



# Centre Universitaire Abdelhafid Boussouf Centre E-Learning



## English – Level1

### Lesson 7

### English Conjunctions

#### Staff pédagogique

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#### Etudiants Concernés Semestre 1

Institut	Département	Année	Spécialité
<i>Lettres et Langues</i>	<i>-Langues Etrangère</i>	<i>Licence 1</i>	<i>Français.</i>
<i>Sciences et Technologie</i>	<i>-Mathématique et informatique -Sciences Techniques.</i>	<i>Licence 1</i>	<i>-MI. -ST.</i>
<i>Sciences Economique</i>	<i>-Sciences Economique.</i>	<i>Licence 1</i>	<i>Toutes les spécialités.</i>

#### Objectives of the Lesson:

1. To make students aware of the existence of different conjunctions.
2. To familiarize students with the different types of conjunctions and prepare them to use them appropriately according to their meanings and functions.

## 1. Definition

Conjunctions are words or groups of words that link two or more words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

## 2. Types of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are divided into three main types, which are coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

### Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions, also known as coordinators, connect two or more elements that are of equivalent value. They are seven and students generally remember them by an acronym **FANBOYS** (F: For/A: And/N: Nor /B: But /O: Or/Y: Yet /S: So).

- **For:** used to express reasons or purposes of something.  
*Example:* The teacher punished him **for** not doing his activities.
- **And:** used to express chronological orders, to connect two ideas and to avoid repeating words that occur into two successive sentences.  
*e.g.* I ordered pizza **and** hamburger for dinner.
- **Nor:** joins two or more negative concepts.  
*e.g.* I have never tried sushi, **nor** do I want to.
- **But:** used to connect two opposite items.  
*e.g.* I like summer, **but** I prefer spring.
- **Or:** used to list options or choices.  
*e.g.* Do you want the red dress, **or** the black one?
- **Yet:** It is in some ways similar to but. It is used to express opposition and contrast.  
*e.g.* Her English is very good, **yet** she always hesitates to speak in public.
- **So:** used to express consequence or result.

e.g. She is ill, **so** she is not going to school.

## Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions refer to a pair of conjunctions that go together to show how two parts in a given sentence are related.

### Examples:

- **Neither...nor:** combines two negative items.

He cannot speak English/He cannot speak French. ➡ He cannot speak **neither** English **nor** French.

- **Either...or:** used to show that there are two options.

We **either** go to the park **or** to the beach.

- **Both...and:** combines two positive items.

She is **both** happy **and** proud of her daughter.

- **Not only...but also:** combines two clauses.

**Not only** John **but also** David is coming to the party.

## 2.3. Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions or subordinators are used to form complex sentences by combining two clauses, one of them is dependent while the other one is independent. They may express cause, reason, concession and contrast, condition, time and place.

**Cause:** as/because/since. e.g. The teacher is not coming today **because** she is sick.

**Concession and contrast:** although/as/as though/even though/just as/though/whereas/however/while. e.g. **Though** I am tired, I have to work.

**Reason:** in order to/so that. e.g. She worked hard, **so that** she would win the competition.

**Condition:** even if /if /as long as/in case/provided that/providing that. **e.g.** I will give you my car, **providing that** you take care of it.

**Time:** after/before/as soon as/once/until/when/whenever/while. **e.g.** I have to leave **after** dinner.

**Place:** where/wherever. **e.g.** We can meet **wherever** you want.

### Activity:

Combine the following sentences with the appropriate conjunction: so that, even though, neither... nor, both, nor, but, although.

1- I don't want olive on my pizza/I don't want mushroom on my pizza.

2- He didn't prepare well/he failed in the competition.

3- I got up early/I was late to work.

4- She is excited/she is nervous.

5- You may use my laptop/I need my laptop.

6- I have never eaten Chinese food/I don't want to eat Chinese food.

### References

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3- Herring. P. (2016). *Complete English Grammar Rules: Examples, Exceptions & Everything You Need to Master Proper Grammar*. CreateSpace.

4- Murdphy. R. (2019). *English Grammar in Use*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.