

Glue Words

Prepositional Phrases are introduced by **Prepositions**:

Note: Prepositions marked with an asterisk* can also serve as subordinating conjunctions. Look carefully at how they are being used in a sentence to determine whether they are being used as a preposition or as a subordinating conjunction.

about above according to across after* against along along with among apart from around as* as for at because of before* behind below beneath	beside between beyond but (except) by by means of concerning despite down during except except for excepting for from in in addition to in back of in case of	in front of in place of inside in spite of instead of into like near next of off on onto on top of out out of outside over past	regarding round since* through throughout till to toward under underneath unlike until* up upon up to with within without
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Words that join Independent (Main) Clauses

There are 2 kinds of conjunctions that can join independent clauses:

- coordinating conjunctions
- correlative conjunctions

coordinating conjunctions	correlative conjunctions
and but nor or so yet for (in the sense of <i>because</i>)	both . . . and not only . . . but also either . . . or neither . . . nor whether . . . or

Words that introduce **Dependent (Subordinate) Clauses**

There are 3 kinds of dependent (subordinate) clauses:

- **Adverb Clauses**
- **Adjective Clauses (Relative Clauses)**
- **Noun Clauses**

To introduce an **Adverb Clause**, use a **Subordinating Conjunction**:

after*	in order (that)	supposing that
although	insofar as	than****
as*	in that	though
as far as	lest	till
as soon as	no matter how	unless
as though	now that	until*
because	once	when
before*	only if	whenever
even if	provided (that)	where**
even though	since*	wherever
if	so (that)	whereas
in as much as	so . . . (that)***	whether or not
in case (that)	such . . . (that)***	while
* Words marked with a single asterisk can also function as prepositions.		
** The word “where” is more commonly used to introduce an adjective clause or a noun clause.		
*** These pairs express “degree” and do not follow the usual pattern.		
**** The conjunction “than” is unusual in that the predicate of the subordinate clause is often omitted.		

To introduce an **Adjective Clause**, use a **Relative Pronoun**:

when* where who	whose that which	whom
* Note that “when” can also function as a subordinating conjunction.		

To introduce a **Noun Clause**, use one of the following words:

if how that what whatsoever when	where whether which who whoever whom	whomever whose whosoever why
Note that many of these words can also function as relative pronouns or subordinating conjunctions.		