A conjunction is a word that connects elements of a sentence, such as words, phrases, or clauses. The three types of conjunctions are: subordinating conjunctions, coordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions.

**SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS**

Subordinating conjunctions break sentences into word clusters called dependent (or subordinate) clauses. Dependent clauses cannot stand alone and must be connected to an independent clause to make a complex sentence. Subordinating conjunctions connect the dependent clause to the independent clause.

Everyone was happy when it stopped snowing.

**Common Subordinating Clauses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>After</th>
<th>Now that</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>Before</th>
<th>Though</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If only</td>
<td>When</td>
<td>As though</td>
<td>So that</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unless</td>
<td>As if</td>
<td>Rather than</td>
<td>Whether</td>
<td>If</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Although</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>Whereas</td>
<td>Even if</td>
<td>Without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In order to</td>
<td>Whenever</td>
<td>Because</td>
<td>That</td>
<td>Besides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Until</td>
<td>As long as</td>
<td>Since</td>
<td>While</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As</td>
<td>Provided</td>
<td>Wherever</td>
<td>Even though</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

We can go to the beach when it opens in June.
The baby always cries whenever his mother leaves the room.

Even if the movies are closed, we could still go to the mall.
OR
We could still go to the mall even if the movies are closed.
Coordinating conjunctions are single words that connect similar parts of a sentence, such as adjectives, nouns, and clauses. The acronym FANBOYS is often used to refer to coordinating conjunctions.

| For    | And    | Nor    | But    | Or    | Yet    | So    |

**Examples**

I am going on a cruise to Mexico, Jamaica, and Aruba.
I really want to go skiing, but there isn’t enough snow on the slopes.
Meredith does not want an orange nor a grapefruit.
Danny would rather have a chocolate bar or hot cocoa than a granola bar.
Jenny could not find her notes last night, so she could not study for her test.
Her dress was blue and purple.

**CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS**

Correlative conjunctions connect similar parts of a sentence, such as adjectives, nouns, and clauses. However, unlike coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions are combinations of coordinating conjunctions, not single words. They always come in pairs and link grammatically equivalent items.

| As...as | Both...and | Either...or | Neither...nor | Not only...but also | Not...but | Whether...or |

**Examples**

I like cotton candy as much as I like root beer floats.
*The correlative conjunctions link two nouns, cotton candy and root beer floats.

Both the dog and the cat knocked over the trashcan.
*The correlative conjunctions link two nouns, the dog and the cat.

Nadine wants to go to either Rutgers University or James Madison University.
*The correlative conjunctions link two nouns, RU and JMU.

Neither Molly nor Emma want to see the new Batman movie.
*The correlative conjunctions connect two pronouns, Molly and Emma.

To alleviate stress, you should not only identify the stressors but also find ways of coping with them.
*The correlative conjunctions link two clauses, identify the stressors and find ways of coping.

*When using correlative conjunctions, be careful about parallel structure. Notice in the above examples, items of the same part of speech are parallel.