
CONJUNCTIONS, CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS, and INTERJECTIONS

THE CONNECTORS AND EMOTERS

Hey!

if

or

;nevertheless,

well,

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS- *the plus and minus signs*

- Join single words or phrases that are grammatically equal.
- Jack and Jill went up the hill.
- We are early, or we're late.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS - They are “relatives.”

- These ALWAYS come in pairs.
- They work together to join words and phrases that are grammatically equal.
- Both Jack and Jill went up the hill.
- Either we are early, or we're late.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS- dependents of the sentence

- They connect a subordinate clause to a main clause in order to form a complex sentence.
- They are **ALWAYS** at the beginning of the subordinate clause.
- **If** Jack and Jill go up the hill, (they will fall down.)
- (We are early) **so that** we won't be late.

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB- protected by punctuation

- Join two main clauses together to show a relationship.
- ALWAYS surrounded by a semicolon and a comma and fall between the two clauses.
- Jack and Jill went up the hill; **consequently**, they fell down.
- We are early; **however**, the teacher insists we are late.

INTERJECTIONS- attention-grabbing, emotional independent words

- These express emotion or exclamation.
 - They are not important or connected to the rest of the sentence.
 - They may be followed by a comma or an exclamation point.
- Wow! Did you see Jack and Jill fall down the hill?
 - Well, we were early, but he marked us late.