

CHAPTER-X

The Conjunction



As already learnt, a Conjunction is a word which joins two words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

KINDS OF CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions are of two kinds, as :

(a) Subordinate Conjunctions (b) Co-ordinate Conjunctions.

Look at these sentences :

(i) I do not know where my friend lives.

(ii) I shall try to meet you if I come to Nahan.

In these sentences, the conjunctions, 'where' and 'if' join two sentences of unequal order. They are joining a dependent clause to the principal clause. So they are subordinate conjunctions.

Some other subordinate conjunctions are :

If, though, since, because, after, that, so-that, till, unless, as, when, where and while.

Look at these sentences :

(i) I bought a pen and my friend bought a pencil.

(ii) I cried but nobody heard me.

In these sentences, the conjunctions, 'and' and 'but' introduce two clauses of equal rank. They are co-ordinate conjunctions. The chief co-ordinate conjunctions are :

And, but, or, nor, for, also, either-or, neither-nor.

USE OF SOME CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions used in pairs :

1. Either-or :

(a) Either Sita or Geeta is making a noise.

(b) Either Ram or his brother has knocked at the door.

2. Neither-nor :

(a) Neither you nor your class fellows have broken the window pane.

(b) Neither Ram nor Sham is present.

3. Although-yet :

Although he is poor, yet he is honest.

4. Not only-but also :

He not only drinks but gambles also.

5. Hardly-when :

Hardly had I slipped out of the room ; when it started raining.

6. Both-and :

You are both, a writer and a teacher.

7. No sooner-than :

No sooner did the teacher enter the class than the students became quiet.

Subordinate conjunctions denote time, place, purpose, condition, cause, effect, comparison, contrast, extent or manner.

(A) The most important subordinate conjunctions are :

- (a) Subordinate Conjunctions denoting time as : Till, until, after, before, even, while, since, as soon as, as long as, for.
- (b) Subordinate Conjunctions denoting place as : Where, wherever.
- (c) Subordinate Conjunctions denoting purpose, as : That, so that, in order that, lest.
- (d) Subordinate Conjunctions denoting condition, as : If, unless, provided that, in case, whether.
- (e) Subordinate Conjunctions denoting cause, as : Because, since, as.
- (f) Subordinate Conjunctions denoting effect, as : that, so-that.
- (g) Subordinate Conjunctions denoting comparison, as : as-than, no less than, no fewer than.
- (h) Subordinate Conjunctions denoting contrast, as : Though, however, although.
- (i) Subordinate Conjunctions denoting extent and manner as : As, so far as.

(A) The most important Co-ordinate Conjunctions :

- (a) Cumulative Conjunctions link one statement with another, as : And, too, as well as, both-and, not only-but also.
- (b) Alternative Conjunctions, express a choice between two alternatives, as : Either-or, Neither-nor, otherwise, else.
- (c) Adversative Conjunctions, express contrast between two statements, as : But, still, yet, however, nevertheless, while, whereas, only.

COMMON ERRORS IN THE USE OF CONJUNCTIONS

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. Run fast lest you should not miss the train.	Run fast lest you should miss the train.
2. I work hard because I may stand first.	I work hard so that I may stand first.
3. He asked me that why I had knocked at the door.	He asked me why I had knocked at the door.
4. I do not like such boys who waste their time.	I do not like such boys as waste their time.
5. Because he was not present, I marked him absent.	I marked him absent because he was not present.
6. He regards me his brother.	He regards me as his brother.
7. You neither played football nor hockey.	You played neither football nor hockey.
8. You cannot pass the examination unless you do not work hard.	You cannot pass the examination unless you work hard.
9. No other man but Sohan did this.	No other man than Sohan did this.
10. Not only he was fined but punished.	Not only was he fined but he was punished also.

EXERCISE-XIII

(a) Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions :

1. I took my friend to the hospital he was admitted.
2. He did not behave he was admitted.
3. I am dead tired I must sleep.
4. he is poor he is honest.
5. Walk carefully you should fall.
6. He can neither read write.
7. He must work regularly he will fail.
8. No sooner did I reach there it started raining.
9. Scarcely had he come out the Sun rose.
10. I was not only fined turned out from the school also.

(b) Correct the following sentences :

1. You will not succeed until you don't work regularly.
2. Although he was poor but he was satisfied.
3. Don't leave this place unless you have not completed your work.
4. I ran fast lest I should not be late.
5. We eat because we may live.
6. I do not know that where he lives.
7. I doubt that my brother will succeed.
8. You are as tall or even taller than your brother.
9. Until you work hard, you will improve.
10. No sooner he left this place it started hailing.

(c) Use the following structures in sentences of your own :

Though, although, so far as, no less than, so that, because, since, unless provided that, in case, while before, as soon as, until.