

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Not S+V But S+V; S+V

Not S+V or S+V, conjunction S+V

S + V, conjunction S+V

A. "AND"

Ali and Mehmet will go to flying lessons.

John, Mary and George have passed their lessons.

B. "SO"

She wanted a pool, **so** did her family. (*Inversion*)

She studied , **so** she should pass Proficiency Test. (therefore, as a result)

C. FOR

I went to the store for some bread.

I have been studying English for 7 years (preposition)

The child hid behind his mother, **for** he was afraid of the dog. (for because)

D. BUT

He studied for the exam, **but** he failed (concession)

I'm in section 02, **but** my friend is section 03 (contrast)

E. YET (*however, nevertheless*)

He left early, **yet** he didn't catch the bus.

Have you seen that movie yet?

F. OR

Don't drive too fast, or you'll get a ticket (Negative condition)

Ali or Veli will go on a vacation.

G. NOR (*Inversion*)

She hasn't bought any furniture, nor does she intend to.

You can't come with me, nor can you go with my dad.

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS (PAIRED CONJUNCTIONS)

A. NOT ONLY..... BUT ALSO

The room is not only empty, but it is also dark and gloomy.

Not only is the room empty, but it is also dark and gloomy. (Inversion: Not only V+S.....)

She not only studied French but also Russian.

Not only did she study French but also English.

Not only my mother but also my sister is here.

B. BOTH....AND

Both my sister and father are here.

The research project will take both time and money.

Murat Hoca© www.murathoca.com

C. EITHEROR

I'll take either Physics or Chemistry next time.
Either my boss or my tutor will travel to US.

D. NEITHER.....NOR

That book is neither interesting nor accurate.
Neither interesting nor accurate is the book.
Neither my mother nor my sister is here.

COORDINATING TAGS (So, Too, and Neither)

She doesn't have any furniture, and Lillian doesn't either.
She doesn't have any furniture, and neither does Lillian. (Inversion:, and
neither V +S)

She wanted a pool, and her family did, too.
She wanted a pool, and so did her family. (Inversion)

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

SEMICOLON (;)

Why farmers in China began to cultivate the soybean is unclear; plants that lie on the ground are hard to cultivate, and the seeds of the wild soybean are tiny, hard, and, unless properly prepared, indigestible.

TRANSITIONS

Two independent clauses are generally separated by either with a period (.) or a semicolon (;).

E.g. The Chinese grew a lot of soybeans. However, they did not export them to the West.

The Chinese grew a lot of soybeans; however, they did not export them to the West.

Expressions of transitions are positioned at various places within their clauses. They are usually set off from the rest of the clause with commas, though, **thus**, **also**, and **next** occur without commas.



Be careful in following !

S+V. (;)Conjunction, S+ V

Soybeans are cultivated everywhere. Nevertheless, few people benefit from it.

S+V. S, Conjunction, V

Murat Hoca© www.murathoca.com

The Chinese grew a lot of soybeans. They did not, however, export them to the West.

S +V. S+V, Conjunction.

The Chinese grew a lot of soybeans. They did not export them to the West, however.



TRANSITIONS

WRITER'S PURPOSE	TRANSITIONS
To add an idea	also, in addition, furthermore, moreover, besides
To show time and sequence→	meanwhile, first, second, then, next, finally
To show result →	therefore, thus, consequently, as a result
To show unexpected result	however, nevertheless, still, though (usually at the end of the sentence), nonetheless
To show contrasting situations	however, on the other hand, in contrast, by contrast,
To show similarity	similarly, likewise, in a similar way
To emphasize	in fact, of course, indeed, certainly, to be sure,
To provide an example	for example, for instance
To explain	that is , in other words,
To add a topic	by the way, incidentally
To return a topic	anyway, at any rate
To argue	on the contrary, rather
To summarize or generalize	in general, overall, in short, in conclusion, in summary, all in all

PROBLEMS WITH TRANSITIONS: RUN-ON SENTENCE AND COMMA SPLICE

Transitions are used to connect two complete sentences. That means that two sentences linked in this way need an end punctuation between them—a period, a question mark, an exclamation point, or if combined into a single sentence, a semicolon.

eg Soybeans were proved to be rich in protein, therefore their cultivation spread. (comma splice)

The soybeans grew well however erosion was a problem (Run-on sentence)

Soybeans were proved to be rich in protein, therefore, their cultivation spread.

