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Conjunction so in a sentence

How to use conjunction in a sentence. How do you use conjunction in a sentence. Use conjunction so in a sentence. Use so that in a sentence as a subordinating conjunction. Use so in a sentence as a conjunction examples. How can i use conjunction in a sentence. Example of conjunction so in a sentence.

Some words are content to spend an evening at home, alone, eating ice cream from the box, looking at Seinfeld replicas on TV, or reading a good book. Others are not happy if they are not in the city, stirring it with other words: They are carpenters and cannot do without it. A conjunction is a carpenter, a word that connects (joining) parts of a sentence. Coordination conjunctions The simple ones, small conjunctions are called coordination conjunctions (you can click on the words to see the specific descriptions of each): coordination conjunctions and but at all (can help you remember these conjunctions, remembering that they all have less than four letters. Also, remember the Acronym fanboys: for-and-nor-but-or-yet-so. Pay attention to the words of then and now; nor a coordinated conjunction is a coordinated conjunction, so what we say about the role Coordinative of the conjunctions in a sentence and on punctuation does not apply to these two words.) Click on «Conjunction Junction» to read and listen to «Conjunction Junction» by Bob Dorough (from Scholastic Rock, 1973). Schoolhouse Rock, and its characters and other elements are trademarks and service brands by American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. used on authorization. When a coordinating conjunction connects two independent clauses, often (but not always) is accompanied by a comma: Ulysses wants to play for Uconn, but it has difficulty satisfying academic requirements. When the two independent clauses connected by a coordinating conjunction are well balanced or short, many writers omit the comma: Ulysses has a nice jumping but is not fast to walk. The comma is always corrected when used to separate two independent clauses connected by a coordination conjunction. See punctuation between two independent clauses for more information. A comma is also correct when and is used to attach the ultimate voice of a serial list, although many writers (especially in the newspapers) omit the final comma: Ulisse spent the summer studying basic math, writing and understanding Reading. When using a coordinative conjunction to connect all the elements of a series, a comma is not used: presbyterians, methodists and baptists are the prevailing Protestant congregations in Oklahoma. A comma is also used with but when a contrast is expressed: this is a useful rule, but difficult to remember. In most other carpentry roles (apart from the union of independent clauses, ie) the coordinating conjunctions can join two phrase elements without the aid of a comma. Hemingway and Fitzgerald are among the American expatriates of the period between the two wars. Hemingway was renowned for him clear style and for his understanding of the American Identity of Male Identity. It is difficult to say if hemingway or Both the most interesting cultural icon of its time. Although Hemingway is sometimes denigrated for its unpleasant representation of women and for its exaltation of machismo, we find however some sympathizers, even heroic, heroic, figures in his novels and short stories. A common question about conjunctions is whether and or but can be used at the beginning of a sentence. Here's what R.W. Burchfield has to say about the use of e: There is a persistent belief that it is inappropriate to start a sentence with And, but this prohibition has been cheerfully ignored by standard writers from the Anglo-Saxon era onwards. A First Ed is a useful help for writers as the narration continues. from The New Fowler's Modern English Usage edited by R.W. Burchfield. Clarendon Press: Oxford, England. 1996. Permission for use granted by Oxford University Press. The same applies to the conjunction but. A sentence that begins with and or but tends to draw attention to itself and its transitory function. Writers should examine such sentences with two questions in mind: (1) Would the sentence and paragraph work just as well without the initial conjunction? 2) should the sentence in question be linked to the previous sentence? If the initial conjunction still seems appropriate, use it. Among the coordinating conjunctions, the most common, of course, are e, but, and o. It might be helpful to explore the uses of these three words. The examples below do not exhaust the possible meanings of these conjunctions. And to suggest that one idea is chronologically sequential to another: "Tashonda sent in its applications and waited on the phone for a reply". To suggest that one idea is the result of another: "Willie heard the weather report and immediately closed her house. To suggest that one idea is at odds with another (often replaced by but in this usage): "Juanita is brilliant and Shalimar has a pleasant personality. To suggest an element of surprise (sometimes substituted by still in this usage): "Hartford is a wealthy city and suffers from many symptoms of urban decay". Suggest that one clause depends on the other, conditionally (usually the first clause is an imperative): "You often use your credit cards To suggest some sort of "commentary" to the first sentence: "Charlie became addicted to gambling and that didn't surprise anyone who knew him". BUT to suggest an unexpected contrast in light of the first clause: "Joey lost a fortune in b To suggest in the affirmative what the first part of the sentence implied in a negative way (sometimes replaced by the reverse): "The club has never invested foolishly, but has used the services of a wise investment advisor". Connect two ideas to the meaning of "with the "Except for" (and then the second word gets the upper hand): "Everyone except Goldenbreath is trying for the team". Or Suggest that you can achieve only one possibility, excluding either: "You can study hard for this exam or you can fail. "To suggest the Inclusive alternatives: «**We** can cook the chicken up Grill tonight, or we can eat leftovers. To suggest a refining of the first clause: "Smith College is the first college of all-women