



**Welcome to our
lesson**

Conjunctions

because

when

so

but

and

then

A *Conjunction* is a part of speech that connects two words, sentences, phrases or clauses.

Examples:

- a. I ate the pizza *and* the pasta.
- b. Call the meeting *when* you are ready.
- c. Two *and* two make four.



#98483010

**How many
major
subclasses
are there of
conjunctions?**



There are two major subclasses of conjunctions:

- 1. Coordinating Conjunctions**
- 2. Subordinating Conjunctions**

Conjunction

Coordinating

Subordinating

1. Coordination and subordination

- Coordination establishes a relationship between ideas of approximately equal importance.
 - Subordination establishes a kind of relationship which indicates that one idea is more important than the other.
-

COORDINATION

I am rich, **but** she is poor.

- It is to hold between **two independent** clauses.
- It is a **symmetrical** relation.
- Result: **Compound** sentence

SUBORDINATION

When I travelled to Nha Trang, I felt cool.

- It is to hold between **one independent** clause and **one dependent** clause.
- It is a **non-symmetrical** relation.
- Result: **Complex** sentence

Independent

A group of words that contains a subject and a verb.

Makes sense on its own as a sentence.



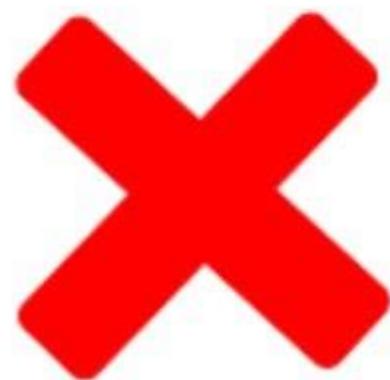
For example:

- Jane ate pasta.
- Sam went to the park.

Dependent

A group of words that contains a subject and a verb.

Doesn't make sense on its own as a sentence.



For example:

because she was hungry.
after he finished school.



COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

–used to **connect** words,
phrases or clauses of **equal value**

WORD



WORD

Definition:

- ❑ A coordinating conjunction is a joining word that links equal parts within a sentence
 - ❑ Example:

The **snow** and **rain** hit hard today.
 - ❑ the word "and" joins snow and rain (2 nouns)
-

ENGLISH COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

English has three simple coordinating conjunctions:

AND

BUT

OR

And three correlative coordinators:

BOTH.....AND

EITHER.....OR

NEITHER..... NOR

AND

The coordinating conjunction AND denotes a number of meanings or relationships:

1. Consequence / result (cause and effect) السبب والنتيجة

She quarreled with her boss, resigned and left the country.

It rained heavily and the streets were flooded.

2. Chronological sequence تسلسل زمني

We fixed the car and went to the shops.

He finished his work and visited his uncle.

3. Contrast (meaning but) التناقض / التباين

The teacher is worried and the students are happy.

Ali is clever and his brother is lazy.

4. Concession (meaning but) الاقرار بشئ / التسليم بشئ

We tried our best and couldn't save the child.

He had lived for ten long years penniless and had never complained.

5. Condition (if) الشرط

Buy this car , and save your money.

Respect your neighbour and he will respect you.

6. Addition الاضافة

She plays the piano and sings pop songs.

Paul listens to music and reads books.

OR

Unlike AND, this conjunction is disjunctive. That is, it denotes selection among two or more alternatives:

You can stay or leave.

You can pay now or when you come back tomorrow.

BUT

Like AND this conjunction is conjunctive. However, it differs from AND and OR in being limited to two-term coordination.

It expresses contrast:

This boy is thin but short .

Ali wanted to leave, but Mohammed didn't.

The house is small but it is comfortable.

Layla did not wait long, but hurried to the police station.



Coordination

Clauses capable of forming separate simple sentences

Examples of Coordination conjunctions in sentences:

Ex. I like coffee, **and** I enjoy dark coffee more.

(And joins two independent clauses.)

Ex. All students attended the mid-term exam, **but** one student with a sick leave was absent.

(but joins two independent clauses.)

Ex Do you like coffee, **or** do you enjoy tea more?

(or joins two independent clauses.)

CORRELATIVE Conjunctions



- Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs, so it also known as paired conjunctions.
- Function:
 - i. Connect complete sentences and elements within the sentence.
 - ii. Show the relationship between the ideas expressed in different parts of a sentence.
- Example:
 - @ I will take either the train or the bus.

Indicate that the ideas represent two alternative choices of action.

BOTH AND

EITHER..... OR

NEITHER ... NOR

both

and

This pair of correlative coordinating conjunctions expresses additive meaning:

They both sing and dance.

I like both chocolate and vanilla ice cream.

We have a lot of time today, so we can both visit the museum and see a movie.

EITHER/OR EITHER/OR EITHER/OR

This pair expresses exclusive meaning or alternative coordination, i.e., choice between two possibilities:

You can either stay or leave.

