



The Betty East Tutoring Center at Victoria College

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Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that introduce subordinate clauses or create compound sentences.

Conjunctions That Introduce Subordinate Clauses:

Subordinating conjunctions and relative pronouns can introduce subordinate clauses. Subordinate clauses depend on the other clause to make sense.

Subordinating Conjunctions:

after	because	in order that	than	when
although	before	now that	that	whenever
as	even if	once	though	where
as if	even though	rather than	till	whereas
as long as	if	since	unless	wherever
as though	if only	so that	until	while

Relative Pronouns:

which	what	who (whose, whom)
that	whatever	whoever (whomever)

Example: While massage therapy relieves stress headaches, Tylenol works faster.

Conjunctions That Create Compound Sentences:

Coordinating and correlative conjunctions can create compound sentences.

Coordinating Conjunctions:

Remember coordinating clauses by the first letter of each word: fanboys—for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. If coordinating conjunction joins sentences, a comma must come before the conjunction.

Example: Tylenol can relieve stress headaches, but so can massage therapy.

Correlative Conjunctions:

Correlative conjunctions include: *both/and*, *neither/nor*, *not only/but also*, *either/or*, *not/but*, *whether/or*, and *as/as*.

Example: Both Tylenol and massage therapy can relieve stress headaches.