

English Language for Competitive Exams
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Week - 11
Lecture – 51
Coordinators
Conjunctions - Part 1

Good morning. So, continuing with our grammar, we are going to do Coordinators. And we will see Conjunctions, Discourse markers, linking words also these are all subsumed under the border umbrella of coordinators and conjunctions. So, this is how we processed.

In your day to day English you come across several conjunctions and coordinators, those are that parts of speech that connect words terms and also phrases with each other, so all these thing. Discourse markers also take into account something that is part of your speech or spoken English or spoken language. For example, people have a habit of saying you know like they connect every phrase with a like not a like, but like; I like a. So, these are discourse markers: well, like, you know, perhaps a (Refer Time: 01:30) sound. Those become a stylistic devise sort of your discourse markers; you are trying to find a way of connecting your thoughts, your words, your terms, your phrases that you are using with each other.

So, we are going to look at three types of conjunctions to begin with: first type is called coordinating conjunctions and these conjunctions join two clauses phrases and words. Remember you need to have a clause; you need to have a phrase in a sentence in order to join them. A simple sentence does not have a clause; that is the basic definition. And the clause when it stands if there are two clauses that stand independently of each other; for example, Hari likes football and he likes basketball as well. So, these are joined by a conjunction like and. Of course, we do not say Hari likes football and Hari likes basketball; so and Hari likes football and basketball; so and joins two phrases it become a sort of conjunction.

So, you need to have a sort of in a clause you need to have a verb in a phrase you need not have a verb, but the at the end of the day a simple definition is that; when a clauses stands independently then it is a complex sentence and when there are two kinds of

clauses; I am sorry when two clauses stand independently it is a compound sentence and from two clauses one clause is independent another is dependent then it becomes your complex sentence. However, the core definition of complex and compound sentences is that both of them require a set of verbs: in a simple sentence you have only just one main verb. So, coordinating conjunctions are those conjunctions that join two clauses, phrases and words. Example like for, and, for an, end they are commonly used coordinating conjunctions.

Second is correlative conjunctions; so coordinating- correlating.

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So, first is coordinating second is correlating is or correlative conjunctions, these conjunctions occur in pairs either or, neither nor, not only but also. So, they also appear in pairs this can be part of the sentence correction also so take note. And then you have subordinate conjunctions; these conjunctions connect an independent clause with a dependent clause. So, we are talking about complex sentences.

So, three kinds of conjunctions: coordinating, correlating, subordinate. When you have subordinate clause or complex sentence you have subordinate conjunctions. Conjunctions can occur at the beginning of the sentence and some time at the end also. For example, as well many time a sentence may end with two- t w o two not t o to which is a proposition. Sometimes the sentence may end with too or, however, or as well as, so as

well not as well as but as well. So, do not get confused they are not wrong sentences; conjunctions can occur that may repeat at the beginning sometime at the end also.

Like proposition they are filler terms that make no sense in themselves. If you just put nevertheless or more over or mean while, they do not make any sense by themselves, mean while what. So, for example, proposition like too or of, offend. So what do you do with them? You need sentences, clauses, phrases to make some sense of these things. Now what do conjunctions do? Conjunctions help you in continuing, so they are continuers; we can also contradict, so they are contradicters. And then there are cause in effects kinds of conjunctions. Continuers are like and, further, furthermore, moreover. They indicator related further clause more will happen. Contradicters like but, on the other hand, however, in contras; they indicated turn in the sentence to something different. And then you have cause an effect types of conjunctions like, this happens so therefore that happens right; so therefore, so, since, because; they have a specific dependent relationship on the clause immediate them- clause and effect.

So, continuous like and furthermore, moreover; contradicters in contras on other hand, but, however; cause and effect like because since, so, for. So, these are the conjunctions. And this is the nature and sort of you know role of conjunctions; what do they do.

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Exercise 1: Fill in the blank with the right conjunction

1. I like sugar in my tea, ___ I don't like milk in it.
2. Listen to the story ___ answer the questions in complete sentences.
3. Is it Thursday ___ Friday today?
4. He was late ___ the bus didn't come.
5. We were very tired ___ happy after our flight to Sydney.
6. They climbed the mountain ___ it was very windy.
7. ___ Lenny was watching the planes his wife was reading in the car.
8. I'll text you ___ I have arrived in Toronto.
9. Neither my brother ___ my sister own a car.
10. The sun was warm, ___ the wind was a bit too cool.

