

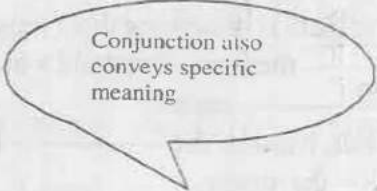
CONJUNCTIONS

Read the following sentences:

- 1 Sachin **and** Dhoni play good cricket.
- 2 Delhi **and** Mumbai are busy cities.
- 3 She writes well **but** she cannot speak properly.
- 4 She missed the bus **because** she was late.
- 5 She hurried **but** she missed the train.
- 6 Walk carefully **or** you will fall down.
- 7 We must respect our parents **because** God has made them.

The word '**and**' in sentences 1 and 2 joins the two words Sachin and Dhoni, Delhi and Mumbai, respectively. Similarly, '**but**' in sentences 3 and 5, '**because**' in sentence 4 and 7 and '**or**' in sentence 6 perform the same function. These words either join two words, group of words or two sentences together. Such words are called **Conjunctions**.

Although, though, until, unless, or, otherwise, therefore, since, as etc. are also conjunctions.



Conjunction also
conveys specific
meaning

Further,

- 1 **Either** you **or** your sister has broken the glass.
- 2 They are **neither** intelligent **nor** hard working.
- 3 Yuv Raj Singh is **both** a good bowler **and** a good batsman.
- 4 She is **not only** a good dancer **but also** a good singer.

In the above sentences the words **either...or**, **neither....nor**, **both..and** and **not only... but also** are conjunctions that are used in pairs. These words always go together. Such group of words used as conjunctions

are known as Correlative Conjunctions. Correlative Conjunctions convey a specific meaning. The correlative **either...or** is used to express some alternative situation,

- 1 **Either** he **or** she wrote the slogan.
- 2 You **either** comb your hair **or** get it cut.

Neither...nor expresses some negative situation,

- 1 She **neither** ate **nor** drank properly.
- 2 I can **neither** drive **nor** swim.

The correlative **both... and** conveys addition.

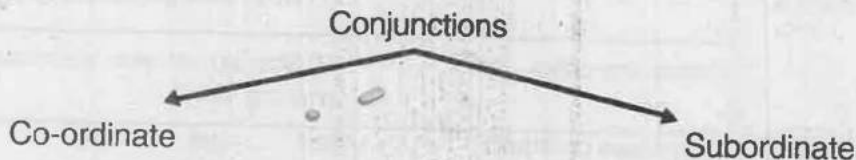
- 1 He is **both** a painter **and** a dancer.
- 2 Rabindranath was **both** a poet **and** a philosopher.

Some conjunctions consist of more than **one** word.

Two-word conjunction	Multi-word conjunction
<u>As if</u> She commanded me as if she were my teacher. <u>So that</u> Run fast so that you can reach the goal. <u>Even if</u> Even if she is not wrong, she must say sorry.	1. <u>As well as</u> You as well as your friend must learn music. 2. <u>As soon as</u> As soon as the bell rang, the children went to play. 3. <u>As long as</u> I will remember your goodwill as long as I live.

Conjunctions are of two types.

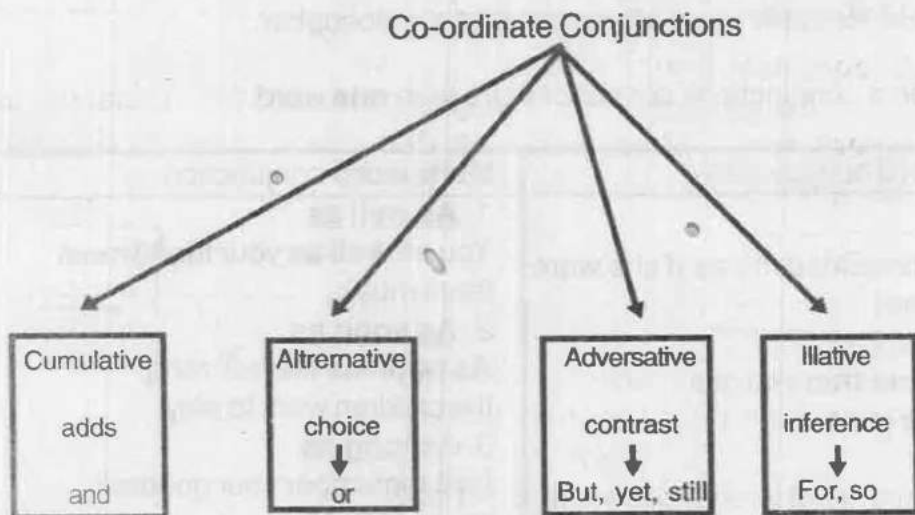
- (1) Co-ordinate Conjunctions
- (2) Subordinate Conjunctions



