**Subordinating Conjunctions:**
The most frequently used subordinating conjunctions are *after, although, as, as if, as long as, because, before, even if, even though, if, in order that, since, unless, until, when, while.*

They introduce subordinate clauses (dependent clauses) and connect them to independent sentences.

**Example:** She got the job *because* she has experience.
A **conjunction** connects individual words or groups of words.

**Coordinating Conjunctions:** These are *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.*

1- They connect words or groups of words that perform the same function in a sentence. **Example:** I saw a plane and a boat.

2- They connect two or more independent clauses. **Example:** You can eat at a restaurant, or you can cook at home.

3- They also help you avoid repetition. **Example:** Jason is my brother. Karl is my brother. => Jason and Karl are my brothers.

**Correlative Conjunctions:** These are *either ... or, neither ... nor, both ... and, whether ... or, and not only ... but also.*

Similarly to coordinating conjunctions, they connect words or groups of words that perform equal functions in a sentence.

**Example 1:** We had both wind and rain. **Example 2:** Not only were we lost, but we were also without supplies.

**Conjunctive Adverbs:** The most frequently used conjunctive adverbs are accordingly, also, besides, consequently, finally, furthermore, however, indeed, instead, later, moreover, nevertheless, otherwise, still, therefore, thus.

They function as coordinating conjunctions but connect independent clauses. A semicolon precedes the conjunctive adverb, and a comma follows it.

**Example:** Many birds have pleasant calls; however, the nightingale’s song is the loveliest.