

# Conjunctions

## Conjunctions क्या है?

Conjunction ऐसा शब्द है, जो शब्दों या वाक्यों को आपस में जोड़ता है। इसे Sentence Linker भी कहा जाता है।  
**Definition :** A Conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences together.  
 A Conjunction is a joiner, a word that connects (conjoins) parts of a sentence.

Look at the following sentences :

- (a) He is honest and she is intelligent. (b) I shall either read or write a book.  
 (c) Three and three make six. (d) Suresh and Ganesh are friends.
- वाक्य (a) एवं वाक्य (b) में Conjunction 'and' एवं 'or' दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने का कार्य कर रहे हैं, जबकि वाक्य (c) एवं (d) में Conjunction 'and' दो शब्दों को जोड़ने का कार्य कर रहा है।

Conjunctions are words that join clauses together to make sentences, and show how the meanings of the clauses relate to each other.

## Kinds of Conjunction

Conjunctions को निम्नलिखित तीन भागों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है :

- (A) Coordinating Conjunction (B) Subordinating Conjunction  
 (C) Correlative Conjunction

(A) **Coordinating Conjunction :** ये Conjunctions दो समान Rank के Sentences या Words को जोड़ते हैं। इस तरह के मुख्य Conjunctions हैं: For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. An easy way to remember these six conjunctions is to think of the word **FANBOYS**. Each of the letters in this somewhat unlikely word is the first letter of one of the Coordinating Conjunctions.

(B) **Subordinating Conjunction :** इन Conjunctions द्वारा एक Subordinating Clause को अन्य Clause से जोड़ा जाता है। (Subordinating Clause वह है जो अपने पूर्ण अर्थ के लिए अन्य Clause पर निर्भर होती है) इस तरह के मुख्य Conjunctions हैं : after, although, as, as if, as long as, as though, because, before, even if, even though, if, if only, in order that, now that, once, rather than, since, so that, than, that, though, till, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, while.

Note that some of the Subordinating Conjunctions in the above examples like: after, before, since, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, while are prepositions, but as Subordinate Conjunctions they are being used to introduce a clause and to subordinate the following clause to the independent element in the sentence.

- Examples :**
- After** : (a) We are going out to eat after we finish our work.  
 (b) After the rain stopped, the dog ran into the mud to play.
- Since** : Since we have lived in Mexico, we have gone to every exhibit at the Royal Hall.
- While** : (a) While I was waiting in line for my turn, I ate my lunch.  
 (b) Shalini steamed the corn while Jack fried the steaks.
- Although** : Although the line was long and the wait over at least three hours, the exhibit was indeed worth it.
- Even if** : Even if you have already bought your ticket, you will still need to wait in queue.
- Because** : (a) I love her works because she uses color so brilliantly.  
 (b) The snowman melted because the sun came out.
- Even though** : Even though Jack fell asleep, the mobile salesman kept talking.
- (C) **Correlative Conjunction** : जो Conjunctions जोड़े (pairs) में प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, उन्हें Correlative Conjunction कहते हैं। जैसे: Either.....or, Neither.....nor, Both.....and, Whether... or, only.....but also.

### Remember

Correlative Conjunctions are always used in pairs. They join similar elements. When joining singular and plural subjects, the subject closest to the verb determines whether the verb is singular or plural.

### Important

Coordinating Conjunctions are the simplest kind, and they denote equality of relationship between the ideas they join. Their relatives, Correlative Conjunctions, not only denote equality, but they also make the joining tighter and more emphatic.

Coordinating and Correlative Conjunctions are great when two ideas are of the same importance, but many times one idea is more important than another. Subordinating Conjunctions are used to show which idea is more and which is less important. The idea in the main clause is the more important, while the idea in the subordinate clause (made subordinate by the Subordinating conjunction) is less important. The subordinate clause supplies a time, reason, condition, and so on for the main clause.

## Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive Adverbs make up an even stronger category of Conjunctions. They show the relationships between two independent sentences, between sections of paragraphs, or between paragraphs. Conjunctive Adverbs are so emphatic that they should be used sparingly; however, when used appropriately, they can be quite effective.