(1) **Co-ordinate Conjunctions:** Co-ordinate Conjunctions are words that join **words, group of words** and **sentences** of the same kind. **And, but, or, nor, for, so**, etc. are Co-ordinate Conjunctions.

- (i) Cats **and** dogs are pet animals.
- (ii) Accept the money **or** leave it.
- (iii) She worked hard **but** failed in the examination.

The Co-ordinate Conjunctions are further divided according to the functions performed by them.



The table below illustrates the different kinds of Co-ordinate Conjunctions with examples:

Co-ordinate Conjunction	Function	Examples
Cumulative	Adds one statement to another	And (1) Boys and girls enjoyed the party.
	Cause and effect	(2) She did not wear warm clothes and she fell ill.
Adversative	Expresses contrast	but yet still (1) He is rich but unkind.

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		(2) He was ill still he came to the party. (3) It rained heavily yet he went out.
Alternative	Expresses some choice	Or : (1) Wear red or blue jeans. Nor : (2) I have not seen nor do I want to see him.
	Negative situation	(3) Handle the glass with care or it will break.
Illative	Shows some inference or cause and effect relationship	so, for (1) He was hungry so he ate greedily. (2) They must have drunk dirty water for they fell ill.

Subordinate Conjunctions:

Conjunctions like **though, although, till, because, until, unless, when, where, while, as, that, than** etc. join the Subordinate or Dependent Clause to the Main Clause.

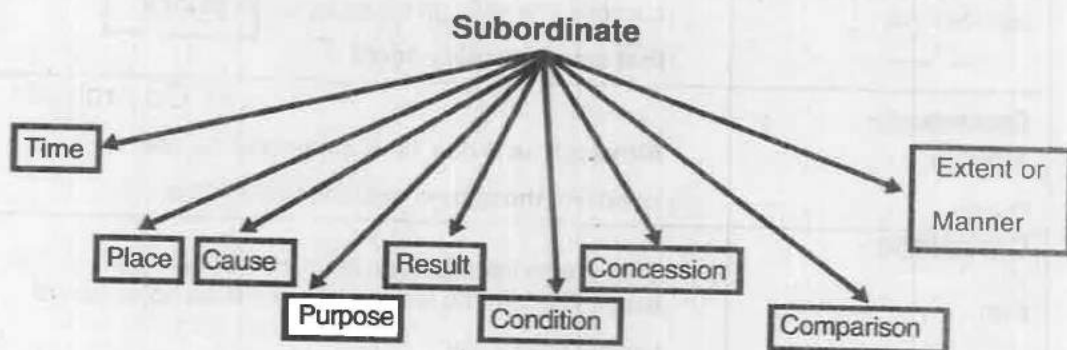
Main Clause

Conjunction

Subordinate Clause

For example:

- 1 He came late **because** he missed the bus.
- 2 He lost the game **though** he worked hard.



