

A conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, clauses or sentences. It is also called joining word.


Example

She bought a shirt.

She bought a book.

She bought a shirt and a book.

RULES OF CONJUNCTION TO FIND ERRORS



1. Hardly and scarcely are followed by 'when'. Never use 'than' after them.

Example:

- Scarcely had I arrived when I had to leave again for an important work.
- Hardly had I slept when I heard a noise.

2. No sooner is followed by 'than'.

Example:

- No sooner did we reach there than it began to rain.
- No sooner had I arrived at the station than the train came

3. Though and although are used for opposite actions. They are followed by 'yet' not by 'but'.

Example:

- Though he worked very hard yet he failed.
- Though he is rich yet he is miser.

4. Both is followed by 'and' not by 'as well as'.

Example:

- Both Deepika and Ranveer are Bollywood stars.
- Both he and his friend are good at science.

5. Other is followed by 'than' not by 'from'.

Example:

- He has no other choice than to accept this offer.
- No one other than you can do this job.

6. Not only is followed by but also.

Example:

- He not only talks of good virtues but also helps the needy.
- Not only did he help me but also dropped me home safely.

7. As...as is used for positive sentences and
So...as is used for negative sentences.

Example:

- He is as successful as his father.
- He is not so successful as his father.

8. The word reason is never followed by because, but by that.

Example:

- The reason of his not attending the class was because he was ill. (Wrong)
- The reason of his not attending the class was that he was ill. (Right)

9. Because, as and since are used to express reason or cause. It is wrong to use because after as/since.

Example:

- I visited the doctor because I was ill.
- As/since I was ill, I visited the doctor.

10. Lest is a word that shows warning and consequences of not paying attention to it. It is a negative word in itself and so it should not be followed by no/not/never. It is always followed by should.

Example:

- Work hard lest you should not fail in exam. (wrong)
- Work hard lest you should fail in exam. (Right)

11. Else should be followed by may/would not should.

Example:

- Work hard else you should not fail in exam.
(wrong)
- Work hard else you may/would fail in exam.
(Right)

12. In order to/that are used to show purpose of an action. In order to is immediately followed by a verb and in order that is immediately followed by a noun/pronoun.

Example:

- He went to Bangalore in order to see his relatives.
- He went to Bangalore in order that he might see his relatives.

13. Either....or and neither....nor are used together. Neither can never be followed by or.

Example:

- Either he or his father will attend the meeting.
- Neither he nor his father will attend the meeting.
- Neither Harry nor his parents or his siblings came.
(wrong)
- Neither Harry nor his parents nor his siblings came. (right)

14. No/not/never are always followed by or and not nor.

Example:

- I have no paper nor pen. (wrong)
- I have no paper or pen. (Right)
- I have never met her or heard about her. (Right)

15. That is never used in direct narration. It is used in indirect narration.

Example:

- He said, "that I am going to office". (Wrong)
- He said that he was going to office. (Right)