Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs

**Coordinating Conjunctions** (FANBOYS) “coordinate” sentences in different ways
- For (reason)
- And (along with)
- Nor (both are "out")
- But (exception)
- Or (choice)
- Yet (unsure)
- So (consequence)

**Subordinating Conjunctions** (while, although, because, if, when, etc.)
- When you start a clause with a subordinating conjunction, it creates a dependent clause.
  - The reader needs to know when this clause ends and the main clause begins.
    - Example: When all facts were known, the Message proved to be true.

**Conjunctive Adverbs**
- Adverbs modify verbs, adverbs and adjectives. When conjunctive, they link predicates.
  - Starting a sentence with a conjunctive adverb may be better than a conjunction.
    - Example: Many claim to know the truth. But no one really knows as they should.
      Better: Everyone touts their opinion. However, no one has a lock on reality.
  - With some conjunctive adverbs, however, commas are not always necessary.
    - Example: We love to raft the rivers and travel to Colorado accordingly.
  - To create a **compound sentence** using a conjunctive adverb, a **semicolon** is necessary.
    - Example: She is a great skier; nevertheless, she stays away from the bowls.

**Types of Conjunctive Adverbs**
- Continuation: accordingly * consequently * hence * therefore * indeed * then
- Exception: however * nonetheless * nevertheless * instead * otherwise
- Addition: moreover * furthermore
- Similarity: likewise * also * besides
- Time: meanwhile * still * finally