Such Conjunctive Adverbs are : Also, hence, however, still, likewise, otherwise, therefore, consequently, rather, consequently, furthermore, nevertheless, instead, moreover, then, thus, meanwhile, accordingly.

### Examples :

- (a) If the salmon is grilled, I will have that; otherwise, I might have the chicken.
- (b) James has a garage full of wood working tools. He might, however, have some metric wrenches too.
- (c) I do not recommend that you play with a stick of dynamite lit at both ends. Rather, a sandwich would be better for you.

**Expletives**

Expletives are closely related to conjunctive adverbs. Expletives convey no meaning of their own, but they serve only to emphasize the statement to which they are attached. As such, then, they technically do not show a logical relationship like time or cause between ideas, and that fact prevents them from being treated as conjunctive adverbs.

Such Expletives are : Of course, indeed, naturally, after all, in short, I hope, at least, remarkably, in fact, as a whole, I suppose, it seems, in brief, I think, clearly, assuredly, definitely to be sure, without doubt, for certain, in any event, importantly, certainly.

**Conjunction/Relative Pronoun/Relative Adverb/Preposition**

Conjunctions का कार्य मात्र वाक्यों या शब्दों को जोड़ना है, जबकि Relative Pronoun/Relative Adverb/Preposition Relative Pronoun या Adverb या Preposition का भी कार्य करते हैं, बल्कि वाक्यों को जोड़ते भी हैं।

Look at the following sentences

- (a) This is the pen that she gifted me.  
 (b) This the place where I was born.  
 (c) He sat beside Shyam.  
 (d) He came and he worked.

Relative Pronoun  
 Relative Adverb  
 Preposition  
 Conjunction

वाक्य (a) में 'that' Noun, pen को भी Refer कर रहा है एवं दो वाक्यों को जोड़ भी रहा है। इसी तरह वाक्य (b) एवं (c) में underlined words, Adverb एवं Preposition का कार्य कर रहे हैं एवं दो वाक्यों को जोड़ भी रहे हैं, जबकि वाक्य (d) में Conjunction मात्र दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने का कार्य कर रहा है।

**Use of Coordinating Conjunction**

केल पूर्व में बताया गया है Coordinating Conjunctions समान Rank के दो वाक्यों को संयुक्त करते हैं।

- (a) To suggest that one work is sequential to another :  
 Kamini sent in her applications and waited by the phone for a response.
- (b) To suggest that one work is the result of another :  
 Ramesh heard the weather report and promptly went to his house.
- (c) To suggest that one idea is in contrast to another (frequently replaced by but in this usage) :  
 Naresh is brilliant and Shalini has a pleasant smile.
- (d) To reflect an element of surprise (sometimes replaced by yet in this usage) :  
 Mumbai is a rich city and suffers from many elements of urban blight.
- (e) To reflect that one clause is conditionally dependent upon another (usually the first clause is an imperative) :  
 (a) Use your credit cards without care and you'll soon find yourself deep in debt.  
 (b) Waste your time carelessly and you will soon find yourself out of time to prepare for the examinations.
- (f) To suggest a kind of 'comment' on the first clause :  
 Rajesh became addicted to gambling—and that surprised no one who knew him.

Ramesh thought he had a good chance to get the job, for his uncle was on the company's board of directors.  
 Most of the visitors were happy just relaxing under the shade, for it had been a long, dusty journey on the cart.

So sometimes connects two independent clauses along with a comma, but sometimes it doesn't. For example, in this sentence :

(i) He is not the only Olympic athlete in his family, so are his brother, sister, and his niece Chetna. Here the word so means 'as well' or 'in addition'.

In the following sentence, 'So' means 'therefore', the Conjunction and the comma are adequate to the task :

(ii) She has always been nervous in large gatherings, so it is no surprise that she avoids crowds of her fans.

When 'So' is used at the beginning of a sentence, it will act as a kind of summing up word, in that case comma is used after it (So) as following :

(iii) So, the Judge peremptorily removed the child from the custody of the claimants.

### Subordinating Conjunctions

जो वाक्य में बनाया गया है Subordinating Conjunctions, एक Subordinate Clause को दूसरी Clause से जोड़ने हैं।

Example: I borrowed a pen, because I had no pen.