Now, here is an exercise for you please take a look at this slide. Fill in the blanks with the conjunction. I like sugar in my tea, I do not like milk in it. Listen to this story answer

the questions in complete sentences. Is it Thursday dash Friday today? He was late dash the bus did not come. We were very tired dash happy after our flight to Sydney. They climbed mountain dash it was very windy. Dash Lenny was watching the planes his wife was reading in the car. I will text you dash I have arrived in Toronto. Neither my brother dash my sister own a car. The sun was warm the wind was a bit too cool.

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ANSWERS:

1. I like sugar in my tea, **but** I don't like milk in it.
2. Listen to the story **and** answer the questions in complete sentences.
3. Is it Thursday **or** Friday today?
4. He was late **because** the bus didn't come.
5. We were very tired **but** happy after our flight to Sydney.
6. They climbed the mountain **although** it was very windy.
7. **While** Lenny was watching the planes his wife was reading in the car.
8. I'll text you **after** I have arrived in Toronto.
9. Neither my brother **nor** my sister own a car.
10. The sun was warm, **yet** the wind was a bit too cool.

Please take a careful look at all these sentences, and then look at the answers. Please look at the slides here. I like sugar in my tea, but I do not like milk in it. Listen to the story and answer the questions in complete sentences. Is it Thursday or Friday today? He was late because the bus did not come. We were tired but happy; see two contrasting things, but, he was tired never the less happy, he was tired but happy. So, you can say you can use anything here.

They climbed the mountain although it was very windy. While Lenny was watching the planes his wife was reading in the car. I will text you after I have arrived in Toronto. Neither my brother nor my sister own a car. Look at the way the verb agrees with the subject close to it. So, it is not brother nor sister owns, it is neither my brother nor my sister own a car. So, the sun was warm, yet the wind was a bit too cool.

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Exercise 2: Join the following sentences using a conjunction

1. James smokes. His brother does not smoke.
2. Alice hasn't come. Mary hasn't come.
3. She speaks English. She speaks Spanish.
4. I like him. He is very sincere.
5. He did not win. He worked hard.
6. She is ill. She is cheerful.
7. We decided to go out. It was raining.
8. The piper played. The children danced.
9. James works hard. His brother is lazy.
10. I went to the shop. I bought some vegetables.
11. You must start at once. You will be late.
12. He must be tired. He has been working since morning.

Now next exercise: join the following sentences using a conjunction. James smokes, you are suppose to you are expected to these two sentences using conjunctions so make one single sentence. James smokes. His brother dose not smoke. Alice has not come. Mary has not come. She speaks English. She speaks Spanish. I like him. He is very sincere. He did not win. He worked hard. She is ill. She is cheerful. We decided to go out. It was raining. The piper played. The children danced. James works hard. His brother is lazy. I went to the shop. I bought some vegetables. You must start at once. You will be late. He must be tired. He has been working since morning. Please take a movement.

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ANSWERS:

1. John smokes **but** his brother doesn't.
2. **Neither** Alice **nor** Mary has come.
3. She speaks English **as well as** Spanish. **OR** She speaks English **and** Spanish.
4. I like him **because** he is very sincere.
5. **Though** he worked hard, he did not win.
6. She is ill **but** she is cheerful.
7. **Though** it was raining we decided to go out.
8. The piper played **and** the children danced.
9. James works hard **whereas** his brother is lazy.
10. I went to the shop **and** bought some vegetables.
11. You must start at once; **otherwise** you will be late.
12. He must be tired **because** he has been working since morning.

And here are the answers done for you, look at the slide. John smokes but his brother does not. So, look what we have done; John smokes full stop his brother does not. So, what we have done, but his brother does not. Neither Alice nor Mary has come. Alice did not come. Mary did not come; so neither nor joining with. She speaks English as well as Spanish or she speaks English and Spanish both ways correct.

