

CONNECTOR WORDS

Words you can use to connect ideas, details, or clauses together in order to make one clear, detailed sentence. We use these words to connect or combine ideas in a sentence by showing logical *relationship* between them.

<u>Coordinating conjunctions</u>	<u>Relative pronouns</u>	<u>Subordinating Conjunctions</u>	<u>Conjunctive Adverbs</u>
<p style="text-align: center;">FOR •AND NOR •BUT •OR YET SO</p> <p>These words are known as the “Fanboys” group of connector words which join two equal clauses (two equal ideas) of a sentence together to make a single sentence.</p> <p>Use these coordinating connectors when you want to stress the equal importance of both clause ideas</p> <p>EXAMPLE: Shandra went to the party, <u>but</u> she didn’t have a good time.</p> <p>I did well in algebra.</p> <p>I did well in algebra, <u>and</u> my cousin did well in history.</p> <p>Sarah was upset by his remarks, <u>so</u> she filed a grievance.</p> <p>Tyrone will go to Las Vegas in March, <u>or</u> he will save his money for a trip to Hawaii in December.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WHO WHICH THAT WHOM WHOSE</p> <p>We use these relative pronoun words <u>right after</u> a subject or some other noun in the sentence to add details, details which further describe or explain it.</p> <p>EXAMPLE: (1)My brother developed an ulcer.</p> <p>--add “who worries a lot”, to explain this idea better</p> <p>(2)My <u>brother, who</u> worries a lot, developed an ulcer.</p> <p>(1)They stole the stereo out of his car</p> <p>--add “which was parked in the Church parking lot”</p> <p>(2)They stole the stereo out of his <u>car which</u> was parked in the church parking lot.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WHEN THOUGH IF BEFORE SINCE SO THAT BECAUSE WHILE ALTHOUGH WHEREVER UNTIL WHENEVER AS UNLESS AFTER IN ORDER THAT AS IF WHERE AS THOUGH</p> <p>We use these subordinators to help add details to the action (the verb) of one clause, by using the action of another clause</p> <p>EXAMPLE: (1)Her husband gets jealous.</p> <p>Use a subordinator word to add a second idea related to the first</p> <p>She goes out with her girl friends.</p> <p>(2)Her husband gets jealous <u>whenever</u> she goes out with her girl friends.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(3)<u>Because</u> she goes out with her girl friends after class, her husband gets jealous.</p> <p>(NOTE: The subordinator word can also be used at the beginning of the sentence)</p> <p>(1)They never stopped loving each other.</p> <p>--add another idea which explains this first one in richer, more helpful detail.</p> <p>(2)<u>Although</u> they faced many problems in their marriage, they never stopped loving each other.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HOWEVER OTHERWISE THEN ALSO ON THE OTHER HAND NEVERTHELESS MOREOVER FURTHERMORE THEREFORE CONSEQUENTLY INSTEAD LATER AFTERWARD MEANWHILE</p> <p>These connectors must be preceded by a semi-colon (;) and followed by a comma (,) when they connect two independent clauses.</p> <p>EXAMPLE: Sam loved his job; nevertheless, the long hours were exhausting him.</p> <p>Tim got a new job; then he got married.</p>