

TIPS for JOINING TWO SENTENCES (INDEPENDENT CLAUSES):

SUBJECT AND VERB + SUBJECT AND VERB

	or nor			Not included in the following categories: where whenever as if as though that	
USAGE	COORDINATE CONJUNCTION	SEMI-COLON	; CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB,	SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION*	EXAMPLES to JOIN
Illustration		;	; in fact, ; for example, ; for instance,		Marsha likes Oregon weather. + She likes the misty rain of the coast.
Chronological Time	, and	;	; subsequently, ; afterwards, ; then, ; in conclusion, ; first, ; second, ; finally, ; in the mean-time, ; next,	before after when as as soon as while whenever since until	Marsha read a book. + She practiced the cello
Comparison Similarities	, and	;	; likewise, ; similarly, ; in the same manner,		Fred likes to play video games. + He enjoys searching the Internet.
Contrast Differences	, but , yet	;	; however, ; on the other hand, ; nevertheless, ; still, ; otherwise, ; unfortunately,	while although though even though whereas whether	Marsha likes the misty rain of the Oregon coast. + Fred likes the dry air of the Oregon's high desert.
Cause/Effect	, so , for	;	; therefore, ; consequently, ; hence, ; as a result, ; thus,	as (when meaning because) because since so that as long as in order that	Our dog lives in the house. + We have dog hairs everywhere. (Can switch sentence order to make sense.)
Condition	, so	;		if unless	We will take the truck. + You can come with us.
Addition	, and	;	; in addition, ; also, ; moreover, ; furthermore,		May graduated from law school. + She is fluent in five languages.
	COMPOUND SENTENCE			COMPLEX SENTENCE*	

*Subordinate conjunctions are often used to start complex sentences. When starting a complex sentence with a subordinate conjunction, the introductory clause is followed by a comma. The comma always precedes the main clause.

Examples: Unless you wipe your feet, you are not coming in the house.

Because I left my wallet, I had no cash today.

Transition words and conjunctive adverbs for combining sentences with semicolons (...). blah blah ; conjunctive adverb, blah blah)

The following are the most commonly used transitional words that begin or join independent clauses (two complete sentences). A comma is usually placed after them when they start sentences or if they follow a semicolon as below. (Ex: "It is raining; therefore, I need my raincoat.")

To add an idea or information:	To show time or sequence, to conclude or summarize:	To contrast or contradict:	To show result:
; again, ; also, ; besides, ; for example, ; for instance, ; further, ; furthermore, ; in addition, ; moreover, Moreover, Furthermore, In addition,	; at the same time, ; finally, ; first, ; second, ; third, ; later, ; meanwhile, ; next, ; subsequently, ; then, Meanwhile, Finally,	; however, ; in contrast, ; instead, ; nevertheless, ; on the contrary, ; on the other hand, ; still, However, Nevertheless, On the other hand, Still,	; accordingly, ; as a result, ; consequently, ; otherwise, ; therefore, ; thus, Consequently, Therefore, Thus,
To generalize or summarize:	To generalize or summarize:	To compare:	To clarify:
; in general, ; overall, ; in short, In short,	; certainly, ; indeed, ; in fact, ; of course, Indeed, Of course,	; also, ; likewise, ; in the same way, Also, In the same manner,	; that is, ; for instance, ; in other words, In other words, That is,

Subordinate conjunctions are often used to start complex sentences. When starting a complex sentence with a subordinate conjunction, the introductory clause is followed by a comma (see reverse). Note subordinate conjunctions take no punctuation when used between two sentences to join them. ALSO, transition words do not join independent clauses in the same way fanboy words or dependent clause words do. Instead, transition words show a relation in meaning between independent clauses. They can add ideas, indicate time or sequence, compare or contrast, show emphasis, clarify, and highlight a result.

SEE REVERSE FOR MORE CONJUNCTIONS AND SAMPLE SENTENCES.