

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS  
 DC, IC. IC DC.

As you look at the dependent clauses (DC), you will notice that each begins with a word that sets up a condition that will be resolved with an independent clause(IC). The words on this list (subordinating conjunctions) are also called conditional words because they create a condition that makes the clause incomplete.

RELATIONSHIP	WORD	EXAMPLE
TIME	<b>before</b>	Before the ship sails, _____
	<b>after</b>	After I come back, _____
	<b>since</b>	Since she was late, _____
	<b>until</b>	Until he learns golf, _____
	<b>when</b>	When Susan goes to college, _____
	<b>whenever</b>	Whenever we leave the dog, _____
	<b>as</b>	As the car turned the corner, _____
	<b>just as</b>	Just as the police arrived, _____
	<b>while</b>	While we waited for Mary, _____
REASON	<b>because</b>	Because it rained so hard, _____
	<b>since</b>	Since there is no school today, _____
CONDITION	<b>if</b>	If Mary drops another plate, _____
	<b>unless</b>	Unless we make more money, _____
CONTRAST	<b>although</b>	Although it is early, _____
	<b>even though</b>	Even though I overslept, _____
	<b>though</b>	Though he had twenty dollars, _____

**EXAMPLES OF PUNCTUATION PATTERNS:**

DC	IC	DC	IC
<b>Before the ship sails,</b> all visitors must go ashore.		<b>When Susan goes to college,</b> I get her bedroom.	
IC	DC	IC	DC
All visitors must go ashore <b>before the ship sails.</b>		I get Susan's room <b>when she goes to college.</b>	

IC; IC

One way to join two independent clauses is to use a semi-colon to signal the end of the first clause. These ideas are so closely related that no words are necessary to show the relationship between the ideas:

Fred is very tall; he has to duck to go through doorways.

It is a beautiful day; the sun is shining, and there is no wind.

I got only three hours sleep last night; I can hardly stay awake.

## COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

IC, "word" IC.

The following words are used to join two independent clauses of equal importance. Notice that a subject and a verb are in each clause.

RELATIONSHIP	WORD	EXAMPLE
ADDITION	<b>and</b>	Sue drove to the grocery store, <b>and</b> she did the shopping.
CONTRAST	<b>but</b>	I left home early, <b>but</b> I was still late.
	<b>yet</b>	Jon hardly studied, <b>yet</b> he got a high grade.
REASON	<b>for</b>	Jennie was very happy, <b>for</b> she got the promotion.
CHOICE	<b>or</b>	I will watch the basketball game, <b>or</b> I will study for the exam.
NEGATIVE CHOICE	<b>nor</b>	I will not go to the basketball game, <b>nor</b> will I study.
RESULT	<b>so</b>	I need some milk, <b>so</b> I will go to the store.

## ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS

IC; "word," IC.

Another way of to join two independent clauses is to use the semi-colon and an adverbial conjunction. A semi-colon signals the end of the first clause, and the adverbial conjunction followed by a comma begins the next clause.

RELATIONSHIP	WORDS
ADDITION/CONTINUATION:	<b>also – again – besides – further – moreover – likewise – furthermore</b> <b>Example:</b> Mother drove to the grocery store; <b>also</b> , she drove to the park.
CHRONOLOGY:	<b>then – finally – subsequently</b> <b>Example:</b> Jeff will be going to the airport this afternoon; <b>then</b> , he will fly to Newark.
CONTRAST:	<b>still – nevertheless – however – otherwise – nonetheless</b> <b>Example:</b> We planned our vacation carefully; <b>however</b> , we had a miserable time.
RESULT:	<b>therefore – thus – consequently – as a result</b> <b>Example:</b> Jack's car had a flat tire; <b>as a result</b> , he was late for class.
EXAMPLE:	<b>for example – for instance</b> <b>Example:</b> I have been very busy; <b>for example</b> , I have baked cookies, cleaned the house, and done the laundry.