



Parts of Speech 4

There are 8 basic parts of speech: verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join words, phrases, and clauses. There are three types of conjunctions: coordinating, correlative, and subordinating.

Coordinating Conjunctions

Use coordinating conjunctions to join words, phrases, and independent clauses (complete sentences). Coordinating conjunctions must always join similar parts of a sentence (e.g. noun phrase + noun phrase, sentence + sentence, etc.). There are seven commonly used coordinating conjunctions:

- for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions also connect similar sentence elements; however, unlike coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions are used in pairs. Common correlative conjunctions include:

- both + and / not only + but also /
either + or / neither + nor / whether + or

Ex- You have to study whether you want to or not.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions come at the beginning of a *Subordinate* or *Dependent Clause*. They establish the relationship between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence. They also turn the clause into something that depends on the rest of the sentence for its meaning. Common subordinating conjunctions include:

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

Interjections

Interjections are words or phrases that are used to show emotion. Interjections can stand on their own or they can be part of a sentence. When they stand on their own, they are usually followed by exclamation marks. Interjections are usually inappropriate in formal writing. Common interjections include:

Ah	Alas	Dear	Eh
Hey/Hi	Hmmm	No	Oh
Ouch	Uh	Uh-huh	Umm