

## Conjunctions

conjunctions are divided into :

- (1) **coordinators / coordinating** conjunctions &
- (2) **subordinators / subordinating** conjunctions.

### **Coordinating conjunctions**

Coordinators connect words , phrases and clauses.  
These include "**and**" , "**for**" , "**but**" , "**yet**" , "**so**" etc.

There are four kinds of coordinating conjunctions .

- (1) **Cumulative** conjunctions or **Copulative**.

They merely add or connect a statement to another. They include: "**also**" , "**both**" , "**and**" , "**not only**" , "**but also**" etc.

Ex : "The dog got up and walked away slowly".

- (2) **Alternative** conjunctions or **disjunctive**

They express a choice or alternative and they are called alternative constructions.  
They include "**either**" , "**neither**" , "**or**" , "**otherwise**" , "**or**" , "**else**" etc .

Ex : " Neither a borrower nor a lender be".

- (3) **Adversative** conjunctions.

These conjunctions express contrast between two statements .

They include: "**but**" , "**still**" , "**yet**" , "**whereas**" , "**while**" , "**nevertheless**" etc.

Ex : "They are poor but they are happy".

- (4) **Illative** conjunctions

coordinating conjunctions by which a fact or statement is inferred from another.

These include : "**therefore**" , "**so**" , "**for**" etc.

Ex : "He must be asleep for there is no light in his room".