

Conjunctions

UWF Writing Lab

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

(A comma precedes a coordinating conjunction that separates two independent clauses--complete sentences.) Preferably, a writer should not begin a sentence with a coordinating conjunction.

and	nor
but	or
for	so
	yet

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

a.k.a. ADVERBIAL CONNECTIVES, LOGICAL CONNECTIVES AND SENTENCE ADVERBS (A semicolon separates two independent clauses that are connected by a conjunctive adverb; usually a comma follows the adverb.) If these conjunctive adverbs serve as sentence interrupters, they should be set off from the sentence with commas.

accordingly
besides
consequently
finally
furthermore
however
indeed

in fact
later
moreover
nevertheless
next
nonetheless
now

on the other hand
otherwise
perhaps
still
then
therefore

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

(These connect dependent or subordinate clauses with independent clauses.) NOTE: a subordinate clause without an independent clause is a fragment.

The following conjunctions introduce adverb clauses:
(Introductory adverb clauses should be followed by a comma.)

after	because	so that	whenever
although	before	though	while
as	even though	till	wherever
as if	if	unless	whereas
as long as	in order that	until	
as soon as	since	when	

The following conjunctions can introduce adjective clauses:

(Punctuation is determined by whether the clause is essential or non-essential.)

when	which*
where	whoever
why	whomever
who*	whose*
whom*	that*

*Also known as relative pronouns

The following conjunctions can introduce noun clauses (No comma(s) required):

where	what
why	whatever
how	whoever
who	whomever
whom	that
whose	

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

either . . . or
neither . . . nor
not only . . . but also
both . . . and
whether . . . or