'because I had no pen' एक Subordinate Clause है जो अपने पूर्ण अर्थ के लिए अन्य Clause पर निर्भर है। 'because'

Subordinating Conjunction है।

मुख्य Conjunctions हैं : after, because, that, though, although, till, before, unless, as, when, while etc.

Subordinating Conjunction को इनके द्वारा व्यक्त कार्य/अर्थ के अनुसार निम्न भागों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है :

**Time :** ये Conjunction, समय के सन्दर्भ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। इस तरह के Conjunctions हैं : when, whenever, till, until, before, after, as soon as, as, since, while etc.

Read the following sentences :

(i) When I went to office, the peon was going to his house.

(ii) I have been searching her since I met her.

(iii) Ramesh went to his home, after he completed his work.

(iv) You should complete the work, before you go to market.

(v) Make hay while the sun shines.

(vi) I will start the business, as soon as I get the licence.

(vii) He will stay in office until you reach there.

ये Subordinating Conjunction, समय के सन्दर्भ में प्रयुक्त हुए हैं।

**Cause or Reason :** ये Conjunction, वाक्य में कार्य के Cause या Reason के सन्दर्भ में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। इस तरह के Conjunctions हैं : as, because, since etc.

Read the following sentences :

(a) I telephoned to her father as she was not available in office.

(b) He is allowed to enter as he is invited by us.

(c) I can't buy this car, since it is very costly.

ये Subordinating Conjunction कार्य के कारण के सन्दर्भ में प्रयुक्त हुए हैं।

## BUT

- (a) To reflect a contrast that is unexpected in light of the first clause :  
Johnny lost a fortune in the stock market, but he still seems able to live quite comfortably.
- (b) To reflect in an affirmative sense what the first part of the sentence implied in a negative way (sometimes replaced by on the contrary) :  
The club never invested foolishly, but used the services of some intelligent counsellors.
- (c) To connect two ideas with the meaning of 'with the exception of, (and then the second word takes over as subject) :  
Everybody but Jai Kishan is trying out for the team.

## OR

- (a) To suggest that only one possibility can be realized, excluding one or the other :  
You study hard for this exam or you will not get good marks
- (b) To suggest the inclusive combination of alternatives :  
We can cook dinner tonight, or we can just eat leftovers.
- (c) To suggest a refinement of the first clause :  
Saraswati College is the premier all-girls, college in the state, or so it seems to most Saraswati College alumnae.
- (d) To suggest a 'restatement' or 'correction' of the first part of the sentence :  
There are no tigers in this sanctuary, or so our guide tells us.
- (e) To suggest a negative condition :  
The sayings of one of the freedom fighters was very important 'Do or die'.
- (f) To suggest a negative alternative without the use of an imperative (see use of and above) :  
They must approve his political style or they wouldn't keep electing him Chairman.

## NOR

The Conjunction NOR is not used as often as the other Conjunctions, so it might feel a bit odd when it does come up in conversation or writing. It is commonly used in the correlative pair, neither-nor (see below).

- (a) He is neither sane nor intelligent.
- (b) That is neither what I said nor what I wanted to say.  
'Nor' can also be used with other negative expressions :
- (c) That is not what I wanted to say, nor should you interpret my statement as an admission of guilt.

## YET

The word YET functions sometimes as an adverb. It can be used reflecting several meanings : (i) in addition ('yet another cause of trouble' or 'a simple yet noble woman'), (ii) even ('yet more expensive'), (iii) still ('he is yet a novice'), (iv) eventually ('they may yet win'), (v) and so soon as now ('he's not here yet'). 'Yet' also functions as a Coordinating Conjunction meaning something like 'nevertheless' or 'but'.

- (a) Jack plays basketball well, yet his favourite sport is cricket.
- (b) The visitors complained a lot about the heat, yet they continued to play golf here every day.

## FOR

The word 'FOR' is most often used as a preposition. It is also used, as a Coordinating Conjunction. Beginning a sentence with the Conjunction 'for' should be avoided. Its function is to introduce the reason for the preceding clause.