

Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs, in order to show the relationship between the ideas expressed in different parts of a sentence. Correlative conjunctions join various sentence elements that must be grammatically equal. The most commonly used correlative conjunctions are **both... and, either ... or and neither... nor, hardly... when, Not only... but also,** etc.

Correlative Conjunctions

both... and	She is both intelligent and liberal
either... or	I will either go for a picnic or take rest.
neither... nor	She is neither rich nor good natured.
hardly... when	He had hardly begun to work, when it started raining.
no sooner... than	No sooner had I reached the station, than the train arrived.
not only ... but also	She is not only clever, but also intelligent.
rather... than	I would rather go swimming than go to the hospital.
scarcely... when	Scarcely had we left college, when it started to rain.
whether... or	Have you decided whether you will go there or not?

Parallel Construction

Correlative conjunctions (both, and; not, but; not only, but also; either, or; first, second, third, and the like) should be followed by the same grammatical construction. Thus, whenever possible, parallel construction should be employed when correlative conjunctions are used. Many violations of this rule can be corrected by rearranging the sentence. The repetition of a particular grammatical construction is often referred to as parallel construction.

Examples:

- (a) I am neither happy nor excited.
(b) The resort contains open bars, swimming pools and a library.

In the example (a), the two phrases **neither happy** and **nor excited** show parallel construction. In the example (b), the three phrases open bars, swimming pools and a library also show parallel construction.

Correlative conjunctions and Parallel Constructions:

Parallel construction should always be employed when correlative conjunctions are used. In the following examples,

the correlative conjunctions are printed in bold type.

Examples:

- (a) She has both a good education, and she has good work habits. (Incorrect)
(b) She has both a good education and good work habits. (Correct)

In the examples (a) **both** and **and** are followed by different grammatical constructions, so it is an incorrect sentence. **Both** is followed by the phrase **a good education**: whereas and is followed by the clause **he has good work habits**. The example (b) has been corrected by changing the clause **he has good work habits** into the phrase **good work habits**.

Some Specific Conjunctions

1. No/Not/Never.....Or

Use 'or' (but not 'nor') with Not/Never/No in a sentence if an alternative conjunction is needed.

Examples:

- (a) I have no chair or stool.
- (b) I have never read about her or heard of her.
- (c) She does not speak or weep.
- (d) He did not say or write anything.

2. However / But

'however' and 'but' should never be used together in a sentence.

Examples:

- (a) But his behaviour, however has not changed. (Incorrect)
His behaviour however has not changed. (Correct)
- (b) But that, however is not repairable. (Incorrect)
But that is not repairable. (Correct)

3. Though / Although / Even Though

Though, although and even though are used to show a contrast between two clauses. Yet (not but) is used with though/although".

Example: Our new neighbours are quite nice (this is good) though their two dogs bark all day long. (this isn't good)

We can use though or although with no difference in meaning. But, some differences are: though is more common than although in conversation or writing.

Though (but not although) can come at the end of a sentence:

Example: My new bike is really fast. I don't like the colour, though.

Though (but not although) can also be used as an adverb:

Example: I'm not good at reasoning but I can help you with your geography, though, if you want.

The meaning of **though** is similar to however, but though is much more common than however in conversation.

Even though can be used to make the contrast between two clauses stronger.

Examples:

- (a) My father got back from work really late, even though he had promised to take mum to the cinema.
- (b) Although he is poor, yet he is honest.
- (c) Though he is poor, he is honest.

4. Until / Unless

Until is used in reference of time while **unless** refers a condition.

Examples:

- (a) I will stay here until you return.
- (b) He can't succeed unless he works hard.

5. As / When / While

We can use; **as**, **when** or **while** in situations or actions that take place simultaneously.

Note the following points

(i) We can use any of the these words to introduce a longer background action or situation, which is / was going on when something else also happens/happened.

Examples:

- (a) As I was walking down the street I saw Jack driving a jeep.
- (b) The telephone always rings when you are having a bath.
- (c) While they were playing cards somebody broke into the house.

As, when and while clauses can be used at the beginning or end of sentences, but **as** clauses usually comes at the beginning.

A continuous tense is usually used for the longer background action or situation (was walking, are having, were playing). But as and while can be used with a simple tense especially with a verb like sit, lie or grow which refers to a continuous action or state.

Example: As I sat reading the paper the door burst open.

(ii) We use while to say that two longer actions or situation go/went on at the same time. We can use continuous or simple tense.

Examples:

- (a) While you were reading the paper, I was watching TV.
(b) John cleaned the house while I watched TV.

As is used (with simple tenses) to talk about two situations which grow or change together.

Example: As he gets older he gets more liberal.

When is used to refer to ages and periods of life.

Examples:

- (a) When I was a child we wore half pants.
(NOT As/while I was a child....)
(b) His father died when he was fourteen.
(NOT.... while he was fourteen.)

(iii) As is used to denote two short actions or events happen/happened at the same time.

Examples:

- (a) As I opened my eyes I heard a loud noise.
(b) She always arrives just as I start work.

6. As If/As Though

1. **As if** and **as though** mean the same. We use them to say what a situation seems like.