I like him because he very sincere. Though he worked hard he did not win, so there is a contrast. She is ill, but she is cheerful. Though it was raining we decided to go out. The piper played and the children danced. James works hard whereas his brother is lazy. I went to the shop and bought some vegetables. You must start at once; otherwise you will be late. You can even be say or will be late. He must be tired because he has been working since morning. Some people may even say as he has been working since morning, but because its fits better in such kinds of sentences.

So, coming back to your competitive exams; generally, how you can be tested on the bases of what we are doing right now conjunctions and coordinators. So, you can be texted on inappropriate conjunction type. In this kind of error the contradicter most offend replays with the continuer. For example, they can give you many runners attempt to complete a marathon and many fail to do so, because they like the necessary stamina. So now, this is not a continuation it is a contradiction here; many runners attempt to complete a marathon but many fail to do so, because they like this necessary stamina.

I will give you very simple example here things only get more complicated. There can be a double conjunction, where only one conjunction is typically necessary to connect two clauses. You might make a sentence you know, you can get a sentences in your paper where the sentence is incorrect by adding an extra conjunction where it is not needed. The text givers may give you an extra conjunction where it is not really needed.

For example, in a sentence all though New York had trained hard for the marathon; New York has in people of New York. But, they were unable to finish the competition. Or you can even substitute New York with a name of person. Although, let say John had trained hard for the marathon, but he was unable to finish the enter course. Now, but is unnecessary. Although, John had trained for the marathon comma he was unable to finish the entire course; and unable to finish the race or unable to finish the competition. So, you do not need a, but there.

Now likewise, take a look at these exercises.

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- Exercise 3: Identify and correct any conjunction error that appears. Some of the sentences may not contain an error.**
1. In the past, coffees were blended and branded to suit a homogenous popular taste, and that has recently changed in response to a growing awareness of regional differences.
 2. Frederic Chopin's charming and sociable personality drew loyal groups of friends and admirers, including George Sand, and his private life was often painful and difficult.
 3. The Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the eight wonders of the world, although some historians have noted that its architectural beauty has never been surpassed.
 4. Music serves no obvious evolutionary purpose, for it has been, and remains, part of every known civilization on earth.
 5. There is no escaping the fact that most of the world's big cats are in serious trouble because of poaching, but tigers are no exception to this situation.
 6. Saving an endangered species requires preservationists to study it in detail, and unfortunately scientific information about some animals is scarce.

Please look at the slides here: your question is identify and correct any conjunction error that appears some of the sentences may not contain an error. Please read the slide. In the past coffees were blended and branded to suit a homogenous popular taste, and that has recently changed in response to a growing awareness of regional differences. Second sentences: Frederic Chopin's charming and sociable personality drew loyal groups of friends and admirers' including George Sand and his private life was often painful and difficult. The Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the eight wonders of the world, although some historians have noted that its architectural beauty has never been surpassed.

Number 4: music serves no obvious evolutionary purpose, for it has been, and remains, part of every known civilization on earth. Next, there is no escaping the fact that most of the world's big cats are in serious trouble because of poaching, but tigers are no exception to this situation. Next one saving an endangered species requires preservationists to study it in detail, and unfortunately scientific information about some animals is scarce.

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7. Pyramids are most commonly associated with ancient Egypt, so it comes as a surprise to many people that Nubian civilization, located in modern-day Sudan, produced far more pyramids than Egyptian civilization ever did.
8. Modern chemistry keeps insects from ravaging crops, lifts stains from carpets, and saves lives, and the constant exposure to chemicals is taking a toll on many people's health.
9. If people were truly at home under the light of the moon and stars, they would live happily in darkness, for their eyes are adapted to living in the sun's light.
10. No one truly knows where the pirate known as Blackbeard called home, but author Daniel Defoe, a self-appointed piracy expert, claimed that he came from the English city of Bristol.
11. Roman women could only exercise political power through men, the only people considered true citizens, when they were not allowed to participate directly in politics.

We will continue: pyramids are most commonly associated with ancient Egypt, so it comes as a surprise to many people that Nubian civilization, located in modern-day, Sudan produced far more pyramids than Egyptian civilization ever did. Next one 8th: modern chemistry keeps insects from ravaging crops, lifts stains from carpets, and saves lives and the constant exposure to chemicals is taking a toll on many people's health.

