Coordinating Conjunctions

A conjunction is the glue that holds words, phrases and clauses (both dependent and independent) together. A coordinating conjunction is a conjunction that connects words, phrases, and clauses that are coordinate, or equal to each other. There are seven coordinating conjunctions: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. They can be remembered using the acronym FANBOYS. Below is a chart explaining the differences between the usages of these conjunctions.

COORDINATING CONJUNCTION (FANBOYS)	**PURPOSE**	**EXAMPLE SENTENCE**
For	To show reason	*She bought a mango, for she was hungry.*
And	To add information	*Desiree lives in Alaska, and she is a park ranger at the National Forest there.*
Nor	To add negative information	*He does not enjoy eating vegetables, nor does he enjoy eating fruit.*
But	To show contrast	*The class was difficult, but everyone ended up receiving a passing grade.*
Or	To give a choice	*We can see a horror movie, or we can see an action movie.*
Yet	To show concession or to contrast	*The test was difficult, yet everyone received higher than a "C" grade.*
So	To show result	*I was broke all week, so I had to eat Top Ramen for every meal.*

1) FANBOYS can be used to join two or more words/phrases.

- Example: We hike **and** camp every summer. [*And* joins two words.]
- Example: We hike along scenic trails **or** in the wilderness [*or* joins two phrases]

Note: Never use a comma when a coordinating conjunction links only two words, two phrases, or two dependent clauses.

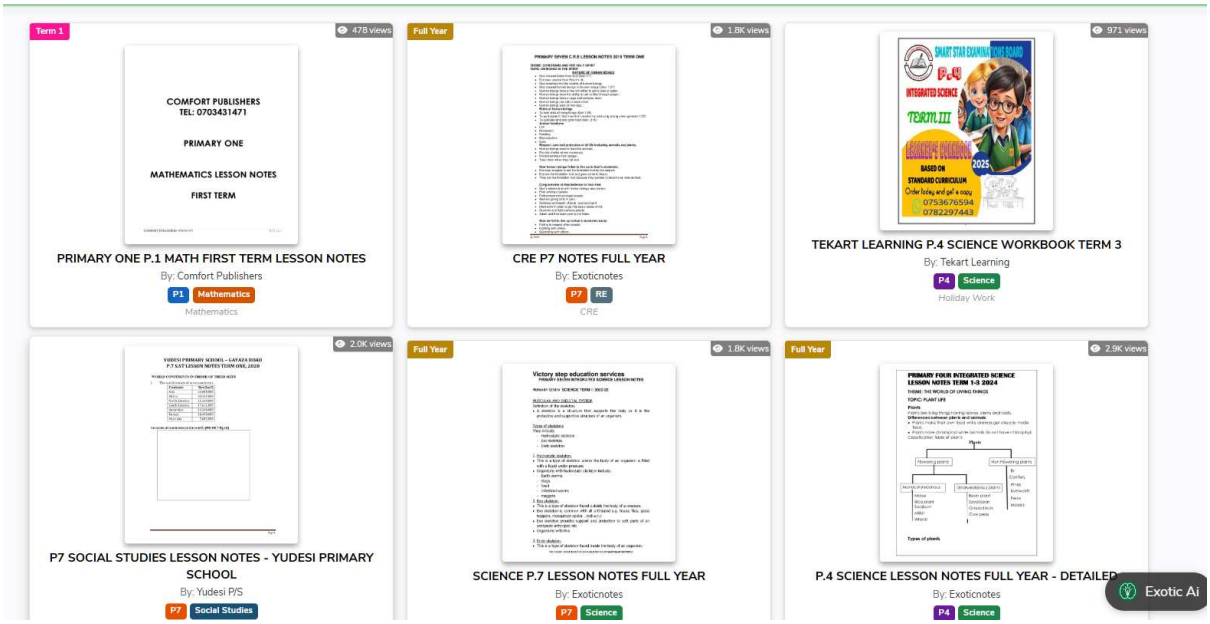
- Example: Habitat for humanity depends on volunteers for **labor and donations** to help with its construction projects. [Comma is not needed because *labor and donations* are two words]
- Example: Each language has **a beauty of its own and forms of expression** that are duplicated nowhere else. [A *beauty of its own* and *forms of expression* are phrases, so a comma is not needed.]

2) FANBOYS are also used to join two independent clauses. When combining two ICs, you place a comma *before* the coordinating conjunction.

- Example: The girl ran from her car to the building, for she was late to her appointment.
- Example: The bear snarled and growled, yet the hiker remained calm and composed.

Note: Never put a comma after a coordinating conjunction that joins two independent clauses

This document was downloaded from https://exoticnotes.com



Do you need more LESSON NOTES for Primary (All classes)?

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/

If you need LESSON NOTES for SCIENCE (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/science/

If you need LESSON NOTES for English (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/english/

If you need LESSON NOTES for Mathematics (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/mathematics/