Conjunctions
and
Interjections
What is a Conjunction?

• A conjunction is like glue. It helps things to stick together.

• A conjunction joins words, phrases, and sentences, which are called clauses.
There Are 3 Types of Conjunctions

1. Coordinating Conjunctions
2. Subordinating Conjunctions
3. Correlative Conjunctions
Take Notes in Your Interactive Notebooks

1. Draw a Tree Map 2. Label the Branches as the Three Types of Conjunctions
What is a Conjunction?

- Conjunctions join two or more words. Example: I went to the store to buy eggs, milk, and bread.
What is a Conjunction?

• Conjunctions can join two prepositional phrases.

Ex. I went skiing down the hill and past the trees.
What is a Conjunction?

• Conjunctions can connect two clauses or sentences.

• When two sentences are joined, a comma MUST be placed before the conjunction.

Ex. I played cards for awhile, **but** then I played chess.
Types of Conjunctions

- One type of conjunction is the coordinating conjunction.
- They connect words, phrases, and clauses, which are sentences.
- They connect things of equal value.

(This means that they would connect a noun with another noun or a prepositional phrase with another prepositional phrase.)
Types of Conjunctions

• There are seven coordinating conjunctions: Use FANBOYS to remember

for  and  nor  but

or  yet  so
Types of Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
- “And” connects things that are alike or joined together.
- Ex. I want popcorn and pizza.
Types of Conjunctions

• Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
• “But” is used to connect things that are different or separated.
• Ex. I want popcorn but not pizza.
Types of Conjunctions

• Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
• “Or” is used to offer a choice.
• Ex. Do I want popcorn or pizza?
Types of Conjunctions

• Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
• “Nor” is used to offer a negative choice.
• Ex. I do not want popcorn nor pizza.
Types of Conjunctions

• Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.

• “Yet” is used to show a change. When it is used to combine two sentences, you must put a comma before it.

• Ex. I want popcorn, **yet** I also want pizza.
Types of Conjunctions

• Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
• “So” is used to show a relationship between things. When it is used to combine two sentences, you must put a comma before it.
• Ex. I want popcorn, so I made some.
Types of Conjunctions

• Coordinating conjunctions affect the meaning of your sentence.
• “For” is also used to show a relationship between things. When it is used to combine two sentences, you must put a comma before it.
• Ex. I ordered a pizza, for I was hungry.
Types of Conjunctions

• Another Type of Conjunction is a Subordinating Conjunction.

A subordinating conjunction-
-Connects a dependent clause (a clause that cannot be written as a separate sentence) with an independent clause.

IF, WHILE, BECAUSE, ALTHOUGH, AFTER, BEFORE, UNLESS, WHEN, UNTIL, SINCE, THEN, AS

• We celebrated after we won the game.
• Because our train was delayed, we arrived late.
• Watson listened quietly while Holmes explained his theory
Types of Conjunctions

• Another type of conjunction is called correlative conjunctions.
• Correlative conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses, which are sentences.
• Correlative conjunctions connect things of equal value.
  (This means that they will connect a verb with another verb or a sentence with another sentence.)
Types of Conjunctions

- Correlative Conjunctions are not single words. They work in pairs.
- There are five pairs of correlative conjunctions:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>both….and</th>
<th>whether….or</th>
<th>neither….nor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not only….but also</td>
<td>either….or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

I saw **both** the Statue of Liberty **and** the Empire State Building.
Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

I don’t want **neither** pickles **nor** tomato on my hamburger.
Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

I don’t know **whether** to play baseball **or** to play basketball this year.
Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

**Either** the student **or** the teacher can answer the question.
Examples of Correlative Conjunctions

**Not only** do I play the flute, **but** I **also** play the clarinet.
Conjunction Junction

- http://www.schooltube.com/video/6b265f3478554fef993c/Conjunction-Junction
What is an Interjection?

• An interjection is something that interrupts a sentence.

• It is something that also expresses your emotions like happiness, fear, anger, or pain.

• Some examples of interjections are: ouch, wow, uh oh, oh no, gosh, shhhh
Punctuating Interjections

• If an interjection is spoken calmly, simply put a comma after it and continue the sentence.

Ex. Shhh, the baby is sleeping.

Ex. Oh my, I dropped my pencil.
Punctuating Interjections

• If an interjection is spoken with more emotion, it is followed by an exclamation point. The next word is then capitalized.

Ex. Ouch! I just cut my finger.

Ex. He scored the winning touchdown. Wow!