Either** take it **or** leave it. (take or leave)
- **Either** you **or** your sister can do it.(This means you or your sister can do it)
- You can drink **either** tea **or** coffee.
- **Either** the father **or** the mother has to attend the meeting.
- **Either** Sue **or** the girls are going to prepare dinner tonight.

Neither nor

- It is **neither** useful **nor** helpful (This means no use or no help)
- **Neither** you **nor** I prefer tea. (this means nobody like tea.)
- **Neither** Sri Lanka **nor** India take part in Olympic. (present){This means India or Sri Lanka is not take part (participate) in Olympic. }
- **Neither** Sri Lanka **nor** India took part in Olympic.(past)
- **Neither** my mother **nor** my father went to university. (My mother or father has not gone to university.)
- **Neither** Leila **nor** Nancy is going to write the report
- **Neither** the teacher **nor** the students were in the classroom this morning.

Both and

- We **both** love **and** honor him.
- The game is **both** suitable for children **and** adults.
- It is for him a tunnel of **both** love **and** death.
- I want to eat **both** fish **and** meat.
- She likes to wear **both** trousers **and** skirts
- They like to play **both** foot ball **and** cricket..

Though yet

- **Though** he is suffering much pain, **yet** he does not complain.
- **Though** I be a woman **yet** I have as good a courage answerable to my place as ever my father had.
- **Though** I be rude in speech, **yet** not in knowledge.
- **Though** I tried hard, **yet** I couldn't finish it in time.

Whether or

I do not care weather you go or stay.
I don't know weather he comes or not.
I don't know weather you can understand or not.
I don't know weather you love me or not.

Not only but also

- **Not only** he is foolish, **but also** obstinate.
- We have **not only** today **but also** tomorrow.
- Anne is a woman who **not only** knows her strengths **but also** who will give her best effort.

3) We use many compound expression as conjunction. These are called **compound conjunction**

In order that
On condition that
Even if
So that
Provided that
As though
As well as
As soon as
As if
Etc.....

So that

("So that" is similar to "so" and "in order to." It expresses reason, and it answers the question "why" something is done. "So that" also expresses to what extent (how much) something is true.)

- We stayed out all night **so that** we could watch a meteor storm.
- We took some blankets **so that** we could keep warm.
- She watches a lot of TV during the day **so that** she doesn't feel so lonely.
- Burning coal is **so** bad for the environment **that** many companies are starting to get their energy from the sun.
- She wrote his phone number on her hand **so that** she wouldn't forget it.
- She likes him **so** much **that** she decided to ask him out.

By the time

- The sun will be setting **by the time** I get home.
- They will have eaten dinner **by the time** she arrives
- They are playing in the playground **by the time** I arrive.
- **By the time** the police arrived, the two men had disappeared.
- **By the time** he arrived, I had already left the party

Because of

("because of" are used to give reasons or to indicate the source of a situation. They answer questions asked with the word "why." / "Because of" is used with phrases and, sometimes, single words.)

- **Because of** the gas explosion, several homes burned down.
- **Because of** the heavy rain roads were damaged.
- I was late for work **because of** the snowstorm.
- He was defeated **because of** the lottery issue.
- We were late **because of** the rain.
- I'm happy **because of** you.
- **Because of** his illness he didn't go to the party.
- He's feeling a lot of stress **because of** his job.

In addition

("In addition" is similar to "and" and "also.")

- Anne and Alex act and sing. **In addition**, they dance.
- She must dance gracefully. **In addition**, she must dance precisely.
- Flowers provide food for birds and other animals **in addition** to adding beauty to yard.
- He works as an artist **in addition** to working as a magician.
- **In addition** to making more coffee, she'll have to clean up the mess on the floor

As soon as

("As soon as" is used with time. You can use it in front of single words, phrases, and clauses. It's very similar to some uses of "when.")

- She wants to start working **as soon as** possible.
- She hopes to start working **as soon as** she becomes a graduate.
- **As soon as** he left the meeting, he called his wife.
- Many young women from our country get married **as soon as** they turn 18.
- **As soon as** baby starts walking, we'll have to watch him more closely.

Due to

("Due to" is very similar to "because of." It gives a reason for why something is true. You can use "due to" with phrases and single words, but you can't use "due to" with a clause.)

- **Due to** a broken wing, this bird can't fly.(It explains why the bird can't fly.)
- His weight problem is **due to** overeating.
- She has lost her job **due to** the weak U.S. economy,
- **Due to** her mother's illness she couldn't go to school.
- Houses were broken **due to** bad wind.

Even if

("Even if " is used to describe a situation that is true no matter what the facts are. It's similar to "despite.")

- They like to eat cotton candy **even if** it's bad for the teeth.
- He'll be late to work today **even if** the traffic starts to move faster.
- **Even if** he quits smoking today, he'll have a greater chance of developing health problems than a nonsmoker.
- They're not going to finish their harvest **even if** they work as many hours as possible.
- **Even if** he's not hungry, this dog likes to eat a lot of dog food.

As long as

("As long as " is used to describe a condition that must exist for something else to happen. It's similar to "if.")

- **As long as** he practices every day, he'll know how to play some new songs on his guitar.
- She'll be a successful radio announcer **as long as** she can attract and keep an audience.
- He'll continue to get good grades in school **as long as** he studies.
- **As long as** he's wearing his helmet while he rides his bike, he'll feel much safer.

