**What Is a Coordinating Conjunction?**

A coordinating conjunction is a word that joins two elements of equal grammatical rank and syntactic importance. They can join two [verbs](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/verbs/), two [nouns](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/nouns/), two [adjectives](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/adjective/), two [phrases](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/phrases/), or two independent [clauses](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/clauses/). The seven coordinating conjunctions are **for, and, nor, but, or, yet,** and **so**.

The best way to remember the seven coordinating [conjunctions](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/conjunctions/) is by using the acronym **FANBOYS**.

**For**, **And**, **Nor,** **But, Or**, **Yet**, **So.**

**What is a subordinating conjunction?**

A [conjunction](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-conjunction-grammar-1689911) is a connecting word or phrase; a subordinating conjunction is a connecting word or phrase that introduces a [dependent clause](https://www.thoughtco.com/dependent-clause-grammar-1690437) and joins it to a [main clause](https://www.thoughtco.com/main-clause-grammar-term-1691584) or independent clause. Similarly, a [coordinating conjunction](https://www.thoughtco.com/coordinating-conjunction-grammar-1689929) sets up an equal partnership between the two clauses. When a subordinating conjunction is linked to a dependent clause, the unit is called a subordinate clause.

**Subordinating Conjunctions**

* Subordinating conjunctions can be found in sentences containing two clauses: an **independent**or main clause and a **dependent**clause.
* They must come at the beginning of a **dependent clause.**
* Subordinators help lend meaning to a sentence by linking two ideas. **Time**, **concession, comparison**, **cause**, **condition**, and **place** are the types of subordinating conjunctions, categorized by meaning.
* In most sentences, as long as the subordinating conjunction precedes the dependent clause, clause order does not matter.

Subordinating conjunctions are also known as subordinators, subordinate conjunctions, and complementizers. Many subordinators are single words such as because, before, and when, but some subordinating conjunctions consist of more than one word such as even though, as long as, and except that.

Subordinating conjunctions are separated into categories by meaning and can serve a few different purposes for a sentence.

**Time**

Time-related conjunctions establish a period when the main clause will be or was performed. These include *after, as soon as, as long as, before, once, still, until, when, whenever,* and *while*. For example, "I will do the dishes *after*everyone has gone home" might be stated by a hostess who prefers to enjoy her guests' company while they are there.

**Concession**

Concession conjunctionshelp to redefine the main clause by providing additional context regarding conditions of delivery. Concession conjunctions highlight an action that took place in spite of an obstacle or hindrance and they include *although, as though*, and *even though.*An example would be, "Eliza wrote the Higgins report even though it was assigned to Colonel Pickering."

**Comparison**

Similarly, comparison conjunctions—which include *just as, though, whereas, in contrast to*, and *while—*help to establish correlations by providing context for comparison. "Ellen vlogged about the results of the political meeting, *in contrast to* her arch-enemy who merely blogged."

**Cause**

Cause conjunctions illuminate the reason(s) that the activities of a main clause were performed and are commonly engineered using *as, because, in order that, since*, and *so that*. "Grant dreamed about cheese *because*he had eaten so much of it the night before."

**Condition**

Condition conjunctions introduce rules under which a main clause performs. These are indicated by *even if, if, in case, provided that*, and *unless*. "*If*he's going to be there, I'm not going to the party." Often, subordinate clauses come first in conditional sentences but they are still dependent on the main clause and cannot exist outside of it.

**Place**

Place conjunctions, which determine where activities might occur, include *where, wherever*, and *whereas*. "I will place my conjunction in the sentence *wherever*I please."

**Examples of Subordinating Conjunctions**

Subordinating conjunctions are not hard to find when you know where to look for them. Use these quotes to get started.

* "Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humor, reserve, and caprice, *that*the experience of three-and-twenty years had been insufficient to make his wife understand his character." -Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*
* "I am always doing that which I cannot do, *in order that* I may learn how to do it." -Pablo Picasso
* "*If*you want to change the world, start with yourself." -Mahatma Gahndi
* "*When*life gives you lemons, make lemonade." -Anonymous

## Practice Exercises

The following pairs of sentences can be combined into one complex unit using subordinating conjunctions. Try adding various conjunctions and conjunctive phrases to join the sentences until you find the best fit. Remember: for most sentences, sentence order does not matter (as long as the subordinating conjunction precedes the dependent clause).

* I will help the man. He deserves it.
* Mary came up. We were talking about her.
* I admire Mr. Brown. He is my enemy.
* I came. You sent for me.
* Evelyn will come to school. She is able.
* He knows he is wrong. He will not admit it.
* The man is rich. He is unhappy.
* The Mexican War came on. Polk was president.
* I shall come tomorrow. You sent for me.
* You wish to be believed. You must tell the truth.
* The dog bites. He ought to be muzzled.
* It would be foolish to set out. It is raining.
* Call me at my office. You happen to be in town.
* The cat ran up a tree. She was chased by a dog.
* The sun shines brightly. It is very cold.