

## Sentence Variety Guide

- The English language features many different sentence structures. A simple sentence needs only subject and a verb, but more complex sentence layouts require some form of connection between ideas.
- **These connections can come in one of the following forms:** Coordinating Conjunctions, Subordinate Conjunctions, Correlative Conjunctions, and Conjunctive Adverbs/Transitional Phrases.
- **Generally, each of these sentence varieties requires different forms of punctuation.**

*Please refer to examples of punctuation formats on the "Punctuation Chart."*

### Coordinating Conjunctions

- Writers use coordinating conjunctions to connect sentences featuring **multiple subject and verb pairs** or sentences featuring **one subject with multiple verbs**.

*Josh ran fast, **but** Charlie caught him.*

*Charlie ran fast **and** jumped far.*

### Subordinate Conjunctions

- Writers use subordinate conjunctions to connect sentences featuring **multiple clauses**. The subordinate conjunctions can appear either at the very beginning of the sentence or between the clauses.

*Charlie ate the food **because** Molly offered it to him.*

***After** Charlie ate all of the food, Hannah brought him more.*

### Correlative Conjunctions

- Correlative conjunctions **come in pairs**, and writers use them to connect sentence elements while **showing contrasts and relationships**.

***Either** bad luck **or** dire fate broke the Keurig.*

***If** the Keurig does not return, **then** the whole office will be sad.*

### Conjunctive Adverbs & Transitional Phrases

- Writers use conjunctive adverbs and transitional phrases to show connections between complete sentences.

*Charlie tried to fix the Keurig; **however**, it died anyway.*

*Charlie tried to fix the Keurig. **However**, it died anyway.*

*Charlie tried to fix the Keurig. It, **however**, died anyway.*

## Sentence Variety Chart

### Coordinating Conjunctions

<b>and</b>	<b>but</b>	<b>for</b>	<b>nor</b>	<b>or</b>	<b>so</b>	<b>yet</b>
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Subject + Verb (**Comma**) Conjunction + Subject + Verb.

Subject + Verb + Conjunction + Verb.

### Subordinate Conjunctions

<b>after</b>	<b>although</b>	<b>as</b>	<b>as if</b>	<b>because</b>	<b>before</b>
<b>even</b>	<b>if</b>	<b>inasmuch</b>	<b>now</b>	<b>once</b>	<b>provided</b>
<b>rather</b>	<b>since</b>	<b>so that</b>	<b>that</b>	<b>though</b>	<b>unless</b>
<b>until</b>	<b>when</b>	<b>whenever</b>	<b>where</b>	<b>whether</b>	<b>while</b>

Subject + Verb + Conjunction + Subject + Verb.

Conjunction + Subject + Verb (**Comma**) Subject + Verb.

### Correlative Conjunctions

*(If showing comparison, both parts of the pair must be present. When necessary, punctuate according to coordinating or subordinate conjunction rules.)*

<b>both/and</b>	<b>either/or</b>	<b>hardly/when</b>	<b>if/then</b>
<b>just as/so</b>	<b>neither/nor</b>	<b>not only/but also</b>	<b>whether/or</b>

### Coordinating Adverbs/Transitional Phrases

<b>additionally</b>	<b>anyway</b>	<b>as a result</b>	<b>besides</b>	<b>certainly</b>
<b>eventually</b>	<b>finally</b>	<b>furthermore</b>	<b>hence</b>	<b>however</b>
<b>in addition</b>	<b>in contrast</b>	<b>in fact</b>	<b>incidentally</b>	<b>instead</b>
<b>just as</b>	<b>likewise</b>	<b>meanwhile</b>	<b>moreover</b>	<b>namely</b>
<b>next</b>	<b>notably</b>	<b>now</b>	<b>otherwise</b>	<b>rather</b>
<b>similarly</b>	<b>still</b>	<b>then</b>	<b>therefore</b>	<b>thus</b>

Subject + Verb (**Semicolon/Period**) Phrase/Adverb (**Comma**) Subject + Verb.

Subject + Verb (**Semicolon/Period**) Subject (**Comma**) Phrase/Adverb (**Comma**)  
Verb.

Subject + Verb (**Semicolon/Period**) Subject + Verb (**Comma**) Phrase/Adverb.