Examples:

- (a) It looks as if/though it's going to rain.
(b) I felt as if/though I was dying.
(c) She was acting **as if/though** she was the owner.

2. We can use a Past tense with a present meaning after **as if/though**. This shows that a comparison is unreal.

Examples:

- (a) She looks as if she's rich.
(Perhaps she is rich.)
(b) He behaves as if he owned the palace.
(But he doesn't own it.)
(c) He talks as if he was rich.
(But he is not)
(d) He orders me as if I were his servant.
(But I am not)

3. We use Past Perfect after, **as if / as though**, when referring to a real or imaginary action in the past.

Examples:

- (a) She talks about New York as if she had been there herself.
(b) He seems/seemed as though he hadn't had a nice meal for many days.

7. Because/As/Since

'Because', 'As' and 'Since' are used to answer the question: Why?.

(i) They join two clauses in the same sentence:

Examples:

- (a) I lost my job because I was often late.
(b) Ram resigned because he wanted to spend more time with his family.

(ii) '**Because**', '**As**' and '**Since**' show the relationship between the two clauses:

A: Why did you resign from such a well-paid job. Ram?

B: Because I wanted to spend more time with my family.

Because is more common than 'As' and 'Since' when the reason is the most important thing. The **because-clause** is usually placed after the main clause.

Example: I went to Chennai for a holiday last October because I knew it would be warm and sunny everyday I was there.



spardhaguru2022



Spardhaguru Current affairs



Spardhaguru1



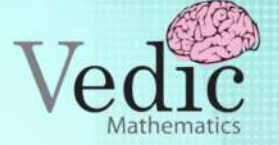
SpardhaGuru



Spardha.guru



www.spardha.guru



As and **Since** are used when the reason is already well-known and/or less important. The '**As**' or '**Since**-clause' often comes at the beginning of the sentence and is separated from the main clause by a comma.

Examples:

- (a) As my family had finished dinner when I got home. I went to this really good beer bar.
(I'm telling you about the beer bar. It's not so important 'why' I went there).
- (b) Since it's your birthday, I'll make you breakfast in bed. (I'm going to make your breakfast. (I know, and you know, it's your birthday)
- (c) Since I have no money, I can't go to the movie.

Practice Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 1 - 20) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence, the number of the part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5).

1. Seldom or ever (1)/ have I tried my (2)/ best to help my friends (3)/ who are in need. (4)/ No error (5)
2. The teacher advised (1)/ the students to (2)/ go through the notes as many times as possible (3)/ lest they would fail. (4)/ No error (5)
3. He asked me (1)/ that why I (2)/ was not appearing (3)/ in the examination. (4)/ No error (5)
4. Most of the founding fathers (1)/ of our constitution are (2)/ so reverend as Ambedkar (3)/ if not more. (4)/ No error (5)
5. I don't know (1)/ if any of the members (2)/ of the society is conspiring (3)/ against the chairman or not. (4) /No error (5)

6. This is the same dog (1)/ which bit her (2)/ while she was going (3)/ to the hospital. (4)/ No error (5)
7. This is not (1)/ such a big problem (2)/ which cannot be solved (3)/ with some efforts. (4)/ No error (5)
8. As he is (1)/ a perfectionist (2)/ so he always insists (3)/ on regular practice. (4)/ No error (5)
9. The bank will decide (1)/ unless Ashok is (2)/ eligible for a loan (3)/ based on his monthly salary. (4)/ No error (5)
10. I cannot permit you (1)/ to leave the class (2)/ unless the teacher comes (3)/ and instructs me in the matter. (4)/ No error (5)
11. The patient would not (1)/ have died (2)/ when the doctor had (3)/ come in time. (4)/ No error (5)
12. During I was in (1)/ college I preferred (2)/ eating out to (3)/ the simple food in the hostel. (4)/ No error (5)
13. The captain asked (1)/ the players to go (2)/ to market and buy some fruits (3)/ as Apples, Oranges, Bananas etc. (4)/ No error (5)
14. Both the rich (1)/ along with the poor (2)/ are responsible for a great many vices (3)/ with which our country is inflicted. (4)/ No error (5)
15. Since the festival of Diwali is approaching (1)/ so my son has bought (2)/ many fireworks (3)/ as rockets, crackers etc. (4)/ No error (5)
16. The thief had (1)/ hardly put the cash (2)/ in his pocket (3)/ then the owner woke up. (4)/ No error (5)
17. No sooner did we (1)/ find out a solution (2)/ to the problem (3)/ when another problem cropped up. (4)/ No error (5)





spardhaguru2022



Spardhaguru Current affairs



Spardhaguru1



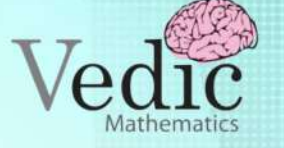
SpardhaGuru



Spardha.guru



www.spardha.guru



18. She has lots of money (1)/ and she (2)/ dare not (3)/
purchase a new car. (4)/ No error (5)

19. She is not only (1)/ sympathetic to the rich patients
(2)/ but also to (3)/ the poor ones. (4)/ No error (5)

20. Because she is intelligent (1)/ therefore she secures
(2)/ highest marks (3)/ in her class. (4)/ No error (5)