women in the country, or so it seems to most of Smith College's former students." To suggest a reassessment or a "correction" of the first part of the sentence: "There are no rattles snakes in this canyon, or so our guide tells us." To suggest a negative condition: "The motto of the state of New Hampshire is the rather grim "Live free or die". Suggest a negative alternative without the use of an imperative (see use of and above): "They must approve his political style or do not want to continue electing him mayor." The NOR conjunction is not extinct, but it is not used almost as the other conjunctions, so that it may feel a bit strange when neither it comes in conversation or writing. Its most common use is as the sibling in the correlation couple, neither-nor (see below): It is neither healthy nor brilliant. It's neither what I said nor what I meant. > Can be used with other negative expressions: This is not what I meant, nor should I interpret my statement as an admission of guilt. It is possible to use neither without a previous negative element, but it is unusual and, to a degree, rather filled: George's handshake is as good as any written contract, nor has it ever proved unreliable. The word YET works sometimes as adverb and has different meanings: Moreover ("still another cause of problems" or "a simple but noble woman"), also ("still more expensive"), still ("it is still a novice"), eventually ("can still win"), and so soon ("it is not here"). It also works as a coordinated conjunction that means something like "useless" or "but". The word still seems to bring an element of distinction that can rarely register. John plays basketball well, but his favorite sport is badminton. Visitors complained strongly about the heat, but they continued to play golf every day. In phrases such as the second, above, the pronounced subject of the second clause ("they," in this case) is often left out. When this happens, the comma before the conjunction may also disappear: "The visitors complained strongly but continued to play golf every day." However it is sometimes combined with other conjunctions, but or e. It wouldn't be unusual to see and still in phrases like the above. This use is acceptable. The word FOR is most often used as a preposition, of course, but serves, on rare occasions, as a co-ordinating conjunction. Some people consider the conjunction however quite high-phalutin and literary, and tends to add a little weight to the text. Starting a phrase with the "for" conjunction is probably not a good idea, except when you are singing "For him he is a good boy. "Per" has serious sequential implications and in its order of thoughts is more important than it is, say, with why or since. Its function is to introduce the reason for the previous John thought he had a good chance to get the job, because his father was in the company's board of directors. Most visitors were happy to sit in the shadows, because it had been a long and dusty journey on the train. Pay attention to the SO conjunction. Sometimes it can connect two independent clauses with a comma, but sometimes it can not. For example, in this sentence, Soto is not the only Olympic athlete in his family, so I am his brother, sister and his uncle Chet. where the word so means "so good" or "in addition," the most careful writers would use a point of comma between the two independent clauses. In the following sentence, where it behaves like a "so", the conjunction and the comma are adequate to the task: Soto has always been nervous in big meetings, so it's not a surprise that avoids the crowd of his adorable fans. Sometimes, at the beginning of a sentence, so it will act as a sort of summation or transition device, and when it does, it is often detached from the rest of the sentence with a comma: So, the sheriff perennially removed the baby from his parents' custody. In some parts of the United States, we are told, then and that they not only resemble, they sound the same way. As a teacher with twins in his class, it is necessary to be able to distinguish between these two words; Otherwise, they will become malicious. They are often used and must be used for the right purposes. Which is used to make comparisons. In the phrase "Piggy would prefer to be saved then stay on the island", we used the wrong word because you make a comparison between the two choices of Piggy; we need instead. In the phrase, "Others of Pincher Martin, Golding did not write another popular novel", the adverbial construction "different" helps us make an implicit comparison; This use is perfectly acceptable in the United States, but careful writers in the UK try to avoid it (Burchfield). In general, the only question about which arises when we have to decide whether the word is used as a conjunction or as a preposition. If it is a preposition (and the Merriam-Webster dictionary provides for this use), then the following word should be in the form of the object. It's taller and better than me. Just because you look like him doesn't mean you can play better than him. Most careful writers, however, will insist on being used as a conjunction; is as if part of the clause introduced by which it was left out: It's taller and better than me. You can play better than him. In the formal, academic text, one should probably use that as a conjunction and follow it with the form object of a pronoun (where a pronoun is appropriate). Then it is a conjunction, but it is not one of the small conjunctions listed at the top of this page. We can use FANBOYS conjunctionslink two independent clauses; Usually, they will be accompanied (preceded) by a comma. Too many studentsWhat then works the same way: "Caesar invaded Gaul, then turned his attention to England." You can tell the difference between then and a coordinating conjunction trying to move the word around the sentence. We can write "He then turned his attention to him to England"; "He told him attention to him, then, to England"; He turned his attention to England then. "The word can move inside the clause. Prove that with a conjunction, and we will quickly see that the conjunction cannot move." Caesar invaded Gaul, and then turned his attention to England. "The word is blocked exactly there and can not move as then, that is more like an advance conjunction (or joint adverbs