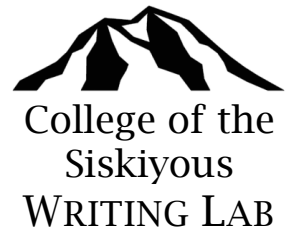


GUIDE TO USEFUL GRAMMATICAL GROUPS



Introduction: Traditional grammar recognizes many parts of speech including prepositions, conjunctions, and pronouns. Many words can function as more than one part of speech. A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence. The prepositional phrase nearly always functions as an adjective or as an adverb. Conjunctions join words, phrases, or clauses, and they indicate the relation between the elements they join. A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Usually the pronoun substitutes for a specific noun.

Prepositions

(English has a limited number of prepositions. The following are the most common.)

About Above Across After Against Along Among Around At As Before
Behind Below Beside Besides Between Beyond But By Concerning
Considering Despite Down During Except For From In Inside Into Like
Near Next Of Off On Onto Opposite Out Outside Over Past Plus
Regarding Respecting Round Since Than Through Throughout Till To Toward
Under Underneath Unlike Until Unto Up Upon With Within Without

Coordinating Conjunctions

(With a comma, these words can correctly join independent clauses.)

For And Nor But Or Yet So (“FANBOYS”)

Subordinating Conjunctions

(When at the front of a clause, these words make the clause dependent.)

After Although As As if Because Before How Even though If In order that
Once Rather than Since So that Than That Though Unless Until When Where
Whether While Why

Relative Pronouns and Other Subordinating Pronouns

(These pronouns also make dependent clauses.)

Which What That Who (Whom, Whose) Whatever Whichever Whoever Whomever

Conjunctive Adverbs

(These words make good transitions, but they do not make clauses dependent.)

Accordingly Also Anyway Besides Certainly Consequently Conversely Finally

Furthermore Hence However Incidentally Indeed In fact Instead Likewise

Meanwhile Moreover Nevertheless Next Nonetheless Otherwise

On one hand/On the other hand Similarly Specifically Still Subsequently Then

Therefore Thus

Adapted from *A Writer's Reference*, 2016