

MODULE 3: PARTS OF SPEECH

CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS

3j A *conjunction* is a word that joins words or groups of words.

(1) *Coordinating conjunctions* connect words or groups of words used in the same way.

Coordinating Conjunctions						
and	but	for	nor	or	so	yet

EXAMPLES bridges **or** tunnels [two nouns]
powerful **yet** gentle [two adjectives]
before recess **and** after lunch [two prepositional phrases]
The alarm didn't go off, **so** I was late for school. [two complete ideas]

(2) *Subordinating conjunctions* are used to introduce a subordinate clause.

Subordinating Conjunctions						
after	although	as if	as soon as	because	before	if
since	than	unless	until	when	wherever	while

EXAMPLES **When** I visited Mexico last summer, I saw several beautiful murals.
Although the United States is more than 200 years old, many Europeans think of it as a young country.
Before they arrived at the camp, they had to climb the mountain.
As soon as the alarm goes off, I will get out of bed.

(3) *Correlative conjunctions* are pairs of conjunctions that connect words or groups of words used in the same way.

Correlative Conjunctions						
both/and	either/or	neither/nor	no sooner/than	not/but	not only/but also	whether/or

EXAMPLES **Both** Jupiter **and** Saturn have rings. [two nouns]
We will go **either** to the movies **or** to the ball game. [two prepositional phrases]
Not only did Wilma play the piano, **but** she **also** sang two songs. [two complete ideas]

EXERCISE 12 Identifying Conjunctions

Underline the conjunction in each sentence. [Note: A sentence may contain more than one conjunction.]

EX. That animal is either an alligator or a crocodile.

- Both the alligator and the crocodile are reptiles.
- A crocodile has fewer but sharper teeth than the alligator.

3. Not only are crocodiles more vicious, but they are also more active than alligators.
4. These reptiles look alike, yet it is easy to tell them apart.
5. Neither alligators nor crocodiles are found in many areas, because they have been widely hunted.
6. While the guide was explaining the route to us, we saw a crocodile swim across the swamp.
7. Although it was only May, the temperature was over 90 degrees.
8. No sooner did we leave the car than we started sweating.
9. It was a fun yet exhausting day!
10. We learned a lot about alligators and crocodiles.

INTERJECTIONS

3k An *interjection* is a word that expresses strong emotion.

An interjection has no grammatical relationship to the rest of the sentence. Usually, an interjection is followed by an exclamation point.

EXAMPLES **Wow!** That sounds exciting.
 Ouch! I just stubbed my toe.

Sometimes an interjection is set off by a comma or commas.

EXAMPLES **Ugh,** these books are heavy.
 That should take, **oh,** one hour to complete.

EXERCISE 13 Writing Interjections

You have just seen an exciting superhero movie. Write five sentences about the movie. In each sentence, use a different interjection from the list below. Underline the interjections that you use. [Remember that an interjection may be set off either by an exclamation point or by a comma or commas.]

EX. Aha! I know who the villain is.

oh oops ouch ugh well wow yes

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____