Correlative Conjunctions

(Conjunction pairs are used to show the relationship between ideas expressed in different parts of a sentence.)

***The Coordinating Correlative examples have independent and equal parts. However, for the Subordinating Correlative examples, each part needs the other.***

Coordinating Correlatives (2 equal parts) Subordinating Correlatives (1 part depends on another)

> Both . . . and > If . . . then

Both Republicans and Democrats have plenty of scoundrels. If you despise scoundrels, then don’t look in a mirror.

> Either . . . or (for 2 positives) > Less . . . than

Either the thief or the swindler is the primary scoundrel. She was less a villain than a scoundrel.

> Neither . . . nor (for 2 negatives) > More . . . than

Neither lawyers nor advertisers are immune from being scoundrels. More a scoundrel than a villain, he winked as he apologized.

> Not only . . . but also > So . . . that

He was not only a scoundrel, but also a cruel man. The scoundrel was so disgusted that she became honest.

> Just as . . . so

Just as his mom was a scoundrel, so was he.

Subordinating Conjunctions

A Subordinating Conjunction links a dependent clause\(^1\) to a main verb.

Examples of Subordinating Conjunctions: after although because before if in case unless so that therefore though when while
After the clouds went away, we went swimming. Although the river was low.

We went swimming because it was 108 degrees. we lathered on the SPF 60.

We went swimming,

Before we went swimming,