

There are different types of words that you can use to join clauses and sentences together.

Coordinators

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

These words are used to join words or phrases together.

e.g. Would you like coffee **or** tea?

They can also be used (with a comma) to join simple sentences together into compound sentences.

e.g. The Republican candidate was in the lead in the polls, **but** he lost during the runoff election.

Subordinators

<i>after</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>just as</i>	<i>until</i>	<i>which</i>
<i>although</i>	<i>even though</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>while</i>
<i>as</i>	<i>how</i>	<i>so that</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>who</i>
<i>as soon as</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>whereas</i>	<i>whom</i>
<i>because</i>	<i>in order that</i>	<i>though</i>	<i>whether</i>	<i>whose</i>

These words begin dependent clauses, which appear in complex and compound-complex sentences.

e.g. **Although** the Republican candidate was in the lead in the polls, he lost during the runoff election.

Conjunctive Adverbs & Transition Signals

<i>also</i>	<i>however</i>	<i>nevertheless</i>
<i>alternatively</i>	<i>in addition</i>	<i>nonetheless</i>
<i>as a result</i>	<i>in contrast</i>	<i>on the contrary</i>
<i>besides</i>	<i>in fact</i>	<i>on the other hand</i>
<i>consequently</i>	<i>in other words</i>	<i>rather</i>
<i>first, second, etc.</i>	<i>indeed</i>	<i>similarly</i>
<i>for example</i>	<i>instead</i>	<i>subsequently</i>
<i>for instance</i>	<i>likewise</i>	<i>therefore</i>
<i>furthermore</i>	<i>moreover</i>	<i>thus</i>

These words are used in compound sentences (with a semi-colon and a comma).

e.g. The Republican candidate was in the lead in the polls; **however**, he lost during the runoff election.

They are also used at the beginning of sentences (followed by a comma).

e.g. **However**, the Republican candidate was in the lead in the polls. he lost during the runoff election