Either we accept the offer or we cancel the deal.

We don't have a lot of time today, so we can either visit the museum or see a movie.



Using Neither ... nor

Neither is used as a conjunction. This structure, “neither ... nor”, is used to connect the same kind of word or phrase in the sentence. Neither makes a negative statement about two people or things.

Example Sentences;

- **Neither** Mark **nor** his wife is very tall.
- My sister **neither** drinks **nor** smokes.
- **Neither** my friends nor the bookstore has the book.
- **Neither** the employees **nor** the boss **was** at work.
- **Neither** Susan **nor** her friends are going to go to the party tonight.
- **Neither** my father **nor** my mother went to university.





English allows the shortening of coordinate structures through a process called conjunction reduction.
For example, the two simple clauses (1) and (2) are conjoined into (3):

(1) John stole a car.

(2) He was caught by the police.

(3) **John stole a car and was caught by the police.**



Gapping is another process that involves **the deletion of repeated verbs in conjoined sentences:**

John ordered tea and Mary, coffee.

I bought a pen, Mary, a camera, and John, a hat.

Some ate bread, and others, rice.

ARABIC COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Arabic has ‘ حروف العطف conjunctive particles’. The following ones are coordinating:

الواو additive

الفاء additive

ثم additive

بل adversative

لكن adversative

أو disjunctive

أم disjunctive

لا negative conjunctive

إما correlative

الواو

Al – waaw /and

This is an additive conjunctive particle that links nouns, phrases, clauses and paragraphs. It may occur sentence initially and at the beginning of paragraphs. It is the most frequently used conjunctive particle.

In listing , it is replaced by ‘comma’ in English:

- . جاء المعلم و البنت و الولد . The teacher, the boy and the girl came
- . اكل الولد و شرب . The boy ate and drank.

In translation , الواو can be omitted , as in:

- . غادرت البيت و هي تحمل طفلها . She left the house carrying her baby.

الفاء

Al – faa / and so, and then:

This inseparable sequential particle links constituents and implies sequencing or succession of events **الترتيب**

It does not ,however, necessarily imply an interval between the occurrences of the two actions.

It has two meanings:

1. **التعقيب / الترتيب gradation/succession:**

والوزراء. The President arrived **and then** the ministers.

2. **التعليل reason/cause:**

مرض فمات. He became sick **and then** he died.

ثم then/thereupon/ next

Like **الفاء** this additive conjunctive particle is sequential, but it implies an interval between the occurrence of the two actions:

- . جلس **ثم** نهض . He sat down **and then** got up.
- . تراكمت الغيوم **ثم** نزل المطر . Clouds piled up **and then** rain fell

بل but / but rather

This conjunctive particle expresses an adversative meaning **استدراك**:

- . Khalid did not come **but** Ali did. ما حضر خالد **بل** علي .

It can also be preceded by a positive clause:

- . I saw Zayd, **but rather** Ali. رايت زيدا **بل** عليا .

لكن but

Like **بل** this conjunctive particle also expresses an adversative meaning. However, it must be preceded by a negative or prohibitive clause:

ما شربت ماء **لكن** عصيرا. I didn't drink water **but** juice.

أو or

This particle is disjunctive and denotes:

i- choice among inclusive alternatives. That is, it allows the possibility of more than one disjunct being true:

تعال اليوم **أو** غدا. Come today **or** tomorrow.

ii- division **التقسيم**

-The word is a noun , a verb , **or** a particle. الكلمة اسم **أو** فعل **أو** حرف .

iii- doubt or uncertainty **الشك**

لبيتنا يوما **أو** بعض يوم. We stayed (perhaps) a day, **or** part of a day.

ام or

This particle is disjunctive, but it denotes choice between two mutually exclusive alternatives. That is , it does not allow the possibility of more than one disjunct being true:

احترم صديقك فقيرا كان ام غنيا. Respect your friend whether he is poor or rich.

أأنت الناجح أم أخوك؟ Are you the successful one or your brother?

لا and not

This negative conjunctive particle links noun phrases:

افعل خيرا لا شرا. Do good rather than / and not evil.

يفوز المجتهد لا الكسول. The diligent, and not / rather than the lazy, wins.

Eitheror إما وإما ، إما لو

These correlative conjunctives express exclusive meaning:

Either you sit down or you leave. إما أن تجلس أو تتصرف.

Read either syntax or morphology. اقرأ إما نحوا وإما صرفا.

The word is either a noun, a verb or a particle. الكلمة إما اسم وإما فعل وإما حرف

End of Lecture Good Luck!

See you
in next lecture...



THE

END

A decorative border of watercolor-style flowers and foliage surrounds the central text. The flowers include purple and blue blossoms, green succulents, and clusters of red and pink berries. The background is white with a faint grid pattern.

*Thank
you!*

**ANY
QUESTIONS**