Next one if people were truly at home under the light of moon and stars, they would live happily in darkness, for their eyes are adapted to living in the sun's light; next one no one- truly knows where the pirate known as Blackbeard called home, but author Daniel Defoe a self-appointed piracy expert claimed that he came from the English city Bristol. Next, Roman women could only exercise political power through men, the only people considered true citizens, when they were not allowed to participate directly in politics.

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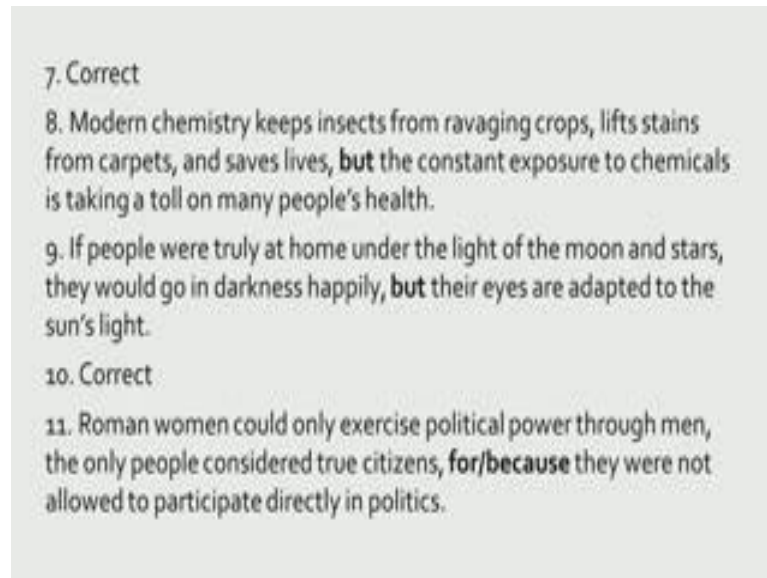
ANSWERS:

1. In the past, coffees were blended and branded to suit a homogenous popular taste, **but** that has recently changed in response to a growing awareness of regional differences.
2. Frederic Chopin's charming and sociable personality drew loyal groups of friends and admirers, including George Sand, **but** his private life was often painful and difficult.
3. The Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the eight wonders of the world, **and** some historians have noted that its architectural beauty has never been surpassed.
4. Music serves no obvious evolutionary purpose, **but** it has been, and remains, part of every known civilization on earth.
5. There is no escaping the fact that most of the world's big cats are in deep trouble because of poaching, **and** tigers are no exception to this situation.
6. Saving an endangered species requires preservationists to study it in detail, **but** unfortunately scientific information about some animals is scarce.

Look at the answers here. Answers have been highlighted see if you have done them correctly. In the past, coffees were blended and branded to suit a homogenous popular taste, but that has recently changed in response to a growing awareness of regional differences. Next is Frederic Chopin's charming and sociable personality drew loyal groups of friends and admirers, including George Sand, but his private life was often painful and difficult.

Number 3: the Taj Mahal is regarded as one of the eight wonders of the world, and some historians have noted that its architectural beauty has never been surpassed. Number 4: music serves no obvious evolutionary purpose, but it has been, and remains, part of every known civilization on earth. Next, there is no escaping the fact that most of the world's big cats are in deep trouble because of poaching and tigers are no exception to this situation. Number 6: saving an endangered species requires preservationists to study it in detail, but unfortunately scientific information about some animals is scarce.

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Let us move on to the next one, number 7 is correct. Please see if you have done it well correctly. And next is 8th: modern chemistry keeps insects from ravaging crops, lifts stains from carpets, and saves lives, but the constant exposure to chemicals is taking a toll on many people's health. Number 9: if people were truly at home under the light of the moon and stars, they would go in darkness happily, but their eyes are adapted to the sun's light. Number 10 is correct. Number 11: Roman women could only exercise political power through men; the only people considered true citizens, for or even you can have because here they were not allowed to participate directly in politics.

So, today we have talk about some basic conjunctions for, because, and, but. Mainly those, for, because, and, further, therefore, because. So, take a very careful look at these look up the net for more information there are number of sites, website that can give you more details. More practice can obtained if you look at advance English grammar that is Martin Hewings book. And in our next class, we will do more complicated and other kinds of coordinators. And as I have already marked here linking words and discourse markers.

Thank very much.