à €" see below) that a coordinating conjunction. Our original sentence in this paragraph à €" "Caesar invaded Gaul, then turned his attention to England" à €" is a comma junction, a defective phrase construction in which one comma tries to hold together two independent clauses all alone: the comma needs of a coordinating conjunction to help out, and the word then simply does not work in this way. Subordinating substitute conjunctions the conjunction (sometimes called dependent word or suborder) comes to the beginning of a subordinate (or employee) clause and establishes the relationship between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence. It also transforms the clause to something that depends on the rest of the sentence for its meaning. He was put on stage as if he was preparing a whole life of him for this moment. Because he loved to act, he refused to give up his dream of being in the films. Unless we act now, everything is lost. Note that some of the subordinated conjunctions in the table below à €"after, first, then à €" are also prepositions, but as a suborder, they are used to introduce a clause and subordinate the following clause to the independent element in the sentence. after, even if as if as long as before even if even if even if only so that now that now that once rather than since this that if not until when when when he strictly talking, the word as It is a preposition, not a conjunction. It can therefore be used to introduce a prepositional phrase ("my brother is as tall as my father"), but should not be used to introduce a clause ("my brother can't play the plan as he did before the accident" Or "it seems as if basketball is quickly overtaking baseball as a national america sport". To introduce a clause, it's a good idea to use how, as if, or as if, instead. # as I told you before, the lesson has been postponed. It seems to snight this afternoon. Johnson kept looking out the window as if he had someone waiting for him. In the formal text, academic, is a good idea to reserve the use of similar Situations in which similarities are highlighted: this community college is like a two-year college of liberal arts. years. when you list things that have similarities, as it is probably more suitable: college has several highly regarded neighbors, such as mark twain house, the hospital of san francesco, the connecticut historical society, and the uconn law school. the word that is oata as a conjunction to connect a subordinated clause to a previous verb. in this construction that is sometimes called "explicit that." in fact, the word is often omitted to good effect, but the very fact of an easy omission causes some publishers to extract the red pen and discover the conjunction that everywhere appears. in the following phrases, we can happily omit that (or hold it, depending on how the sentence sounds to us): isabel knew [that] he was about to be fired. He felt that his colleagues had not supported him. I hope he doesn't blame me. sometimes omitting that creates a break in the flow of a sentence, a break that can be properly filled with the or of a comma: The problem is that production in your department has dropped. Remember, we didn't have these problems before she started working here. as a general rule, if the sentence feels equally well without that, if no ambiguity results from its omission, if the sentence is more efficient or elegant without it, then we can quietly omit that. theodore bernstein lists three conditions in which we must maintain the conjunction that: when a temporal element intervenes between the verb and the clause: "The boss said yesterday that production in this department had dropped by fifty percent." (note yesterday's position) when the clause verb is long delayed: "Our annual report revealed that some losses sustained by this department in the third quarter of last year were worse than he thought previously." (note the distance between the subject's losses and his verb, they were.) when a second could clarify who said or did what: "Cio said that the isabel department was detached and that the production fell precipitously in the fourth quarter." (Geo said that the production fell or was the result of what he said about the isabel department? the second that makes the sentence clear.) authority for this section: dos, don'ts & maybes of english oe by theodore bernstein, gramercy books: New York. 1999. p. 217. examples of ours. Somehow, the notion that you should not start a sentence with the subordinate conjunction because it keeps a mysterious grip on the sense of people to write the properties. this could happen because a phrase that begins with why it might well end a fragment if you are not careful to follow the "why clause" with an independent clause, because the email now plays such a huge role in our communications industry. when the clause because it is adequately subordinate to another ideaFrom the position of the clause in the sentence.) There is absolutely nothing wrong with it: why the e-mail now plays a huge enormous in our communications sector, the postal service would like to see it very much in some way. Correlative conjunctions Some conjunctions combine with other words to form what correlative conjunctions are called. They always travel as a couple, combining various elements of phrase that should be treated as grammatically equal. He led the team not only in statistics but also in virtue of him enthusiasm of him. Poland said, "nor a borrower nor a provider being". Whether you win this race or lose it doesn't matter until you do your best. The correlative conjunctions sometimes create problems in parallel form. Click here for help with those problems. Here is a short list of common correlative conjunctions. both of them . . . and not only . . . But also no. . . but neither. . . or not even. . . Né if. . . Or how. . . As conjunctive adverbs the conjunctive adverbs as however, however, consequently, as a result, as a result are used to create complex relationships between ideas. Refer to the consistency section: transitions between ideas for a large list of conjunctive adverbs categorized according to their various uses and for some advice on their application within sentences (including punctuation issues). problems).

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