

# Quick Clues to English

## LBCC Developmental Studies

### Coordinating Conjunctions

A **coordinating conjunction** joins words or ideas of the same importance.

When a coordinating conjunction joins two or more **independent clauses**, place a **comma** before the coordinating conjunction.

*Note:* An **independent clause** must have a **subject** and a **verb**.

For example:

Independent clause: John went to the mall.

Independent clause: He spent all of his pay.

Independent clause: He was there all day.

Combined: John went to the mall, **and** he spent all of his pay.

Combined: John went to the mall, he was there all day, **and** he spent all of his pay. (Series of clauses)

**Do not** use a comma before a coordinating conjunction when it only joins two words or phrases. Notice that a comma is used when the coordinating conjunction comes at the end of a series.

John **and** Mary went to the mall. (compound subject)

John went **and** shopped at the mall. (compound verb)

John went to the mall, bank, **and** grocery store. (series of words)

John shopped at the mall, spent all of his pay, **and** was there all day. (series of phrases)

### Coordinating Conjunctions

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A mnemonic (memory) device to remember coordinating conjunctions is the acronym **BOYSFAN**, which comes from the first letter of each of the following words.

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**But**

**Or**

**Yet**

**So**

**For**

**And**

**Nor**

Each coordinating conjunction expresses a certain meaning.

Use *and* to show addition:

We went to Canada, **and** we saw a moose.

Use *but* or *yet* to show contrast:

We went to Canada, **but** we did not see a moose.

We went to Canada, **yet** we did not see a moose.

Use *or* to show an alternative:

We could go to Canada, **or** we could go to Washington.

Use *nor* to show a negative alternative:

We could not go to Canada, **nor** could we go to Washington.

*Note:* Notice how the subject (*we*) and the helping verb (*could*) reverse positions following **nor**.

Use *for* to mean **because**:

We could not go to Canada, **for** we did not have enough vacation days.

**Be careful:** A comma alone **cannot** join two independent clauses and causes a run-on sentence called a comma splice.

INCORRECT: We went to Canada, we saw a moose.

CORRECT: We went to Canada, **and** we saw a moose.