Common Conjunctions
And Conjunctive Adverbs

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Coordinating Conjunctions
A coordinating conjunction joins words, phrases, and clauses that have equal grammatical weight in a sentence. A coordinating conjunction is also used to join two independent clauses.

Coordinating Conjunctions
For – shows a reason
And – means in addition and is used to join or add words together in the sentence
Nor – gives a negative alternative
But – shows contrast and is used to show opposite or conflicting ideas in the sentence

Example: Jake and Sara went out to dinner and to a movie.
Bob graduates from high school next month, so he will move to Georgia in May.

Correlative Conjunctions
Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join words and groups of words of equal weight in a sentence.

Common Correlative Conjunctions
both…and
either…or
Neither…nor
not only…but also
whether…or

Example: Neither Tom nor Sue passed the algebra final.

Subordinating Conjunctions
A subordinating conjunction is a word or expression that joins two independent clauses so that one is grammatically dependent on the other.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions
after
although
as
as though
because
before
even though
if
in order that
now that
once
rather than
since
so
that
than
whenever
where
whereas
while

Example: Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet while he lived in London.
After Bob graduates from college, he plans to move to New York.

Conjunctive Adverbs
A conjunctive adverb is a transitional expression used to join two independent clauses. Conjunctive Adverbs must be preceded by a semicolon and followed by a comma.

Common Conjunctive Adverbs
again
also
besides
consequently
further
furthermore
hence
however
indeed
instead
likewise
moreover
nevertheless
nonetheless
otherwise
similarly
still
then
therefore
thus

Example: Bob’s leg was injured in a car accident; consequently, he was not able to compete in the state championship.