The soybeans grew well; however, erosion was a problem.

LIST OF WORDS THAT ARE USED TO INTRODUCE ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

TIME	CAUSE AND EFFECT	OPPOSITION	CONDITION
after before when while as by the time (that) since until as soon as once as/ so long as whenever every time (that) the first time (that) the last time (that) the next time (that)	because since now that as as/ so long as in inasmuch as so (that) in order that	even though although though whereas while	if unless whether or not even if providing (that) provided (that) in case (that) in the event (that)

while as time	While I was walking home, it began to rain. As I was walking home, it began to rain.	while, as = during that
---------------------	---	-------------------------

when= at that time	When I arrived, he was talking on the phone.
--------------------	--

By the time=one event is completed already another event	By the time we arrived, the film had begun.
--	--

until till	to that time then no longer. We stayed there until we finished our work.
---------------	--

as soon as once	When one event happens, another event happens, afterwards.	As soon as it stops raining, we will leave. Once it stops raining, we will leave.
--------------------	--	---

as long as so long as	during all that time, from beginning to end. I will never speak to him as long as I live. I will never speak to him again so long as I live.
--------------------------	--

in inasmuch as- Inasmuch as the two government leaders could not reach an agreement, the possibilities for peace are still remote. (inasmuch as = **because**; in formal writing and speech).

Because Because the weather was cold, we stayed home.

Because of Because +NP	Because of the cold weather, we stayed home.
---------------------------	--

Due to Due to the fact that	Due to the cold weather, we stayed home. the weather was cold, we stayed home.
--------------------------------	---

THREFORE AND CONSEQUENTLY: CAUSE AND EFFECT (TRANSITIONS)

Position of a transition

transition, + S +V (+rest of sentence)

S +, transition, + V (+ rest of sentence)

S+ V (+rest of sentence)+, transition

Al didn't study. Therefore, he failed the test.

Al didn't study. He, therefore, failed the test.

Al didn't study. He failed the test, therefore.

It was hot; therefore, we went swimming.

It was hot; we, therefore, went swimming.

It was hot; we went swimming, therefore.

SUCH.....THAT AND SO.....THAT

Such+ that+ noun + that

It was such a good weather that we went to the zoo.

It was such good coffee that I had another cup.

So+ (adjective or adverb)+that So..... that ⇒ many, few, much and little

She has made so many mistakes that she failed the exam.

She has so much money that she can buy whatever she wants.

EXPRESSING PURPOSE: SO THAT

I turned off the TV in order to enable my roommate to study in peace and quiet.

I turned off the TV **so (that)** my roommate could studying peace and quiet. (purpose)

I 'm going to cash a check **so that** I can buy my textbooks.

<UPON + ING in MODIFYING PHRASES>

Upon reaching the age of 21, I received my inheritance.

When I reached the age of 21, I received my inheritance.

On reaching the age 21, I received my inheritance.

UNEXPECTED RESULT

ADVERB CLAUSE	Even though I wasn't tired, I went to bed. Although it was cold, I went swimming. Though it was cold, I went swimming.
CONJUNCTIONS	but..... anyway It was cold, but I went swimming anyway. but..... still It was cold, but I still went swimming. yet still It was cold, yet I still went swimming.
TRANSITION	nevertheless It was cold. Nevertheless, I went swimming. nonetheless It was cold. Nonetheless, I went swimming. however It was cold. However, I still went swimming.
PREPOSÝTYON	despite I went swimming despite the cold weather. In spite of I went swimming in spite of the cold weather.

SHOWING DIRECT OPPOSITION

ADVERB CLAUSES	whereas while	Mary is rich , whereas John is poor. Mary is rich, while John is poor. John is poor, while Mary is rich. Whereas Mary is rich, John is poor.
CONJUNCTION	but	Mary is rich, but John is poor. John is poor, but Mary is rich.
TRANSITION	however on the other hand	Mary is rich; however, John is poor. Mary is rich. John, on the other hand, is poor. John is poor. Mary, on the other hand, is rich.