The Conjunctive Adverb

Conjunctions have one job, to *connect*. They join words, [**phrases**](http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/phrase.htm), or [**clauses**](http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/clause.htm) together to clarify what the writer is saying. Their presence provides smooth transitions from one idea to another.

When the job of an [**adverb**](http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/adverb.htm) is to connect ideas, we call it a *conjunctive adverb*. Here is a list:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| accordinglyalsobesidesconsequentlyconverselyfinallyfurthermorehence | howeverindeedinsteadlikewisemeanwhilemoreoverneverthelessnext | nonethelessotherwisesimilarlystillsubsequentlythenthereforethus |

# The Coordinating Conjunction

***And***, ***but***, ***for***, ***nor***, ***or***, ***so***, and ***yet***—these are the seven coordinating conjunctions.

A coordinating conjunction can join two [**main clauses**](http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/mainclause.htm) that a writer wants to emphasize equally. The pattern for coordination looks like this:

**main Clause** + **,** + coordinating conjunction + **main Clause**.

The Subordinate Conjunction

Some sentences are *complex*. Such sentences have *two* clauses, one [**main**](http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/mainclause.htm) [or *independent*] and one [**subordinate**](http://www.chompchomp.com/terms/subordinateclause.htm) [or *dependent*]. These are the patterns for a complex sentence:

**main clause** + Ø + **subordinate clause**.

**subordinate clause** + **,** + **main clause**.

The essential ingredient in a complex sentence is the subordinate conjunction:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| afteralthoughasbecausebeforeeven ifeven thoughifin order that | onceprovided thatrather thansinceso thatthanthatthoughunless | untilwhenwheneverwherewhereaswhereverwhetherwhilewhy |