Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect elements of a sentence or text and show how they relate to each other.

Coordinating Conjunctions

There are seven coordinating conjunctions: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so* (F.A.N.B.O.Y.S.). They are generally not followed by any punctuation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>and</th>
<th>nor</th>
<th>but</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>yet</th>
<th>so</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Coordinating conjunctions are used to join independent clauses or elements like multiple nouns or phrases within a sentence.

Dependent and Independent Clauses

Conjunctions can be used to connect both dependent and independent clauses.

- A **dependent clause** contains a subject and a verb, but by itself it is not a complete thought. On their own, dependent clauses cannot be punctuated with periods.
  
  **EXAMPLE:** “While I was in Reno” has a subject and verb, but the thought is not complete.

- An **independent clause** contains a subject and a verb and is a complete thought. Independent clauses can be punctuated with periods and semicolons.
  
  **EXAMPLE:** “I was in Reno” has a subject and verb, and the thought is complete.

When connecting two independent clauses, a coordinating conjunction is preceded by a comma.

**INCORRECT:** Tanya went to France but Erin stayed home.

**CORRECT:** Tanya went to France, but Erin stayed home.

When connecting two elements that are not independent clauses, a coordinating conjunction with no comma is used.

**INCORRECT:** Tanya flew from Utah to Ohio, and then drove back.

The second phrase—*then drove back*—does not have a subject, so it is not an independent clause.

**CORRECT:** Tanya flew from Utah to Ohio and then drove back.

**CORRECT:** Tanya flew from Utah to Ohio, and then she drove back.

With the addition of a subject (*she*) to the second phrase, the phrase becomes an independent clause.

Items in a List

**Lists with three or more items:** If a list has more than two elements, each is separated from the next by a comma. A coordinating conjunction is used between the final two items, and a comma before the conjunction is optional (depending on the purpose and discipline for which the paper is written).

**EXAMPLES:** Erin slept, studied, and ate.
I don’t know whether Lewis went to work, to the hospital, to school, or to the store.

**Lists with two items:** A comma should not be used before a coordinating conjunction that connects only two elements in a list.

**EXAMPLES:** Tanya went to France and Belgium.
Erin did her laundry and listened to music.
Conjunctions

Note: This document should only be used as a reference and should not replace assignment guidelines.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to show how parts of a sentence are related. They follow the same comma rules as dependent and independent clauses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neither . . . nor</th>
<th>not only . . . but also</th>
<th>whether . . . or</th>
<th>either . . . or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

EXAMPLES:      Neither Tanya nor Erin went to Africa.
                Tanya not only flew to South America, but she also sailed to Antarctica.

Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction placed at the beginning of an independent clause changes it into a dependent clause (no longer a complete sentence). Subordinating conjunctions show how clauses relate to each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>after</th>
<th>although</th>
<th>because</th>
<th>if</th>
<th>since</th>
<th>though</th>
<th>that</th>
<th>when</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>whether</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>while</td>
<td>who</td>
<td>why</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CORRECT:  Tanya travels a lot. Erin does not.
Two complete sentences with no conjunctions.

INCORRECT: Although Tanya travels a lot. Erin does not.
The subordinating conjunction, Although, has made the first sentence into a sentence fragment.

CORRECT:  Although Tanya travels a lot, Erin does not.
The dependent clause, Although Tanya travels a lot, is attached to the independent clause, Erin does not, by a comma.

Conjunctive Adverbs

A conjunctive adverb is often used as a transition and placed at the beginning of one independent clause to show how it relates to the previous statement. It is almost always followed by a comma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>also</th>
<th>consequently</th>
<th>finally</th>
<th>furthermore</th>
<th>however</th>
<th>meanwhile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nevertheless</td>
<td>next</td>
<td>still</td>
<td>therefore</td>
<td>thus</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unlike subordinating conjunctions, however, conjunctive adverbs do not make clauses dependent. Therefore, clauses that begin with conjunctive adverbs must be treated as independent clauses. They may not be joined to other sentences by a comma; use a period or a semicolon instead.

INCORRECT:  Erin hates to travel, consequently, she stays home.
Two independent clauses (Erin hates to travel and consequently, she stays home) joined by a comma create a comma splice.

CORRECT:  Erin hates to travel; consequently, she stays home.
Two independent clauses may be joined by a semicolon to show that they are closely related.

CORRECT:  Erin hates to travel. Consequently, she stays home.
Two independent clauses may be separated by a period.

Utah Valley University (UVU) does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age (40 and over), disability status, veteran status, pregnancy, childbirth, or pregnancy-related conditions, citizenship, genetic information, or other bases protected by applicable law in employment, treatment, admission, access to educational programs and activities, or other University benefits or services.