



## Usage of conjunctions with its types

V Sarojinidevi

Research Scholar, Department of English, Government Arts college, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India

Corresponding Author: V Sarojinidevi

### Abstract

Conjunctions are the words are group of words which join with the words are a group of words. Throughout this paper it deals with the conjunctions and its relations. A part of speech conjunction takes an important place in the usage of daily life. It makes the speaker to express his speech very precisely. This paper focuses on the uses of conjunctions also of the types of it. By knowing these conjunctions and its types make the person well expressive and also feel comfortable to express their ideas very fluently. This paper further explores the examples of those types of conjunctions with good understanding. It is useful for the learner to know these types as well as these words which connect the situation and make them understand the sentences in the speech it for the suggests some conjunctions can also used as prepositions with some modifications. This paper helps the learner or a student to understand the conjunctions as well as their types clearly with.

**Keywords:** Conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, co-ordinate conjunctions, subordinate conjunctions

### Introduction

In our day today life parts of speech plays a vital role. They make us to deliver our thoughts in a proper manner. So it is very useful for us to know what are all the parts of speech? We have to know in which way they are used by us.

#### They are

1. Noun
2. Verb
3. Adverb
4. Adjective
5. Pronoun
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

Here we are discussing about the conjunction and their types to use in a sentences. Without the conjunction we cannot make two words or two phrases or two sentences as one easily. Now we can understand what is conjunction? Conjunctions are words which combine words, sentences, phrases or clauses altogether. They are useful for that user to express that ideas very legible and to the point. It saves time

for the reader as well as the writer. It expresses to or more thoughts clearly.

#### The uses of conjunction

Conjunctions or connectors which connect two words, phrases, clauses or sentences. A conjunction is different from preposition in having no object and describing a less definite relationship between the words which it connects. In

"Time and tide wait for none."

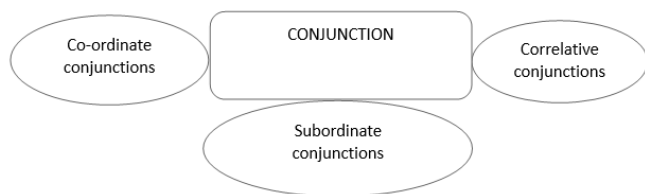
"The box was small but heavy. "

In these sentences the conjunctions and but connect time with tide, small with heavy. "Listen my words but do not forget to follow it." "I come here because you call me." In this sentences each conjunctions connects the entire group of former words with the latter. "None shall more willingly agree and advance the same nor I" - (EARL OF MARTON Roberts son's Scotland, ii 428 ").

#### The conjunctions are classified into three. They are

1. Coordinate conjunctions
2. Correlative conjunctions
3. Subordinate conjunctions

## We can see these conjunctions in detail



### Coordinate conjunctions

Co-ordinate conjunctions are useful to connect two similar grammatical construction as well as two words two classes also two phrases. They used mainly in compound sentences. They can join sentences and two independent clauses of same rank. They may join two verbs to nouns to phrases also. It may join two main classes as well as two sentences. According to the situation coordinating conjunctions differ from one to the other. There are altogether four coordinating conjunctions are discussed here. They are as follows

### Cumulative conjunctions

These conjunctions add one statement with another. Cumulative conjunctions are, and, also, as well as  
Have your dinner and go to sleep.  
She plays as well as dances well.  
A co-ordinate conjunctions always connect two thoughts or words having same subject.

### Choice conjunctions

These conjunctions which present to alternatives altogether in a single meaning. Choice conjunctions are or, or else, otherwise  
You must work hard otherwise you could not succeed.  
You may walk or you may take a bus to the station from here.

### Contrast conjunctions

These conjunctions express contrast between two statements. Contrast conjunctions are yet, but, still, nevertheless, whereas, while  
Saran was angry but he went on smiling.  
Thieves broke into our house while we were sleeping.

### Consequence conjunctions

Consequence conjunctions gives the reason why it happens. These conjunctions express things get from another sentence or facts. Consequence conjunctions are so, and so, therefore, consequently for  
The train was late, so we could not attend the meeting.  
Sheela was happy for he had got what he wanted.

### Correlative conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs to make the relationship between the ideas express in different parts of a sentence. Two words that are co relative always used but not used together and next to each other. They give some importance to the words discussed in the sentence. The correlative conjunctions often use are both..... and either..... or, neither..... nor. The other correlative conjunctions are discussed below.

### Both.....and

He is both intelligent and handsome.

### Either.....or

I can either go by walk or by bus.

### Neither..... nor

Neither he nor she saves him.

### Hardly..... when

He has hardly begun to work when he was interrupted.

### If..... then

If that is true then everyone believes that.

### No sooner..... than

No sooner had he sat down than the telephone started ringing.

### Not only..... but also

He is not only learning how to dance but also music.

### Rather..... than

I would rather take a class than go for playing.

### Scarcely.....when

Scarcely had we left the school when it started to rain.

### What with.....and

What with uncle aunt and cousin she has many relatives.

### Whether..... or

Have you decided whether you go for run or play.

### Subordinate conjunctions

These conjunctions link independent clauses with dependent clauses. It makes the subordinating conjunction expresses the relationship between the class having cause and effect are contrast.

### Time ---- before, after, when, while, till

After the bus left we went home.

### Place --- where, wherever, whether, wither

I do not know whether she is there in home.

### Manner----- as, asif, as though

As he was not well he unable to at the attend the seminar.

### Comparison ----- as, than

He is smarter than him.

### Cause /reason -----because, since, for

He is happy for getting promotion.

### Result / Consequence ----- that, so that

It was a sunny day so we cannot tolerate the heat.

### Purpose -----so that, in order that

I am saving money in order to buy a bicycle.

**Condition / concession-----if, unless, provided, even if**  
I will study even if I am in poverty.

**Contrast-----though, even though, although**  
Though he was ill, he attended the conference.

**Differentiate prepositions and conjunctions**

Some words such as after, before, since and until may function either as prepositions or as Subordinate conjunctions. In some cases different words are used as prepositions and subordinate conjunctions to express same meanings. It is explained in the table below

**Table 1:** Learning Preposition Conjunction

Learning	Preposition	Conjunction
For this reason	because of	because
Inspite of this	despite	although
At the time when	during	While
In a similar way.	Like	As if

**Preposition:** They were upset because of delay.  
**Conjunction:** they were upset because they were delayed.  
**Preposition:** We stayed Indoors during the storm.  
**Conjunction:** We stayed Indoors while the storm raged.

In the above sentences the prepositions because of during have the noun as objects like delay, storm whereas the subordinate conjunctions because, while make subordinate clauses having the verbs where delayed, raged.

**Conclusion**

Conjunctions are very important to connect the words phrases etc. This learning or understanding makes the learner to express his ideas coherently within a time limit. It makes all the person to differentiate with the types of conjunction according to their use. It makes everyone to deliver that two ideas as a whole so they make use of this conjunctions everywhere. When expressing their feeling separately it makes boring to the listener so make use of the conjunctions everywhere and right place. Conjunctions can join something and make us of everything in the speech by connecting two words.

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