Coordinating Conjunctions

FANBOYS

- **For**: expresses a relationship of effect-cause. The idea in the first sentence is the effect. The idea in the second sentence is the cause.
- **And**: expresses a relationship of addition. The idea in the first sentence is added to the idea in the second sentence.
- **Nor**: expresses a relationship of negative addition. The idea in the first sentence is negative, and it is added to a negative idea in the second sentence.
- **But**: expresses a relationship of opposition. The idea in the first sentence is in opposition to the idea in the second sentence.
- **Or**: expresses a relationship of alternatives. The idea in the first sentence is one option. The idea in the second sentence is another option.
- **Yet**: expresses a relationship of opposition. The idea in the first sentence is in opposition to the idea in the second sentence.
- **So**: expresses a relationship of cause-effect. The idea in the first sentence causes the idea in the second sentence.

Transitions

- **Also, furthermore, next, similarly, in addition, likewise, besides, moreover**: express addition of similar ideas.
- **Consequently, therefore, thus, as a result**: express cause-effect.
- **However, otherwise, on the other hand, in contrast, nevertheless, nonetheless**: express opposition.
- **Then, next, finally, now, first, second, third, meanwhile**: express time.
- **For example, such as, for instance**: tells the reader an example is coming.

Subordinators

- **When**: will allow you to tell your reader that two ideas are connected by time.
- **Since**: allows you to express a cause-and-effect relationship or a time relationship.
- **While, after, before, until, whenever, when,**: allows you to express a relationship of opposition or of time.
- **Even though, though, although, while**: allow you tell your reader that one idea is the opposite of another.
- **Because**: allows you tell your reader that the ideas have a cause-and-effect relationship.
- **If, unless, even if, as long as, provided that**: allows you to tell your reader that the ideas have a conditional relationship.
- **Where, wherever**: to show place.
- **In order that, so that**: to show purpose.

Examples from *Connections*.

Joining Sentences with Coordinators

When your sentences are clearly focused, you will find it much easier to join sentences that are logically related. There are seven coordinators. The easiest way to remember them is to remember the word FANBOYS, which is an acronym, a word made up of the first letters of the names of the seven coordinators. In the example sentences below, notice the logical relationships that the coordinators express:

Coordinators	Logical Relationships
FOR: Mary enjoys math, <u>for</u> it is challenging.	effect/cause
AND: Thad has won several trophies, <u>and</u> he is an honor student.	addition
NOR: Judy doesn't work, <u>nor</u> does she want a job.	addition of negatives
BUT: Nevil is good at gymnastics, <u>but</u> he prefers swimming.	contrast
OR: James needs a vacation, <u>or</u> he'll go crazy.	alternative
YET: Irma doesn't earn much, <u>yet</u> she spends money like a millionaire.	contrast
SO: The coach praised the team excessively, <u>so</u> the players stopped believing him.	cause/effect

PUNCTUATION: When coordinators join sentences, commas come before the coordinators, following this pattern: *sentence + comma+ coordinator + sentence.*

The coordinators are important because:

1. We can use them to join sentences, which helps eliminate choppiness in our writing.
2. Unlike other joining words, they can also show logical relationships between two separate sentences; we can begin sentences with coordinators.
3. Most importantly, the coordinators help to express logical relationships between sentences.

From the *Sentence Combining Workbook 2nd edition p. 33*

Punctuation Rules (from *Connections 2ⁿᵈ edition*)

Rule # 1 Put commas between items in a series.
      Example: The *exhausted, confused, and frustrated* writer leaned back in his chair.

 Rule # 2 When you join two complete sentences with a coordinator (FANBOYS), you must put a comma after the first sentence.
      Example: At midnight he finally remembered his thrilling opening line, and he began to type.

Rule # 3 You may use a semicolon to separate two complete sentences.
      Example: He needed to find the words now; his editor was waiting for his work.

Rule # 4 Follow an introductory word or phrase with a comma.
      Example: Sitting at his computer, he brainstormed ideas.

Note: Punctuation Rules 3 and 4 are both applied when you join two complete sentences with a semicolon and transition.
      Example: He came up with three promising topics; then, he focused on a single idea.

Rule # 5 When you begin a sentence with a subordinated or dependent clause, you must put a comma after the subordinated clause.
      Example: If he could just remember that great opening line, the rest would flow.

Rule # 6 If the subordinated clause comes after the independent clause, you do not need a comma.
      Example: The rest would flow if he could just remember that great opening line.

Rule # 7 Put commas around interruptive words or phrases in a sentence.
      Example: For two long hours, however, no words came to his mind.

Joining Sentences with Subordinators (*Sentence Combining Workbook* p. 39)
Subordinators are sentence joining words that, like the coordinators, help us show a variety of relationships between ideas. Here are the subordinators we use most often:

Subordinator	Logical Relationship	Example
although, though even though while, whereas	contrast	<u>Although</u> I am a senior, I have 40 more units to take.
because, since	effect/cause	School is taking longer <u>because</u> I have to work.
if	condition	I can go to the movies <u>if</u> I finish my homework.
unless	condition	I cannot go to the movies <u>unless</u> I finish my homework. (if I don't finish)
before, after when, whenever until, as soon as	time	<u>After</u> I finish my homework, I'll go to the movies.

When we put a subordinator in front of a sentence, we change the sentence from an independent clause to a dependent (or subordinate) clause. A dependent clause cannot be a sentence by itself, so we have to join it to an independent clause.

Because she purchased her ticket in advance,	(dependent clause)
she got a discount fare.	(independent clause)

She got a discount fare	(independent clause)
because she purchased her ticket in advance.	(dependent clause)

Here is the rule to remember when using the subordinators to join two logically related ideas: The dependent clause can come first or second in the sentence, but the two logically related ideas must appear in the same sentence.

She bought a ticket in advance.	(sentence)
Because she bought a ticket in advance.	(fragment, not a sentence)
Because she bought a ticket in advance,	(sentence)
she got a discount fare.	

PUNCTUATION: When the subordinate clause comes first in a sentence, it is followed by s comma, following this pattern: *subordinate clause + comma + independent clause*.
From the *Sentence Combining Workbook 2nd edition p. 33*