

# SENTENCE STRUCTURE: CONJUNCTIONS

In every formal or semi-formal conversation, the first “must-learn” would be sentence structure, its grammar, including tenses and proper punctuations. Imagine you’re in a powerpoint presentation with an English-speaking evaluator. One of the most common problems you may encounter is weak grammar. English commonly has one subject and one verb, but it’s not always the case.

First, having more than one subject within a sentence counts as plural.

**They are** in the same field.  
to

**David and James are** in the same department.

Meanwhile, there’s a different rule with the conjunction “or”. It simply shows choices, therefore, either can be the main subject.

**David or James** makes a satisfying outcome.

When it comes to multiple statements in a sentence, we still conjunctions but more complex structure.

**Mr. Lee presents the report,** while **Mr. Johnson analyzes it.**  
subject    verb    object    conj.    subject    verb    object  
proper n.    trans. v.    common n.    proper n.    trans. v.    pronoun

In this sentence, with two types: independent and dependent clauses—both contribute to strengthening the thought. There are more examples that explain multiple-clause sentences.

**I became fluent in English** because **I study** more often.  
subject    verb    object    conj.    subject    verb  
proper n.    linking. v.    adj. + prep.    pronoun    int. v.    prep.

The two clauses are linked with the conjunction, because. It simplifies the relation lying between two clauses—cause-effect sentences.

Here’s more sentences with the same structure.

- **He couldn't sleep** because of the noise outside.
- **He had to sleep** later because **he hadn't finished his project.**

For some instances, you can use these words to substitute the word, because

for	as a result of
since	now that
on account of	thanks to

Aside from “because”, there are also other conjunctions you may encounter in specific situations.

BUT	I want to buy a book, but I don't have enough money.
ALTHOUGH	<b>Although</b> I'm not good at chess, I still enjoyed playing it.
IF	<b>If I get a bonus, I will treat you to dinner.</b>
WHEN	Jacob feels sick <b>when</b> he gets on a bus.
WHERE	I went to the marker <b>where</b> clothes were on said.

Putting simple sentences in one sentence adds the impact to the listener, which can be applied with both casual and formal conversations. Conjunctions can help establish the thoughts and clarify the connection of two or more clauses and phrases.