

# Conjunctions & Interjection

Unit –I

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# Conjunction

- A conjunctions are connective words that are used to connect two words or phrases or clauses in order to show the relationship between the ideas in them. The use of conjunctions makes the expressions neat and compact. They can be coordinating conjunctions, connecting two items of equal status or ideas, or subordinating conjunctions, connecting items of unequal status and meaning.

- Conjunctions can be single words such as **and, or, but, so, yet, therefore, though, when, although, if, after, also, however, that, where, before** etc.
- They can be more than one word such as **not only...but also, either... or, neither....nor, as well as, so....that, as.....as** etc. These are called correlative conjunctions

# Correlative conjunctions

<b>Either----or</b>	<b>Either take it or leave it</b>
Neither.....nor	It is neither useful nor ornamental.
Both.....and	We both love and honour him.
Though....yet	Though he is suffering much pain, yet he does not complain.
Whether...or	I do not care weather you go or stay.
Not only...but also	Not only is he foolish, but also obstinate.

The conjunctions which are used in pairs are called Correlative Conjunctions or merely correlatives.

# Co-ordinating conjunction

- Usha wants **either** a pen **or** a pencil.
- Prashant drinks **neither** coffee **nor** tea.
- Jani is **as** fat **as** Rani.
- Vinu is **not so** clever as Suma.
- They won **not only** this match **but also** the series.
- **Neither** Paul **nor** I know the answer to this puzzle.
- **Either** Mohan **or** his wife is responsible for this party
- They should **either** walk in **or** stand outside.

# Co-ordinating conjunction

The co-ordinating conjunctions are used to join two similar items of words ( verbs, nouns, adjectives) or sentences. They join two main clauses in a compound sentence. They are, ‘**and**’, ‘**but**’, ‘**or**’ etc.

Latha **and** Sudha are sisters.

(joins two proper nouns)

This pencil is red **and** yellow.

(joins two adjectives)

- He **and** she are brothers and sister.  
(joins two pronouns)
- Kavin is very bold, **but** Ram is not so.  
(joins two main clauses)
- What do you want coffee **or** tea?  
(joins two noun)

Geetha **and** her aunty visited Madras last week.  
(joins a proper noun and a common noun)

# Subordinating conjunctions

- Subordinating conjunctions are used to join a main clause and a subordinate clause.

They are ‘because’, ‘although’, ‘though’, ‘when’, ‘where’, ‘why’, ‘while’, ‘as’, ‘since’, ‘that’, ‘for’, ‘which’, ‘whose’, ‘if’, ‘unless’, ‘until’, ‘suppose’, ‘etc.’,



- Eg: He didn't come to school, **since** he was ill.
- **When** you go to Salem, get me some mangoes.
- He came to school in time, **though** he got up late.
- **Unless** you work hard, you can't get a job.
- This is the time **when** I used to meet her.
- This is the park **where** I used to meet her.
- I won't tell you the reason **why** I used to meet her.
- I know very well **that** he wouldn't come.
- The whole school praised him, **for** he got the championship.
- **If** you have a good general knowledge, you can pass the TOFEL exam.

# Compound conjunction

- We use many compound expressions as conjunctions: these are called compound conjunctions.

<b>In order that</b>	<b>The notice was published in order that all might know the facts.</b>
On condition that	I will forgive you on condition that you do not repeat the offence.
Even if	Such an act would not be kind even if it were just.
So that	He saved some bread so that he should not go hungry on the morrow.
Provided that	You can borrow the book provided that you return it soon.
As though	He walks as though he is slightly lame.

<b>In as much as</b>	<b>I must refuse your request , inasmuch as I believe it unreasonable.</b>
As soon as	He took off his coat as soon as he entered the house.
As if	He looks as if he were weary.
As well as	Rama as well as Govindn was present there.

# Connectors

- Apart from the conjunctions, there are some sentence connectors. Conjunctions join the sentences only. Connectors make a link of ideas in the consecutive sentences. They are used to express the relationship of a sentence are the next one in a paragraph. They actually maintain the cohesion of the contents in a text. Sentences-connectors belong to the inter-sentential (between the sentences) area, whereas conjunctions belong to the intra-sentential (with in the sentence) area.

- Then, soon, suddenly, immediately, further, more over, hence, so, therefore, yet, any how, however, as much , besides, consequently , on contrary, thus, at last, somehow, infact, fortunately, surprisingly, still, nevertheless, etc

- She was ill. **So**, she did not attend the marriage.
- He is very poor. **Yet**, he is always happy.
- This boy is very clever. **Moreover**, he is very disciplined.
- My uncle missed the bus. **Somehow**, he managed to arrive at the station in time.
- He is not a graduate. **Still**, he can earn a lot every month.
- It is late. **Besides**, there is no bus now.
- They finished their work. **Therefore**, they went for tea.
- He went near the well. **Suddenly** he jumped into the well.

# Interjection

- Interjections are words or phrases that are used to express strong feelings such as sudden surprise, pleasure, anger, doubt, approval, disapproval etc. These are **oh, ah, aha, wow, yeah, ouch, damn, hurray, alas, hey, tut-tut**. They are always used in the beginning of the expression and written with capital letters in the beginning; it is necessary to use an exclamatory mark at the end of each one of them. They are used alone at times.

- **Ah!** – a cry to express joy, pain, pity or surprise
- **Aha!** – a cry to express satisfaction or recognition
- **Oh!**- a cry of fear, pity, pain or surprise.
- **Oho!** – for jubilant surprise
- **Hallo /hello!** – a shout of greeting or calling attention.
- **Hurrah !/Hurrey!** – a shout of joy
- **Hey!/Hai!**- to call attention
- **Alas!**- a cry to express fear or sorrow



- **Bravo!**- a shout to express joy when something done well
- **Hush!**- to express warning
- **Tut! Or tut-Tut!**- to express impatience or contempt
- **Mm!**- to express casual 'yes'
- **Ugh!**- to express disgust
- **Wow!**- to express great surprise
- **Ow! And Ooh!**- a cry of pain or pleasure

- Eg: **Oh!** I will fail.
- **Oh!** What a beauty!
- **Alas!** He is dead.
- **Hush!** Someone is coming.
- **Bravo!** Well done my boy.
- **Hurrah!** Our team has won the cup.
- **Hurrah!** Our side has won.
- **Alas!** Our side has lost.
- **Hush!** I hear someone coming.

- **Ah!** That's the excuse every lazy boy makes.
- **Oh!** What a beautiful rose.
- **Hello!** What are you doing there?
- **Hurrah!** We have won the game.
- **Ah!** Have you gone?
- **Oh!** I got such a fright.
- **Hush!** Don't make a noise.
- **Bravo!** Rama! Well hit.
- **Hallo,** Govind! How are you?

Thank you