



ENGLISH

By : BOULAKSA LEILA

Lecture :03

CONDITIONAL

Conjunctions

1- COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

A coordinating conjunction joins parts of a sentence (words, clauses) that are grammatically equal.

There are **7 coordinating conjunctions**. There is an easy way to remember them: their initials spell **FANBOYS**

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>F</i> | <i>A</i> | <i>N</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>O</i> | <i>Y</i> | <i>S</i> |
| FOR | AND | NOR | BUT | OR | YET | SO |

examples:

Urban sprawl has led to increased traffic congestion **and** (pollution) **two** adjectives (similar ideas)

Urban planners and geographers study cities **and** their environments

You can choose to live in the city **or** in the countryside **two nouns** (alternative)

The population is growing rapidly, **so** there is a need for more housing **two clauses** (result)

The city has a beautiful old town, **but** the suburbs are quite modern **two clauses** (contrasting ideas)

For sustainable development, we need to invest in renewable energy sources (because)

The building is not energy-efficient, **nor** is it environmentally friendly (negative alternative)

The project was delayed, **yet** it was eventually completed (emphasizes the differences)

2- SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Used to connect a dependent clause to an independent clause

- **because:** Used to express a reason.
 - Example: **Because** of climate change, sea levels are rising.
- **although:** Used to introduce a contrasting idea.
 - Example: **Although** the city is densely populated, it has a lot of green spaces.
- **while:** Used to express simultaneous actions.
 - Example: **While** the city was expanding, the rural areas were declining.
- **when:** Used to express time.
 - Example: **When** it rains heavily, the city's drainage system becomes overwhelmed.
- **if:** Used to express a condition.
 - Example: **If** we want to reduce traffic congestion, we need to invest in public transportation.
- **since:** Used to express a reason or cause.
 - Example: **Since** the industrial revolution, cities have grown rapidly.

3- Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of words that connect similar elements in a sentence. They work together to join words, phrases, or clauses. These pairs of words help to emphasize the connection between the elements they join.

both...and (both): Used to connect two nouns or noun phrases.

- Example: **Both** natural **and** human factors affect the population distribution in the region.
- Example: **Both** urban **and** rural planning contribute to sustainable development

either...or (one or the other): Used to present two alternatives.

- Example **Either** topographic maps **or** aerial photographs can be used to study the topography.
- Example : Pollution can be caused by **either** natural **or** human sources

neither...nor (not one and not the other): Used to express negation for two options.

- Example: **Neither** earthquakes **nor** floods are desirable natural phenomena
- Example: **Neither** old buildings **nor** old infrastructure can withstand strong earthquakes

not only...but also (in addition to): Used to emphasize the second element.

Example: Climate change affects **not only the environment but also the economy**