

GRAMMAR AND BEYOND

3



Unit 26
Conjunctions

2 Connecting Words and Phrases with Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect words and phrases.
Coordinating conjunctions include *and*, *but*,
and *or*.

2.1 Coordinating Conjunctions

- a. Use coordinating conjunctions to link two or more nouns, gerunds, verbs, or adverbs.

Use the same part of speech in linked words or phrases to create parallel structure. This makes speech and writing clearer.

2.2 Correlative Conjunctions

- a. Correlative conjunctions have two parts. They often emphasize equality between the words or phrases they connect.



3 Connecting Sentences with Coordinating Conjunctions

The coordinating conjunctions *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, and *yet* can connect independent clauses.

3.1 Connecting Sentences with *And*, *But*, and *Or*

- a. Use a comma before the coordinating conjunction when you connect two complete sentences. The comma implies a pause.
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3.1 Connecting Sentences with *And*, *But*, and *Or* (continued)

c. In some writing, such as in newspapers and magazines, sentences begin with conjunctions like *and* and *but* to emphasize information. Do not do this in academic writing.

3.2 Connecting Sentences with *So* and *Yet*

a. Use *so* to connect a cause and its result.



4 Reducing Sentences with Similar Clauses

When you connect sentences that have similar clauses, you can often reduce the words in the second clause.

4.1 Reducing Sentences

- a. In sentences with *be* as the main verb, use the *be* verb in the reduced clause.

4.1 Reducing Sentences *(continued)*

- c. Use *and ... too* or *and so* to combine two affirmative sentences. Use:

4.1 Reducing Sentences *(continued)*

e. Use *but* to combine an affirmative and a negative sentence.