4) Subordinating Conjunctions

After

Because

If

That

Though

Although

Till

Before

Unless

As

When

Where

While

However

Therefore

Since

While

Etc.....

Although

- **Although** prescription medicine can help cure a disease, it can hurt you if you take too much.
- Her cell phone doesn't work **although** it's new.
- **Although** it tastes good, sugar is really bad for your teeth and for your body.
- **Although** he's very careful when riding a motorcycle, he still takes many risks by not wearing a helmet.
- I like to work on my website **although** looking at images and text on a computer screen for too long makes me tired.

However

("However" is a transitional word that moves the ideas from one sentence to another. It's very similar to "but." It's used to show contrasts and differences.)

- Having a car can be very convenient; **however**, it's expensive to buy
- Walter has a lot of work to do; **however**, he's too tired to finish it.
- Jim is in love with Lalanthika **however**, he's not sure if she loves him.
- Nimal doesn't mind working late; **however**, he's a little scared of walking home by himself at this time of the night.

Therefore

("Therefore" is very similar to "as a result." Something is a fact, and after thinking about this fact, you can make a conclusion. It's very frequently used when writing.)

- His skin burns very easily; **therefore**, he's decided to stay under an umbrella and wear lots of sunscreen.
- He spends too much time doing office work--even when he's out with his girlfriend; **therefore**, she's thinking about ending the relationship.
- The birds in our backyard couldn't find enough to eat; **therefore**, we set up a bird feeder and now they're okay.
- There were too many accidents on this road when the speed limit was 55 miles per hour; **therefore**, the city decided to lower it to 45 miles per hour.

Whenever

(We use "whenever" to mean "at any time" or "at the precise time." You can also use "whenever" as a single word in a response to a question.)

- Her mother buys ice cream for her **whenever** they go to the beach.
- **Whenever** Mala goes shopping, she brings her cell phone.
- People are amazed by the beauty of the Taj Mahal **whenever** they see it up close.
- **Whenever** it's really cold outside, he wears a hat and a heavy coat.
- Mala gets very embarrassed **whenever** she makes a mistake.
- **Whenever** she's working with the children, she is very careful.

Wherever

("Wherever" can be used as a conjunction or as an adverb. It describes a location.)

- You can get fresh bread **wherever** there's a bakery.
- **Wherever** we went in Jaffna, we saw old buildings.
- Cockroaches can be found **wherever** there's water, food, and a place for them to hide.
- **Wherever** you go in Kandy, there are many interesting places to visit and things to see.

Since

("Since" is similar to "when." This word identifies a particular time or starting point. You can also use "since" as a substitute for the word "because.")

- She's been taking a lot of photographs **since** she got her new camera.
- They've been very happy **since** they found out that they are going to have a baby together.
- Russell has felt more confident **since** learning how to do karate.
- **Since** joining a health club, he's lost a lot of weight.
- I've been feeling better **since** I started to take this new tablet.

While

("While" expresses that something is happening at the same time as something else; two things are happening at once.)

- She likes to work on her laptop **while** she's on vacation.
- **While** he's at work, he wears a hardhat.
- This police officer wears a uniform **while** he's on duty.
- Many people around the world use spoons **while** they eat.
- The barber likes to talk to his customers **while** he gives them a haircut.
- **While** I was walking on the road I saw an accident.

Because

("Because" and "because of" are used to give reasons or to indicate the source of a situation. They answer questions asked with the word "why.")

- He's starting to get nervous **because** he has so much work to do and not enough time to finish it all.
- The World Trade Center fell down **because** it was attacked by terrorists.
- She couldn't do her home work **because** she was very tired.
- The baby didn't eat much food **because** it was not his meal time.
- He doesn't like to go by train **because** it is boring.

Otherwise

("Otherwise" is used to offer an alternative situation. It's very similar to "or" and "or else.")

- Today is a holiday; **otherwise**, he would be at work.
- Sometimes it's a good idea to throw out food or beverages that are really old or smell bad. You might get sick **otherwise**.
- It's important for children to get a good early education; **otherwise**, they might have problems in school later on.
- Human beings have a responsibility to protect elephants **otherwise** we will lose elephants.

Unless

("Unless" is similar to "except" and "but.")

- **Unless** she can control her anger, she won't be able to keep her job.
- He'll hurt himself **unless** he's very careful.
- Kamal will come to class early tomorrow **unless** the bus is late.
- She'll continue to have problems with her teeth **unless** she gives up drinking sugary soft drinks and eating candy.
- **Unless** the restaurant can improve its business, it will have to close.

As

(It indicates that two things happen at the same time.)

- They talked about their future together **as** they sat in the restaurant and ate their lunch.
- The baby started to cry **as** the toy was taken.
- **As** she was lying on the bed, she thought about how her life had changed over the last ten years.
- She pointed her finger at him **as** she told him how disappointed she was in his behavior.

Till / Until

- They kept playing **till** it got dark.
- Students studied hard **till** the examination.
- Students studied hard **until** the examination ended.
- The policeman punished the thief **until** reveal the truth.
- The passenger was waited **till** the flight arrived.

I DID NOT USE ALL THE CONJUNCTIONS HERE. BECAUSE IT IS A HUGE AREA. I USED ONLY COMMONLY USED CONJUNCTION HERE.