

Connectors

Coordinating Conjunctions (“FANBOYS”)

For	- Coordinating conjunctions are informally known as FANBOYS.
And	
Nor	- When preceded by a comma, these words may link two independent clauses.
But	
Or	
Yet	- e.g. My parents went to the writing centre, and all they got me was this lousy t-shirt.
So	

Dependent Clause Markers

Dependent Marker Words				
After	Before	So/so that	Whenever	Who
Although	Even if	That	Where	Whoever
As	Even though	Though	Wherever	Whom
As if	How	Unless	Whereas	Whomever
As long as	If	Until	Whether	Whose
As soon as	In order that/to	What	Which	Why
As though	Provided that	Whatever	Whichever	
Because	Since	When	While	

These expressions introduce dependent clauses, which cannot stand alone in a sentence. The writer must connect them to an independent clause to avoid a fragment.

ie; *If money grew on trees, everybody would be an environmentalist.*



Note: Some of the words in the above list may also be question words (who, what, when, and so on). As question words, they do not introduce dependent clauses.

ie; **Where** is the local public library?

Note: *Whom* and *That* may sometimes be omitted, but the clauses they introduce are still dependent.

ie; The psychiatrist (**whom**) he married told him (**that**) he was mad.

Conjunctive Adverbs and Phrases

Contrast	however on the contrary nevertheless	instead nonetheless all the same	on the other hand in contrast
Result	thus in this way therefore	as a consequence as a result for this reason	consequently hence
Addition	also likewise in addition	similarly furthermore	moreover besides
Example	for example	for instance	to illustrate
Time/Sequence	now later previously finally these days next earlier	at last at this point afterwards meanwhile occasionally today beforehand	simultaneously first, second, third then subsequently at the same time
Emphasis	in fact	indeed	certainly
Conclusion	in conclusion in brief	on the whole	overall



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These expressions introduce independent clauses and are usually preceded by a period or a semicolon and followed by a comma.

ie; *As Margo was putting the final touches on her essay, her computer crashed. **As a result**, she was obliged to redo the entire assignment.*

ie; *The caterpillar stretched the upper part of its body with all its might; **however**, it could not reach the attractive twig.*

Special Case of “This”

Whenever you use the word *this* to represent an entire previous sentence, you must also use a category word after *this*.

ie; *The instructor announced that there would be a pop quiz the day before the exam. **This** angered the class.*

This *what* angered the class?

*The instructor announced that there would be a pop quiz the day before the exam. **This announcement** angered the class.*

