

Advanced 1
Unit 4: Language Focus 2
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Coordinating Conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses that are of equal grammatical rank. The most common coordinating conjunctions are **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so**. You can remember them using the acronym **FANBOYS**.

Here are some examples:

She likes apples and oranges. (joins two nouns)

He is smart but lazy. (joins two adjectives)

Do you want tea or coffee? (joins two nouns)

It was raining, so we stayed inside. (joins two independent clauses)

Coordinating conjunctions help make sentences clearer and more concise by linking related ideas.

Point:

We can use a comma and a coordinating conjunction to combine two independent clauses.

Examples:

Nothing is true, so everything is permitted.

Nothing is true, and everything is permitted.

Point:

It is possible to combine two independent clauses with just a semicolon and not use a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

Example:

Nothing is true; everything is permitted.

More Examples:

She loves to read, for she enjoys learning new things.

He studied hard, and he passed the exam.

She did not like the movie, nor did she like the popcorn.

He wanted to go to the beach, but it was raining.

You can have pizza, or you can have pasta.

She was tired, yet she stayed up late.

He was hungry, so he made a sandwich.

Source:

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