Subordinate Conjunctions	Example
Time:- (1) before (2) after (3) when (4) while (5) until	(1) Complete the work before you go home. (2) He went home after evening had set in. (3) Do the work when you like to. (4) I was working while she was taking a rest. (5) Do not cross the road until you see a signal.
Place:- (1) where (2) wherever	Keep the book where they are. Plant the tree wherever you desire.
Cause:- Because, as, that	(1) He was angry because someone had stolen his book. (2) Avoid cigarette as it is injurious to health. I was surprised that he knew everything.
Purpose:- So that in order that lest	(1) Women work hard so that they can make their family happy. (2) His parents work hard in order that they earn money. (3) Mother helps him lest he should fail.
Result:- That	(1) She is so hard working that her weakness could not harm her. (2) She was so good that everyone loved her.
Condition:- If, in case, whether, unless, provided or provided that	You will win the election if you work honestly. Consult a doctor in case there is any infection. Unless he works hard, he will not achieve success. We must give suggestion provided that someone really needs it.
Concession:- Although though	Although he is rich, he is not helpful. No one loved him though he was kind to everyone.
Comparison:- as, than	Girls are as intelligent as boys. He is bright as a star. Girls are no less intelligent than boys. Iron is heavier than water.
Extent or manner:- as	Do as you desire.

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Exercise – 1

Join the sentences using a correct conjunction: ('and' or 'but')

- (1) The bus driver lost control. Many people died.
- (2) He is wise. He is generous.
- (3) He loves films. He hates sports.
- (4) He is rich. He is a miser.
- (5) He worked hard. He failed in the exam.
- (6) He walked carelessly. He fell down.
- (7) Sheilley wrote poems. Shakespeare wrote plays.
- (8) The rabbit was swift. It lost the race.
- (9) Children enjoyed the picnic. Parents played with them.
- (10) The poor man begged for food. No one gave him anything.

Exercise – 2

Fill up the blanks with and, but, unless, as long as, although, while, that, though, or, because:

- (1) India.....Pakistan are neighbours.
- (2)he works hard, he never gets a good result.
- (3) Sleep early.....you will miss your school.
- (4)he begs, we will not pardon him.
- (5) Work fast.....it is daytime.
- (6)I live, I will never forget you.
- (7)he is wealthy, he is not happy.
- (8) He died of cancer.....he smoked.
- (9)he ran fast, he missed the train.
- (10) We are doomed.....we gave up smoking.

Exercise – 3

Fill up the blanks with and, but, or or:

- (1) Accept your mistake.....face consequences.
- (2) The nest fell down.....all the eggs were broken.
- (3) The boys brought the bamboo sticks.....pressed one into the hands of the servant.
- (4) Science affects the World the people inhabiting it.
- (5) Pomp.....devotion are incompatible.
- (6) Children can be selfisha mother can not be so.
- (7) Science can work out results of various actions.....it can not pass judgement on them.

- (8) Do your work.....you will miss the target.
- (9) Great moments of heroism.....sacrifice are rare.
- (10) The cobra crawled under the gate.....disappeared along a drain.

Exercise – 4

Pick out the Correlative, Co-ordinate and Subordinate Conjunctions:

- (1) He accepted that he had stolen the gold chain.
- (2) He went to farming when he could not find any job.
- (3) He loved reading and loved to talk about books.
- (4) He bought a new car because it was urgent for him.
- (5) The doctor tried his best but could not save the patient.
- (6) Though he was strong, he could not win the match.
- (7) Unless the Indians work hard on fielding, it will be very tough for them to win a cricket match.
- (8) Computer has made the work easier but it has made man crazy.
- (9) If you take regular meal, you can avoid indigestion.
- (10) He did not drink enough water, so he fell ill.
- (11) My cat follows me wherever I go.
- (12) Kalpana Chawla died when she was going to land.
- (13) She behaves as if she were the leader.
- (14) Ride the bike as long as you like.
- (15) She went to Delhi after she had completed her school.
- (16) She began to work though she was weak.
- (17) She likes neither fruits nor vegetables.
- (18) Both Gavaskar and Kapildev are big names in cricket.
- (19) Children as well as grown-ups love cakes.
- (20) We applied for a loan so that we could buy a flat.
- (21) George Bernard Shaw was not only a great dramatist but also a great socialist.
- (22) English is important because it is an international language.
- (23) Developments as well as environmental protection are things of great concern.
- (24) The police remained vigilant in order that the law and order be maintained.
- (25) Girls are no less important than boys.
- (26) After the rain, the rainbow was seen in the sky.
- (27) He jumped in the tiger's cage because he was mad.
- (28) When the new year comes, we will go for a picnic.
- (29) A journey by plane is costlier than that by train.
- (30) We do Yoga regularly so that we can remain fit.



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