Conjunctions are words that link other words, phrases, or clauses together. Without conjunctions, sentences would be limited to only being short and simple. With conjunctions, complex ideas can be expressed in complex sentences.

# Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions join words, phrases, and independent clauses together, and are typically preceded by a comma. There are seven coordinating conjunctions, which are listed below.

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| Coordinating Conjunctions |
| ForAndNorButOrYetSo |

### Example:

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| Eddie is a Ravenclaw, **but** Garrett is a Slytherin |

# Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions introduce a dependent clause and establishes the relationship between the dependent clause and the independent clause. Unlike coordinating conjunctions, there are numerous subordinating conjunctions. Some of the most common you might use are listed below.

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| Common Subordinating Conjunctions |
| AfterAlthoughAsAs ifAs long asAs thoughBecauseBeforeEven ifEven thoughIfIf onlyIn order thatNow thatOnce | Rather thanSinceSo thatThanThatThoughTillUnlessUntilWhenWheneverWhereWhereasWhereverWhile |

### Example:

|  |
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| **As long as** my house wins the house cup, I will be happy. |

# Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that must be used together, joining various sentence elements that should be treated as grammatically equal while still establishing a relationship between the two. Some of the most common you might use are listed below.

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| Common Coordinating Conjunctions |
| Both….andNot only….butAlsoNot….butEither….orNeither….norWhether…orAs……as |

### Example:

|  |
| --- |
| I want to be placed **either** in Ravenclaw **or** Gryffindor. |